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**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1894.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

(a) Not stated.

† Not procurable.



QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGSI OR KAKSI, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arretinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—continued.																								
Bihar, south—																								
Mohabur.	13 12	13 12	16 0	17 13	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	16 0	...	17 8	17 13	20 0	21 8	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Coyn.	13 8	14 11	17 0	15 4	10 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	25 4	22 12	11 4	12 8	18 0	18 14	20 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	
Patna.	15 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	
Shahabad.	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	
Bihar, north—																								
Purnea.	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	22 11	21 7	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Rohatpur.	14 8	14 8	17 10	17 10	11 5	10 11	16 6	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 6	24 6	24 4	154 0	154 0	10 0	10 11
Darbhanga.	15 4	15 4	17 8	15 4	10 0	10 0	16 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	27 4	24 0	...	...	14 12	16 8	24 6	24 4	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 8
Muzaffarpur.	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	7 8	8 0	15 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	16 0	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran.	14 0	14 4	18 0	18 0	10 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	12 8	12 0	18 0	17 5	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Champan.	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 8	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	17 0	17 4	25 0	25 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																								
Razern—																								
Mirzapur.	14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8
Benares.	16 4	16 4	19 4	19 0	8 15	8 15	12 3	12 3	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 8	13 0	19 0	18 11	19 0	19 0	110 0	110 0	9 41	9 41
Ghazipur.	13 0	14 4	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	19 0	18 0	170 0	170 0	9 0	9 0
Jaunpur.	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	145 0	145 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad.	14 8	14 8	19 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	18 0	18 4	19 0	19 4	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																								
Banda.	14 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur.	13 12	13 8	18 6	18 8	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur.	15 8	14 12	18 0	17 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 6	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun.	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	18 8	22 0	21 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cannore.	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	22 0	21 0	23 8	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Etawah.	16 8	16 6	21 8	20 4	5 0	5 0	13 0	11 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Farrukhabad.	15 8	15 8	19 0	21 0	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	21 8	22 8	24 8	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri.	17 8	17 8	20 8	22 4	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 8	24 8	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Etah.	18 4	19 8	23 8	24 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 8	21 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	28 8	...	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
West—																								
Jhansi.	15 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	17 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 8	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra.	15 8	16 0	24 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	27 8	...	...	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Mulla.	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 8	27 8	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh.	17 12	19 0	25 8	27 4	5 8	5 8	10 4	8 4	22 4	22 8	21 12	23 0	...	...	15 8	16 8	24 8	24 8	...	...	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 0
Bundelkhar.	19 8	19 14	25 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 0	26 8	28 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	13 6	12 0	24 8	24 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																								
Bulla.	14 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	83 5	...	11 0	11 0
Amgarh.	13 4	14 0	17 12	16 12	6 0	6 0	11 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	177 0	...	9 13	9 12
Gorakhpur.	12 9	12 9	16 3	16 8	8 8	8 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	18 14	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Basti.	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 8	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahanpur.	16 8	16 8	21 0	22 4	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12
Budon.	16 4	17 8	23 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	144 0	144 0	10 12	10 12

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Naini Tal	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Almora	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Bijnor	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Muzaffargarh	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Meerut	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Saharanpur	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Dehra Dun	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Garhwal	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Central India—	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Indore	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Nimach Cantonment	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Geona	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Gwalior	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

S Husked.

† Nine pies per bundle.

1 Not sold.

• Sold in bundles.



RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ).		BAJRA OR CUMBU ( <i>Pennisetia spicata</i> ).		MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eriosema cana</i> ).		KANGNI OR ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> ).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> ).		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> ).		ARAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA ( <i>Carynus maritima</i> ).		PINEWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
<b>Panjab—</b>																										
Southern—																										
Hissar . . . . .	21 0	23 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	35 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Ferozepore . . . . .	24 0	24 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	34 0	34 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Montgomery . . . . .	24 0	24 0	38 0	39 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	36 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
<b>Central—</b>																										
Gurgaon . . . . .	22 0	22 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dehi . . . . .	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohitak . . . . .	20 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal . . . . .	20 0	20 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore . . . . .	24 0	24 0	38 0	43 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	13 0	13 0
<b>Sub-montane—</b>																										
Umballa . . . . .	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiana . . . . .	24 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur . . . . .	27 0	27 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	23 0	24 0	31 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdaspur . . . . .	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar . . . . .	26 0	25 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	34 0	37 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
<b>Hills—</b>																										
Simla . . . . .	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 8	8 8
Kangra . . . . .	19 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
<b>North-western—</b>																										
Sialkot . . . . .	23 0	23 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujranwala . . . . .	22 0	22 0	41 0	42 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Guyat . . . . .	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	115 0	115 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum . . . . .	27 0	27 0	44 0	50 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	32 0	29 0	27 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Rawalpindi . . . . .	27 0	27 0	43 0	49 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	35 0	40 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazara . . . . .	23 0	24 0	39 0	41 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar . . . . .	25 0	25 0	46 0	48 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	86 0	86 0	40 0	40 0
Kohat . . . . .	26 0	27 0	57 0	56 0	...	...	11 0	15 0	46 0	51 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	182 0	204 0	58 10	51 0
<b>Western—</b>																										
Shabpur . . . . .	32 0	36 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	43 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Chang . . . . .	24 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan . . . . .	18 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu . . . . .	28 0	35 0	66 0	73 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	43 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0
D. I. Khan . . . . .	27 0	29 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	41 0	41 0
Muzaffargarh . . . . .	21 0	24 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan . . . . .	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	35 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>																										
Karachi . . . . .	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad . . . . .	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	116 6	116 6	12 8	12 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) . . . . .	13 1	13 1	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	15 12	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	116 0	116 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikarpur) . . . . .	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	121 14	121 14	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier . . . . .	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	174 9	174 9	11 8	11 8
Quetta . . . . .	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	55 9	55 9	11 8	11 8

[illegible]

† Not recurtable.

... **Product:**

• Not sold.



## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1894—continued.

## QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ).		BAJRA OR CUMBU ( <i>Pennisetia glauca</i> ).		MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i> ).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> ).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> ).		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> ).		ARAR, OR THIR, CADIAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> ).		PINKWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Nilgiris	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
S. Canara	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Nilgiris	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Salem	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bellary	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Anantapur	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Cuddalore	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Kurnool	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Vizagapatnam	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Godavari	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Nellore	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Chingleput	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
N. Arcot	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
S. Arcot	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Tanjore	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Trichinopoly	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Southern—																										
Tinnevely	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Madura	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Mysoor—																										
Mysoor	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Bangalore	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Kolar	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Tumkur	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Hassan	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Kadur	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Shimoga	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Chitaldroog	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Coorg—																										
Coorg	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Aden	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12

\* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT  
(Statistical Branch).STEPHEN JACOB,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m.  
on Saturday, December 22nd, 1894.

**General Summary.**—With the exception of a few light showers in East Bengal, the week opened with fine weather over the whole of India and Burma. The first indications of a change were observable on Tuesday, when skies began to cloud over in Baluchistan. By next morning a diffused disturbance covering a large tract of country was causing slightly unsettled weather over the whole of Baluchistan and North-Western India. No rain was, however, reported until next day, when the disturbance had advanced to Bundelkhand and gave light rain to the Central Provinces and Central India. A very shallow secondary depression appeared the same day in the Central Punjab, but it filled up during the day without causing any rainfall. The primary depression continued to advance eastwards, and by Friday morning was central near Bogra in Bengal. Rain had continued in Central India and the Central Provinces, and showers had fallen in Chota Nagpur. The depression filled up during the next 24 hours after giving light to moderate rain to North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Skies had, however, begun to cloud over in Baluchistan on Friday, and on Saturday morning a brisk fall of the barometer indicated the advance of another depression from the west.

Temperature was normal or in defect in North-Western India during the week, but over the remainder of India and Burma it was in excess of the normal, the excess being greatest in the Central Provinces where it was due chiefly to unusually high night temperatures. For the whole of India the mean temperature of the week was  $1^{\circ}4$  above the normal.

Less rain than usual was received in most provinces, the only parts of the country where rainfall in excess of the normal fall for the week was received being the eastern states of Central India, the Central Provinces, North and East Bengal and the Brahmaputra Valley.

**Daily Summary.**—*Sunday.*—Pressure had fallen in the Punjab and Upper Sind and was steady or had changed by small amounts elsewhere. It was practically normal at the head of the Bay and in the Peninsula, but in excess of the normal elsewhere. Weather was slightly disturbed in East Bengal. Barisal had received  $\cdot 67$  inch of rain, and light showers had fallen at Chittagong, Colombo and Negapatam.

*Monday.*—The barometer had fallen slightly in North-Western India and had risen slightly in North-Eastern India, but was steady in the Peninsula. Pressure was in general slight excess, the excess being greatest in Sind, the North-Western Provinces and Lower Burma. A few light showers were received in East Bengal and the Coromandel coast districts.



*Tuesday.*—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly over the Punjab, East Baluchistan, Upper Sind and Rajputana, but was steady in West Baluchistan and North Bombay, and had risen slightly over the remainder of India. Winds had shifted to southerly and easterly directions in Baluchistan and Lower Sind, and skies were heavily clouded in Baluchistan. Light showers were reported from Chittagong, Colombo and Southern India. Colombo had received  $\cdot 47$  inch and Cuddalore  $\cdot 29$  inch.

*Wednesday.*—The barometer had fallen briskly in North-Western India and East Baluchistan and had changed by small amounts elsewhere. Winds were unchanged in direction in Baluchistan and a diffused disturbance was apparently affecting a large tract of country, including Baluchistan and North-Western India, where weather was slightly unsettled.

*Thursday.*—Pressure had fallen slightly in the West Punjab, Rajputana and Bundelkhand, and was steady or had risen slightly over the remainder of the Indian area. The depression had advanced to Bundelkhand and the adjacent districts where pressure was relatively low and winds were feebly cyclonic in direction. An area of low pressure also covered the Central Punjab, and strong north-westerly winds were blowing at Cherat. Light showers had been received in the Central Provinces and Central India, the more important being: Neemuch  $\cdot 47$  inch, Saugor  $\cdot 42$  inch and Jubbulpore  $\cdot 25$  inch. Cuddalore, in Southern India, reported a fall of  $1\cdot 06$  inches.

*Friday.*—Pressure had risen slightly in the Punjab and the secondary depression in the Central Punjab had filled up. Pressure had fallen generally elsewhere, and the primary depression had advanced into Eastern and Central Bengal and was central near Bogra. Showers had been received in the Central Provinces, Central India and Chota Nagpur, the principal falls being  $\cdot 66$  inch at Pachmarhi,  $\cdot 48$  inch at Hoshangabad and  $\cdot 3$  inch at Ranchi.

*Saturday.*—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and Burma, and the depression in Bengal had filled up. The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan and slightly in the Punjab and Sind, and another depression was indicated approaching from the west. Winds were southeasterly in Baluchistan, and a gale of wind was reported from Chaman. Light to moderate rain had been received in North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Kindat reported a fall of  $1\cdot 01$  inches, Lashio  $\cdot 83$  inch and Dhubri  $\cdot 68$  inch.

*Temperature.*—Unusually high temperatures, chiefly due to excessive night temperatures, prevailed during the week over the whole of India and Burma, with the exception of the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Temperature was most in excess in the Central Provinces, where the excess over the normal ranged from  $3^{\circ}6$  on the 21st to  $6^{\circ}4$  on the 20th. For the whole week the mean temperature averaged  $4^{\circ}6$  in excess in the Central Provinces,  $2^{\circ}5$  in Bombay,  $2^{\circ}2$  in Burma and Bengal and  $1^{\circ}9$  in Madras. It was  $2^{\circ}$  below the normal in Sind and Rajputana.

The mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess throughout the week, the excess being most marked on the 20th when it averaged  $2^{\circ}$ . For the whole week it was  $1^{\circ}4$  above the normal.



.. The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	DECEMBER 1894.							Mean Variation of week.
	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	+0.8	+2.2	+2.8	+3.7	+3.5	+2.0	+0.5	+2.2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4.5	+2.3	+1.3	+1.2	+1.5	+2.5	+2.3	+2.2
Punjab	+1.0	-0.1	+0.5	+0.2	+0.8	+0.3	+0.8	+0.5
Bombay	-1.9	-0.8	-0.5	+0.1	-0.7	-0.7	+1.5	-0.4
Central Provinces and Berar	+1.2	+1.9	+2.7	+3.5	+2.9	+2.8	+2.4	+2.5
Central India and Gujarat	+4.3	+4.4	+5.0	+4.5	+6.4	+3.6	+3.9	+4.6
Sind and Rajputana	-0.9	-0.1	+0.1	+2.7	+3.8	+1.6	+1.7	+1.3
Madras	-4.5	-3.6	-2.4	-1.4	-1.7	-1.1	+0.8	-2.0
	+2.5	+2.0	+1.6	+1.9	+1.7	+2.2	+1.1	+1.9
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	+0.8	+0.9	+1.2	+1.8	+2.0	+1.5	+1.7	+1.4

*Rainfall.*—Rain fell during the week in 20 of the 52 rainfall divisions, but the amounts received in all divisions were small. The largest average rainfall was .47 inch in the Madras East Coast (South). Assam (Brahmaputra) received .42 inch, and the Central and Eastern districts of the Central Provinces and East Bengal received amounts slightly exceeding .25 inch, but in no other divisions did the rainfall exceed a quarter of an inch, and in 11 divisions it was below a tenth of an inch. The rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal in the Central Provinces, the Brahmaputra Valley, East and North Bengal and the eastern states of Central India.

For the period from the 14th October to the 22nd December rainfall was in defect of the normal amount in Burma, the North-West and West Punjab, Sind, and East Coast (South). It was either practically normal or in excess of the normal in all other divisions.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND DECEMBER, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 14TH OCTOBER TO 22ND DECEMBER, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th Octo- ber to 22nd December.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim . . . . .	0	0	0	0'64	5'26	— 88
	Lower Burma . . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	2'19	7'17	— 69
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	2'61	4'55	— 43
	Upper do. . . . .	0'16	?	?	4'00	?	?
	Arakan . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	2'35	7'43	— 68
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . . . .	0'27	0'03	+0'24	7'65	4'35	+ 76
	Assam (Surma) . . . . .	0'02	0'03	—0'01	18'63	4'08	+ 351
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . . . .	0'42	0'08	+0'34	7'59	2'55	+ 198
	Deltaic Bengal . . . . .	0	0'05	—0'05	7'00	2'83	+ 147
	Central do. . . . .	0'01	0'04	—0'03	5'73	2'30	+ 149
	North do. . . . .	0'18	0'06	+0'12	6'46	2'51	+ 157
	Orissa . . . . .	0	0'13	—0'13	7'27	5'31	+ 37
	Chota Nagpur . . . . .	0'08	0'15	—0'07	2'55	1'85	+ 36
	Bihar (South) . . . . .	0'01	0'06	—0'05	6'03	1'59	+ 273
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0	0'05	—0'05	4'76	1'28	+ 272
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDEH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . . . .	0	0'11	—0'11	5'71	1'11	+ 414
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a) . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	5'82	1'03	+ 465
	Oudh (South) . . . . .	0	0'17	—0'17	6'88	0'71	+ 869
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0	0'17	—0'17	3'92	0'63	+ 522
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . . . .	0	0'13	—0'13	5'53	0'48	+ 1,052
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'01	0'12	—0'11	2'32	0'36	+ 544
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b) . . . . .	0	0'17	—0'17	3'21	0'54	+ 494
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South) . . . . .	0	0'09	—0'09	0'60	0'34	+ 76
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0	0'08	—0'08	2'26	0'37	+ 511
	Do. (Submontane) . . . . .	0	0'20	—0'20	2'79	0'63	+ 343
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . . . .	0	0'35	—0'35	9'13	1'36	+ 645
	Do. (North-West) . . . . .	0	0'08	—0'08	0'34	1'01	— 66
	Do. (West) . . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0'11	0'23	— 52
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar . . . . .	0	0'12	—0'12	11'19	9'90	+ 13
	Madras (South Central) . . . . .	0'06	0'44	—0'38	8'61	9'68	— 11
	Coorg . . . . .	0	0'14	—0'14	6'58	8'06	— 18
	Mysore . . . . .	0	0'21	—0'21	5'08	5'80	+ 3
	Konkan . . . . .	0	0'07	—0'07	4'39	3'55	+ 24
	Bombay Deccan . . . . .	0	0'13	—0'13	4'18	4'10	+ 2
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh . . . . .	0	0'22	—0'22	3'62	2'71	+ 34
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Berar . . . . .	0	0'14	—0'14	4'73	2'58	+ 83
	Central Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'16	0'16	0	5'37	1'78	+ 202
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'29	0'07	+0'22	5'28	1'40	+ 277
	Do. (East) . . . . .	0'27	0'09	+0'18	3'68	1'54	+ 139
BOMBAY (NORTH).	Gujarat . . . . .	0	0'02	—0'02	6'00	0'60	+ 900
	Kathiawar . . . . .	0	0	0	2'45	0'34	+ 621
	Sind . . . . .	0'02	0'05	—0'03	0'14	0'22	— 36
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) . . . . .	0'25	0'04	+0'21	4'17	0'82	+ 405
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West) . . . . .	0'01	0'04	—0'03	0'97	0'58	+ 67
	Rajputana (West) . . . . .	0	0'02	—0'02	0'40	0'15	+ 167
	East Coast (North) . . . . .	0	0'13	—0'13	12'63	8'96	+ 41
MADRAS	Do. (Do.) (a) . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	8'85	5'35	+ 65
	Hyderabad (South) . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	2'70	1'38	+ 96
	Madras (Central) . . . . .	0'02	0'13	—0'11	5'97	5'48	+ 9
	East Coast (Central) . . . . .	0'08	0'42	—0'34	15'01	12'47	+ 20
	Do. (South) . . . . .	0'47	1'64	—1'17	14'26	18'57	— 23
	Madras (South) . . . . .	0'08	0'86	—0'78	11'83	13'01	— 9

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of India.

SIMLA, 27th December 1894.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 29th December.*—Scattered showers have fallen in the Southern districts, moderate rain in Tanjore. The water-supply is generally sufficient, but rain is urgently wanted in many districts. Agricultural operations continue. The standing crops are generally fair, but need rain. The harvest continues with fair to average outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady, but rising slightly in parts of the Deccan and Central districts.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Slight rain in Shikarpur. The standing crops have been damaged by blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, and are suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Sholapur, and Belgaum. Sowing of the late crops is progressing in nine, and reaping of early crops in four, districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Ahmedragar. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are normal.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 31st December.*—There was slight rain in Bihar, but no rain is reported elsewhere. Reports of the crops continue satisfactory. The harvesting of winter rice is proceeding with good results. Prospects of the spring crops and sugarcane are favourable. Poppy is generally doing well, but in Hazaribagh the crop is backward. Cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice is normal and is falling in some districts.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Weather generally cloudy with showers in several districts. Hail is reported from Jhansi, but no damage has been done. The condition of the crops and prospects are good. Prices are normal, but rising in places.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Lahore and Sialkot. Harvesting of the autumn crops is almost over. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking continue. Sowings of the spring crops have been finished. The standing crops are generally in good condition, except on low-lying lands in Delhi and Peshawar. Prospects are promising, but a spell of sunny weather is needed in Umballa for the growth of the crops. Cattle are generally in good condition and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices are rising in Umballa, normal in Delhi, low elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Weather generally clear and cold. Harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress. Winter sowings have been completed. In parts of a few districts the linseed crop has been attacked by rust, otherwise the crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. Prices are steady.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 29th December.*—No rain. Reaping of the main paddy crop is well advanced in Lower Burma, the outturn is poor. In Upper Burma reaping of wet-weather paddy is nearly completed in several districts and cultivation of the dry crops is progressing everywhere. Prospects are good, except in the south of the Central Zone. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of paddy is about normal in Lower Burma, but very high in Tharrawaddy; steady and below normal in Upper Burma.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 1st January.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—**MYSORE:** The standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are favourable. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of six districts. Prices continue steady.

**COORG:** Reaping of rice and picking of coffee are still in progress. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices of food grains remain normal.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—**BERAR:** Weather clear and cool. The winter crops are thriving well. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continue. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices have risen in two, fallen in one, and steady in the remaining three districts.

**HYDERABAD:** No rain during the week. Harvesting of the autumn crops is very nearly completed. Land is being ploughed for the hot-weather crops. Prices continue normal.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Rain fell during the week in four Agencies. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bhopal; in progress elsewhere. The standing crops are in fairly good condition, though some damage has been done by recent rain and hail storms. The condition of agricultural stock is indifferent in Gwalior, but fairly good elsewhere. Prices of food grains are normal in Bhopal and Bhopawar, above normal in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Goona, and the Neemuch district. The condition of the opium crop is good.



••**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Rainfall good in Bhurt-pore, Jeypore, and Ulwar; slight in Kotah, Harowtee, Dholepur, and Ajmere. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The standing crops and harvest prospects are good. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient, but failing in Dholepur and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in four States, falling in one, and normal elsewhere.

**Kashmir.**—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 1st January.*—Weather cloudy. Sowings for the spring crops have been completed in most places. Prices continue normal.

**JAMMU PROVINCE.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Slight rain. Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 29th December.*—Weather foggy. Wheat sowing finished.

DENZIL IBBETSON,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 5, 1895.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. RAILWAY STATISTICS.

### STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD DECEMBER 1893, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 22ND DECEMBER 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1894, added to the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1893, and the figures in column Increase and Decrease, the figures are in thousands of rupees.													
RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1893.	WEEK ENDING 23RD DECEMBER 1893.				WEEK ENDING 22ND DECEMBER 1894.				Earnings from 1st July to 23rd December 1893.	Earnings from 1st July to 22nd December 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.						
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
<b>State lines worked by companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	552	1,634	10,68,056	654	1,687	10,38,154	615	2,25,33,828	2,33,34,511	8,00,683	...	...	
Bengal-Nagpur	107	863	1,31,625	153	862	1,33,161	152	22,29,521	20,84,400	...	1,45,121	...	
Indian Midland (a)	112	752	1,33,694	178	752	1,06,964	142	20,91,145	24,04,845	3,73,700	...	...	
Bezwa extension	100	21	1,703	84	21	3,188	152	51,607	89,224	37,617	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	216	1,699	5,48,100	323	1,790	5,10,130	285	88,71,866	98,62,522	9,90,656	...	...	
Palampur-Deesa	49	17	564	33	17	1,010	59	(c) 3,680	16,211	12,531	...	...	
South Indian	142	1,043	1,39,603	134	1,042	1,53,102	147	35,87,177	39,04,644	3,17,467	...	...	
Mayavaram-Mutpet	...	...	...	...	54	3,693	69	...	1,07,461	1,07,461	...	...	
Southern Mahratta (d)	90	1,163	1,13,682	98	1,165	1,25,445	108	25,82,461	26,73,383	24,922	...	...	
Bengal and North-Western (e)	108	756	90,666	119	750	1,04,380	138	20,13,672	22,40,131	2,26,459	...	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	223	15,470	60	224	14,524	65	2,75,231	3,02,091	1,16,860	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	221	8,171	22,42,623	274	8,370	21,93,751	262	4,42,40,188	4,71,03,423	28,63,235	...	...	
<b>State lines worked by the State.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (f)	222	2,509	7,12,680	284	2,511	7,41,358	295	1,36,73,534	1,48,20,302	11,46,768	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	206	740	1,73,712	235	797	2,37,035	297	36,07,341	45,83,543	9,76,202	...	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	345	778	2,38,671	307	813	3,22,150	396	68,16,345	74,64,170	6,47,825	...	...	
Bengal Central (g)	121	125	15,207	122	125	13,670	109	3,76,115	3,74,883	...	1,232	...	
East Coast (state)	71	206	(h) 14,039	53	321	24,792	77	(h) 3,49,404	6,65,399	3,15,995	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	133	730	93,905	129	746	1,04,220	140	23,87,065	23,65,709	...	21,356	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	57	28	1,580	56	28	1,427	51	36,776	39,008	2,232	...	...	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	52	8	410	51	8	677	85	10,464	11,489	1,025	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	216	5,184	12,50,204	241	5,349	14,45,329	270	2,72,57,044	3,03,24,473	30,67,429	...	...	
<b>Lines worked by guaranteed companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	392	1,490	9,84,308	661	1,490	7,07,024	475	1,42,20,023	1,21,88,283	...	20,31,740	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	495	461	3,39,677	717	461	3,26,000	707	34,97,113	57,57,380	2,60,267	...	...	
Madras	239	840	1,92,894	230	840	1,91,235	228	49,65,326	48,48,336	...	1,16,990	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	363	2,791	15,07,879	540	2,791	12,24,259	439	2,46,82,462	2,27,93,999	...	18,88,463	...	
<b>TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)</b>	244	16,146	50,00,706	310	16,510	4,86,3,339	295	9,61,79,694	10,02,21,825	40,42,201	...	...	
<b>Assisted companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	145	161	23,950	149	161	25,204	157	5,92,869	6,02,137	9,268	...	...	
Larkessur	213	22	4,188	190	22	5,279	240	1,18,004	1,22,666	4,661	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section)	123	67	7,576	113	67	5,580	83	1,99,114	2,02,021	2,907	...	...	
Bengal Doonars	97	27	2,337	87	36	2,940	82	72,821	1,16,625	43,804	...	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	4,876	63	78	9,276	119	2,49,029	2,63,643	14,614	...	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	241	51	10,913	214	51	10,982	215	3,04,876	3,11,092	6,216	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	150	406	53,840	133	415	59,261	143	15,36,713	16,18,183	81,470	...	...	
<b>Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	145	333	56,851	171	333	61,212	184	11,67,189	13,71,351	2,04,162	...	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	82	13	1,439	111	13	1,120	86	27,054	28,625	1,573	...	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	119	108	15,106	140	108	16,950	157	3,01,349	5,32,354	2,31,003	...	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10	1,632	103	...	60,039	60,039	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (j)	96	362	32,496	90	362	33,156	92	8,34,101	7,88,207	...	45,896	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	59	93	9,849	106	93	6,650	72	1,30,168	1,25,858	...	4,310	...	
Kolhapur	73	29	2,261	78	29	1,646	57	52,771	50,221	...	2,550	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	72	5,556	77	72	3,520	49	92,240	79,190	...	13,050	...	
Cooch Behar	17	22	126	6	22	790	36	(k) 2,846	18,768	15,928	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	107	1,032	1,23,684	120	1,042	1,26,676	122	26,07,712	30,54,611	4,46,899	...	...	
<b>Lines owned and worked by native states.</b>													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Shavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	90	334	42,111	126	334	30,346	91	7,05,532	6,47,212	...	58,320	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	61	46	2,416	53	46	2,706	59	69,355	68,532	...	823	...	
Jodhpore-Mickaneer	46	364	20,464	56	364	16,800	46	4,11,260	4,19,051	7,791	...	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	62	94	6,478	69	94	6,564	70	1,46,703	1,29,483	...	17,220	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	66	838	71,469	85	838	56,416	67	13,32,856	12,64,278	...	68,572	...	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	226	18,422	52,40,609	585	18,805	51,05,692	272	10,10,56,669	10,61,58,957	45,01,938	...	...	

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November to 23rd December 1893.

(d) Includes the Gurukul-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Jirhot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(g) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(h) Includes the earnings of the Bezwa-Godavari section.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amroli railways.

(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(k) Total earnings from 15th September to 23rd December 1893.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII of 1894-95.

## •• STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 23RD DECEMBER 1893.				WEEK ENDING 22ND DECEMBER 1894.				Earnings from 1st April to 23rd December 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 22nd December 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
<b>State lines worked by companies.</b>	<i>R</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	602	1,634	10,68,056	654	1,687	10,38,154	615	3,57,04,065	3,70,85,647	13,81,582	...	...	
Bengal-Námpur	149	803	1,31,625	153	862	1,33,161	152	41,74,012	39,64,831	...	2,09,181	...	
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,33,694	178	752	1,06,964	142	34,96,987	40,83,452	5,86,465	...	...	
Bezwada extension	95	21	1,763	84	21	3,188	152	76,236	1,23,238	47,002	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	261	1,699	5,48,100	323	1,790	5,10,130	285	1,55,00,726	1,73,87,567	18,86,841	...	...	
Palampur-Deesa	41	17	564	33	17	1,010	59	(c) 3,680	27,027	23,347	...	...	
South Indian	144	1,043	1,39,603	134	1,042	1,53,102	147	58,23,697	60,29,979	2,06,282	...	...	
Máyavaram-Mutupet	...	...	...	...	54	3,693	69	...	(d) 1,56,012	1,56,012	...	...	
Southern Mahratta (e)	100	1,163	1,13,682	98	1,165	1,25,445	108	43,42,549	45,42,869	2,00,320	...	...	
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	756	90,066	119	756	1,04,380	138	30,37,128	39,76,401	3,39,273	...	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	5,470	69	224	14,524	65	4,87,195	6,41,915	1,54,720	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>8,171</b>	<b>22,42,623</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>8,370</b>	<b>21,93,751</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>7,32,46,275</b>	<b>7,80,18,938</b>	<b>47,72,663</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>State lines worked by the State.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (g)	232	2,509	7,12,680	284	2,511	7,41,358	295	2,11,77,709	2,31,72,679	19,94,970	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	740	1,73,712	235	797	2,37,035	297	61,45,055	75,39,583	13,94,528	...	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	778	2,38,671	307	813	3,22,150	396	92,57,959	1,02,16,640	9,58,681	...	...	
Bengal Central (h)	120	125	15,207	122	125	13,670	109	5,63,988	5,83,037	19,049	...	...	
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 14,039	53	321	24,792	77	(i) 4,16,777	10,79,596	6,62,819	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	171	730	93,905	129	746	1,04,220	140	40,94,028	39,31,886	...	1,62,142	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	28	1,580	56	28	1,427	51	55,113	55,641	528	...	...	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	410	51	8	677	85	16,084	18,027	1,943	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>12,50,204</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>5,349</b>	<b>14,45,329</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>4,17,26,713</b>	<b>4,65,97,089</b>	<b>48,70,376</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>Lines worked by guaranteed companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	310	1,490	9,84,308	661	1,490	7,07,024	475	2,62,75,468	2,30,12,551	...	32,62,917	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,30,677	717	461	3,26,000	707	1,06,00,633	1,11,00,669	5,00,036	...	...	
Madras	238	840	1,92,894	230	840	1,91,235	228	76,03,787	74,93,644	...	1,10,143	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>15,07,879</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>12,24,259</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>4,44,79,888</b>	<b>4,16,06,864</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>28,73,024</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>16,146</b>	<b>50,00,706</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>16,510</b>	<b>48,63,339</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>15,94,52,876</b>	<b>16,62,22,891</b>	<b>67,70,015</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>Assisted companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	161	23,950	149	161	25,204	157	9,00,368	9,78,902	78,534	...	...	
Tarkessur	253	22	4,188	190	22	5,279	240	1,99,970	2,15,639	15,669	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	137	67	7,576	113	67	5,580	83	3,36,478	3,37,242	764	...	...	
Bengal Doonars	77	27	2,337	87	36	2,940	82	92,552	1,55,602	63,050	...	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	4,876	63	78	9,276	119	3,80,870	3,93,910	13,040	...	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	238	51	10,913	214	51	10,982	215	4,85,138	4,86,153	1,015	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>53,840</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>59,261</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>23,95,376</b>	<b>25,67,448</b>	<b>1,72,072</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	56,851	171	333	61,212	184	19,11,998	22,48,549	3,36,551	...	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,439	111	13	1,120	86	44,687	50,947	6,260	...	...	
Rájputra-Bhatinda	129	108	15,106	140	108	16,950	157	4,91,248	8,81,258	3,90,010	...	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10	1,632	163	...	(k) 73,258	73,258	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	95	362	32,496	90	362	33,156	92	12,89,235	12,24,955	...	64,280	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	75	93	9,849	106	93	6,650	72	2,29,483	2,41,900	12,417	...	...	
Kolhápur	77	29	2,261	78	29	1,646	57	83,912	89,419	5,507	...	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	5,556	77	72	3,520	49	1,73,037	1,58,291	...	14,745	...	
Cooch Behar	20	22	126	6	22	790	36	(m) 2,840	29,569	26,729	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,23,684</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,26,676</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>42,26,440</b>	<b>42,98,146</b>	<b>7,71,706</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>Lines owned and worked by native states.</b>													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhávnapar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	118	334	42,111	126	334	30,346	91	14,12,213	12,29,441	...	1,82,772	...	
Jetalsar-Rájkot	60	40	2,416	53	46	2,706	59	(n) 98,640	1,11,769	13,129	...	...	
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	54	364	20,464	56	364	16,800	46	6,37,816	7,74,316	1,36,500	...	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	67	94	6,478	69	94	5,564	70	2,37,142	2,27,224	...	9,918	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>71,469</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>56,416</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23,85,811</b>	<b>23,42,750</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>43,061</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>18,422</b>	<b>52,49,699</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>18,805</b>	<b>51,05,692</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>16,84,60,503</b>	<b>17,61,31,235</b>	<b>76,70,732</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November to 23rd December 1893.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April to 22nd December 1894.

(e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Bezwada-Godávari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June to 22nd December 1894.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúdd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September to 23rd December 1893.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April to 23rd December 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.  
CUSTOMS.

No. 57-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 4th January 1895.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 169 (Revenue), dated the 13th December, 1894.

INDIA OFFICE,  
London, 13th December 1894.

REVENUE,  
No. 169.

*To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.*

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Excellency's confidential letter, No. 210, dated the 7th August 1894, with your colleague Mr. Westland's Minute, regarding the imposition of import duties on cotton goods.

2. So far as a judgment can be formed at the present time, the Indian treasury requires an addition of a crore or a crore and a half to the present revenues. I observe that you still are of opinion that this addition can best be secured by the imposition of import duties on cotton goods. But Her Majesty's Government consider that, in accordance with the resolution of the House of Commons, these duties must not be protective in their nature.

3. Mr. Westland's Minute, embodying the results of a careful inquiry made by him into the circumstances of the Bombay cotton industry, concludes by recommending that import duties be imposed at the rate of,—

- (a) 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all cotton piece goods;
- (b)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem* on all cotton yarns of counts above 24;

and that an excise duty of,—

- (c)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem* be levied on all machine-made cotton yarns, produced at mills in British India of counts above 24.

Indian-made piece goods would thus pay excise duty on the yarn of which they are woven, whenever such yarns are finer than 24s. It is proposed that a drawback be paid on exported yarns or goods, and that negotiations be undertaken with Native States in view to their levying a similar excise duty upon yarns made at mills within their borders.

Your Government consider Mr. Westland's proposals to be the best way of meeting the requirement of Her Majesty's Government that Indian cotton duties must not be protective.

4. I think that these proposals would comply with the requirements laid down, subject to two modifications of detail. First, I consider that the duty (import and excise) upon yarns should be at the same rate, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, as on woven goods. I share the view expressed by the late Mr. James Wilson in his Financial Statement of the 18th February 1860, that, for reasons which he there states, "the same duty may be placed on yarns as is charged on goods, without any perceptible injury to the trade." Moreover, I am not certain that a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty on yarns used in Indian fabrics might not to some extent protect Indian manufactures against imported goods of the same description, paying a 5 per cent. duty. Secondly, I am not satisfied that counts above 24 are, without doubt, the right line at which duty on yarns should begin. Mr. Westland shows good grounds for believing that imported yarns below 30s, and imported goods containing yarns below 30s, constitute a small proportion of the total importations of cotton goods. But it seems



that such goods are imported to some extent. Complete information on the subject does not appear to be available. On the whole, in order to prevent any possibility of the duties being protective, I consider the duty on yarns should begin with counts above 20, instead of 24 as proposed by your Government. I have no objection to your reserving to yourself in the Act power to raise the line by executive action, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, in case experience should hereafter show that it has been drawn unnecessarily low.

5. You are aware that in July 1877 the House of Commons passed a Resolution to the effect that "the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, *being protective in their nature*, are contrary to sound commercial policy;" and that, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 27th July last, I said that the above-mentioned Resolution dealt "with duties which are protective in their nature," and I proceeded "I have already stated to the House that, in my opinion, the Executive Government ought not to sanction steps which would reverse that decision without giving an opportunity for discussion in this House." Again, in the Indian Budget debate on the 16th of August 1894, I said that the House had resolved, "that it will not sanction a protective duty on cotton goods; therefore the position I have taken up is that the imposition of such a duty is a step which must not be taken, until the House has had some opportunity of discussing the question. . . . I have said all along, and I say now, that, if the manufacturers of India are prepared to submit to a countervailing duty which will destroy the element of protection, I do not see why the import duty should not be imposed. . . . If there be any necessity for increasing the taxation of India, I see no reason why this tax could not be fairly and justly imposed, and at the same time deprived of any protective character, so that it shall go into the Treasury of India, and not into the pockets of the manufacturers. Then no injustice would be done to the English manufacturer on the one hand or to the Indian consumer on the other." It will, therefore, be understood that Her Majesty's Government are precluded by the pledges above quoted from sanctioning the imposition of import duties on cotton goods, unless under such conditions as will ensure beyond question that the duties thus imposed will have no protective effect.

6. Subject to the two modifications stated in paragraph 4, I agree to your moving the Legislature to impose import and excise duties upon cotton manufactures in the way you propose.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) HENRY H. FOWLER.

Ordered, that the despatch be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, in continuation of No. 6108-S.R., dated the 17th December, 1894.

STEPHEN JACOB,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*



SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1895.

**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
**HOME DEPARTMENT.**

No.  $\frac{1\text{-Sanitary}}{3-16}$ .

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary),—under date Calcutta, the 11th January 1895.*

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No.  $\frac{1\text{-Sanitary}}{21-33}$ , dated the 21st January 1886.

Read also—

Home Department Resolution No.  $\frac{2\text{-Sanitary}}{103-14}$ , dated the 3rd May 1887.

Correspondence with, and reports from, the Government of Bombay and Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son on the arrangements made by the latter in connection with the conveyance of pilgrims to and from the Hedjaz from 1888 to 1894.

**RESOLUTION:**

IN the Resolution of the 21st January 1886, cited above, it was stated that in October 1884 a communication had been received from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son expressing the readiness of that firm to undertake the conveyance of Muhammadan pilgrims between India and the Hedjaz. The success which had attended the extensive schemes of Messrs. Cook & Son for lessening the difficulties and increasing the comfort of travellers in different parts of the world seemed to the Government of India to afford an assurance that that firm would be successful in placing the arrangements for the conveyance of pilgrims between this country and Arabia on a footing more satisfactory to the Government, and





more convenient to the pilgrims themselves, than had hitherto been found possible. After carefully considering the matter in personal communication with Mr. J. M. Cook, the Governor General in Council came to an agreement with the firm by which they were to be appointed pilgrim agents for the whole of India. Local officers and officers in charge of treasuries were instructed to assist the firm in making known the terms of through conveyance to Jeddah and back, and in disposing of through tickets; and the Government of Bombay were requested to make over to the representatives of the firm the issue of passports in Bombay after they had been signed by the proper authorities, and to instruct the Protector of Pilgrims to work in harmony with the firm and to render them every assistance. On their part, Messrs. Cook & Son agreed to arrange with the railway administrations, steamship proprietors and others concerned for the conveyance of the pilgrims, at through fares, from all the chief stations in India to Jeddah and back, and to do all in their power to secure the transit of the pilgrims in satisfactory ships supplied with proper accommodation in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Government. The firm were prepared to provide the requisite agency for the work, Muhammadans being appointed for that purpose in all cases where necessary; to establish a special pilgrimage office in the most convenient position in Bombay, and possibly also at Jeddah; and to make all detailed arrangements in connection with the issue of the necessary announcements, forms of tickets, etc. They also expressed their readiness to comply with the requirements and regulations which might be laid down from time to time by the Government of India in the same manner as though they were in the service of the Government.

2. During the winter of 1886-87 Mr. F. H. Cook made a tour in India with the view of personally working out the details of the scheme in communication with the Government of India and of explaining to the Muhammadan community what the firm proposed to do. In their Resolution of the 3rd May 1887, the Government of India announced the detailed arrangements which had been completed with Messrs. Cook & Son. These were to last for three years from the beginning of 1887 and to be terminable at the end of that period at the option of either the Government or Messrs. Cook & Son. In the event of the Government withdrawing after three years from the scheme, Messrs. Cook & Son were to be at liberty to continue it as a private enterprise. It was explained that, though the Government gave their countenance and assistance to Messrs. Cook & Son's enterprise, they had no desire to constitute a monopoly in favour of the firm. As, however, the firm engaged to convey pilgrims to Jeddah at a fair charge, to protect them while on the journey from extortion and ill-treatment, and to provide them with comforts and facilities in the way of supplies of food and banking arrangements, the Government were, it was stated, satisfied that pilgrims would do well to take advantage of the firm's arrangements. The prices of single and return steamship fares were fixed on the representation of Mr. F. H. Cook and the advice of the Government of Bombay. Tickets, inclusive of the railway and steamer fares, were to be kept for sale at the office of the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of every district in India, and district officers were instructed to give the widest publicity to the advantages to be secured which were set forth in a prospectus approved by the Government of India. A guarantee against actual loss in the execution of these arrangements, up to £2,000 for the first year and £1,000 for each of the two following years, was given by the Government of India, on the understanding that Messrs. Cook & Son should furnish their accounts for audit by the Accountant-General of Bombay.

3. The report of Messrs. Cook & Son on the arrangements carried out by them in connection with the Hajj of 1887 showed that, out of a total of 9,839 pilgrims, who sailed from ports in British India for Jeddah and Yembo, 1,936 (or 19·8 per cent.) were booked by the firm. The chief advantage which the pilgrims had secured was stated by the firm to be that of through booking at fixed rates, inclusive of landing and baggage charges. Messrs. Cook & Son were endeavouring to charter vessels themselves for future voyages in order to be able to furnish improved accommodation on board. The accounts of the firm showed a loss of £2,592, and the sum of £2,000 guaranteed by Government was accordingly paid to them.

4. On the 27th February 1888, Messrs Cook & Son reported that they had chartered for the coming season four steamers from Bombay to Jeddah and two from Jeddah to Bombay. The dates of departure of these vessels were published in the *Gazette of India*, and the Local Governments and Administrations were requested to give every publicity to them. The report on the working of the arrangements during 1888 showed that 13,532 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hajj, in 16 steamers, of whom 3,961 (or 29·3 per cent.) were conveyed by Messrs. Cook & Son in four steamers. A loss was incurred by the firm above the amount of the guarantee of £1,000, and the guaranteed sum was accordingly paid by Government. In his letter dated the 17th April 1889, Mr. J. M. Cook stated that, from the experience they had gained, Messrs. Cook & Son were convinced that it was quite impossible for them to convey the pilgrims in the way they were doing at existing rates for a profit, and that, unless the Government of India expressed satisfaction with, and appreciation of, the past working of the arrangements, they did not consider that they would be justified in incurring the great responsibility and personal labour involved. The Home Secretary's letter of the 15th October 1889 conveyed the reply of the Government of India to the effect that, after making enquiries from the Local Governments and Administrations, they were assured that the conditions under which Indian pilgrims could proceed to the Hedjaz had been materially improved, particularly in the reduction of opportunities for extortion, since Messrs. Cook & Son had undertaken the work, and that the Governor General in Council believed that this was not only the case in the ships by which pilgrims proceeded with the firm's tickets, but also that the example set on the vessels chartered by the firm had raised the standard of comfort on the vessels belonging to other firms. The Government of India accordingly indicated their willingness to continue the arrangements with Messrs. Cook & Son for the years 1890 and 1891, with a guarantee against loss up to £1,000 in each year. Mr. J. M. Cook, the Managing Partner of the firm, when replying to this letter on the 9th December 1889, took exception to some of the criticisms contained in the reports of the local authorities, and stated that he would leave the decision as to the acceptance of a continuance of the arrangements for the years 1890 and 1891 to his son, Mr. F. H. Cook, who was then proceeding to India. On the 15th January 1890, the latter gentleman intimated that he had decided to continue the arrangements for at least the period of two years during which the Government had offered to continue its assistance.

5. The report on the working of the arrangements during 1889 showed that 11,544 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hajj, in 15 steamers, of whom 4,460 (or 38·6 per cent.) were conveyed in the four steamers chartered by Messrs. Cook & Son. The amount of compensation claimed by the firm was R3,266 on account of the losses sustained in connection with the pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz in 1889, and R4,969 representing the losses incurred in previous years which had not been covered by the guarantee. The former sum was paid to Messrs. Cook & Son, but the Government of India did not consider the firm to be entitled to the latter sum.

6. The report on the arrangements made in 1890 showed that of 9,953 pilgrims, who left Bombay for the Hedjaz in eleven steamers, 4,220 (or 41½ per cent.) were conveyed in the four steamers chartered by Messrs. Cook & Son. The statement of account submitted by the firm showed a claim against the Government of R12,761-15-4, which sum included R6,272 on account of losses incurred in previous years. In Home Department letter dated the 20th August 1891, the Government of India sanctioned the payment of the sum of R6,489-13-10, being the amount of actual loss sustained during 1890.

7. On the 29th June 1891, the firm again addressed the Government of India regarding the question of continuing the arrangements. They expressed their conviction that the business of conveying pilgrims to the Hedjaz under the conditions proposed by them and accepted by the Government of India could never be made self-supporting, and enquired whether the Government was prepared to guarantee them against actual monetary loss. They stated that to enable the arrangements to be carried out in a satisfactory manner, it would be necessary to put on a special service of steamers to compete with the shippers who had been in the trade for many years, and that an increase in the amount guaranteed would



be necessary. The Government of India were reluctant to withdraw from the scheme without a further trial of it, and expressed their willingness to continue existing arrangements for a further period of two years (1892 and 1893). This was eventually arranged on condition that the Government of India should pay to the firm the sum of R6,272 claimed as losses over the sums guaranteed in previous years, and should continue the indemnity and allow losses accruing to the firm in 1892 to be carried on to the accounts for 1893, provided that the total indemnity for those two years should not exceed £2,000. These terms were accepted by the firm in their letter dated the 21st April 1892.

8. The report of the arrangements for the year 1891 showed that, out of a total of 12,032 pilgrims who left Bombay for the Hajj in 18 steamers, 4,485 (or 37·2 per cent.) were conveyed in four steamers chartered by Messrs. Cook & Son. The amount of compensation paid to the firm for the losses of the year was R14,471-8-5.

9. The report on the pilgrim traffic for the year 1892 showed that 12,466 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz in 19 steamers, and that only 2,939 (or 23·5 per cent.) were carried by Messrs. Cook & Son in three steamers chartered by them. In addition to these the firm conveyed 732 pilgrims in one steamer from Calcutta. The Government of India sanctioned the payment to the firm of the sum of £1,000 towards the loss of R36,147-2-9 (=£2,259-3-9) sustained by them during the year.

10. In a letter dated the 20th July 1893, Messrs. Cook & Son enquired what were the intentions of the Government of India as to any further continuation of the arrangements with the firm for the conveyance of pilgrims to the Hedjaz, and the Government of India consulted the Government of Bombay upon the matter. The report of the Government of Bombay showed that during the official year 1892-93, the number of pilgrims embarked from Bombay was 11,896, of whom only 1,656 or not quite 14 per cent. were booked by Messrs. Cook & Son. The Bombay Government considered that the influence of Messrs. Cook & Son on the working of the pilgrim traffic was diminishing, and were unable to recommend that the existing arrangements should be continued. The Government of India came reluctantly to the conclusion that they would not be justified, in view of the diminishing number of pilgrims carried through the agency of Messrs. Cook & Son, in continuing the subsidy to Messrs. Cook & Son after 1893. This decision was intimated to the firm and communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

11. The report of Messrs. Cook & Son on the working of the arrangements during 1893 has now been received and considered by the Government of India, and the accounts for the year have been audited by the Accountant-General. The report shows that, in 1893, 18,468 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz in 29 steamers, but Messrs. Cook & Son only conveyed 1,767 (or 9·5 per cent.) in two steamers. These figures, it appears to the Government of India, are sufficient in themselves to justify the decision come to in October 1893 to terminate the arrangements with Messrs. Cook & Son. The accounts of the pilgrim traffic for that year show that the receipts to the firm from all sources amounted to R65,636-10-0, and the expenditure to R61,348-2-11. There was thus a net gain of R4,288-7-1 on the year. In pursuance of the conditions accepted by the firm in 1892, the Government of India have to make good the losses of the two years 1892 and 1893 together up to the limit of £2,000. The payment of R16,023-10-10 has accordingly been sanctioned. With the payment of this sum Messrs. Cook & Son will be recouped for all losses shown in their accounts and admitted on audit by the Accountant-General of Bombay which have been incurred by the firm since 1887 in connection with their transactions for the conveyance of Indian pilgrims to and from Arabia.

12. In sanctioning the above payment the Governor General in Council has thought fit to review the history of the arrangements, which were brought to a termination last year, between Messrs. Cook & Son and the Government of India. His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the good work done by the firm in improving the conditions under which Indian pilgrims during the last few years proceeded to the Hedjaz. Its influence has in his

opinion been especially manifested in the reduction of the opportunities for extortion. The Governor General in Council is aware that difficulties were encountered by Messrs. Cook & Son in the opposition of the shippers interested in the traffic, but His Excellency in Council was not without hope that the popularity of the vessels of so influential a firm would have been so great that in time the continuance of the arrangements would not have necessitated a guarantee. This hope has not been realized, and the reports for recent years show that the firm's vessels have lately been less popular as compared with those of other charterers than they were. In these circumstances the Governor General in Council was forced to conclude that the experiment which had been fully and fairly tried was not likely to be more successful in future, and that the time had come for the discontinuance of the annual subsidy.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Foreign and Financial Departments, and to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Bombay, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 29th, 1894.

**General Summary.**—The depression, the approach of which was indicated by the observations of the 22nd December, crossed the North-Western frontier by Sunday morning and was central in Rajputana. Light rain and snow had fallen in Baluchistan. By next morning the depression had travelled as far as Bundelkhand and a secondary depression had formed in the Punjab. Winds were irregularly cyclonic in both depression areas, and had strengthened considerably at Cherat and Murree. Showers had fallen in Bundelkhand and Rajputana, and light general rain in the Punjab and western districts of the North-Western Provinces. Murree and Srinagar had received light falls of snow. The primary depression was almost stationary during the next 24 hours having moved only slightly eastwards by Tuesday morning and it was very faintly marked. The secondary depression had partly filled up. Snow had fallen in the Western Himalayan hill districts, and rain in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, and Central India. Ludhiana received a heavy fall of 2·38 inches, and Chakrata, Nowgong, Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, Simla, and Rurki amounts ranging between one and two inches. By next morning, however, both depressions had practically filled up and only a few light showers were reported from the hill and submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. The next day was rainless over the whole of the Indian area. But fine weather did not continue long, for, on Wednesday morning, the first indications of the approach of another depression were observable in the increase of temperature and cloud in Baluchistan. The barometer fell slightly in Baluchistan next day and briskly the day following, but it was not till Saturday morning that the depression was shown crossing the frontier near Jacobabad. It had given light rain and snow to Baluchistan and the North-West Punjab. Quetta received ·57 inch, Chaman ·25 inch, and Murree ·21 inch.

Practically no rain has fallen during the week in Southern India. A heavy local fall of over three inches was reported from Negapatam on Sunday, but only light local showers were received at other stations, and on the last four days of the week no rain whatever was reported.

**Daily Summary.**—*Sunday.*—Pressure was steady in Rajputana and Gujarat, but had risen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and the remainder of Northern India. The depression which was shown approaching from the west on the previous day had crossed the North-West Frontier and was central in Rajputana. The air was damper in Baluchistan where light rain and snow had fallen, and skies were heavily clouded in Baluchistan and North-Western India. A heavy local fall of rain, amounting to 3·12 inches, was reported from Negapatam.

*Monday.*—The barometer had risen in Baluchistan and Sind, but had fallen elsewhere, the fall being rapid in the central and eastern districts of the Punjab, and also in Bundelkhand and the adjacent districts of the North-

Western Provinces. The depression had advanced to Bundelkhand and was central near Nowgong.

A secondary depression had formed in the Central Punjab. Winds had increased considerably at Murree and Cherat and were irregularly cyclonic in direction in both depression areas. Light general rain had fallen in the Punjab and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, and showers in Rajputana and Bundelkhand. Nowgong reported a fall of '97 inch, Khushab '9 inch, Delhi '62 inch, and Agra '49 inch.

*Tuesday.*—Pressure had risen in Rajputana and Central India and had fallen elsewhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in North-Eastern India and Burma. The primary depression had advanced slightly eastwards, but was very faintly marked. The secondary depression was still in existence, but had commenced to fill up. Temperature had decreased very rapidly in the Upper India hill districts, Gujarat, Lower Sind and Rajputana and rapidly in the Punjab. Several stations reported maximum temperatures more than  $15^{\circ}$  in defect of the normal. Snow had fallen in the Western Himalayan hill districts and rain in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, and Central India. Ludhiana had received 2'38 inches, Chakrata 1'9 inches, Nowgong 1'21 inches, Dehra Dun 1'13 inches, Mussoorie 1'11 inches, Simla 1'05 inches, and Rurki 1'04 inches.

*Wednesday.*—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in North-Western and Central India and fallen slightly in Bengal, Burma, and the greater part of the Peninsula. The secondary depression in the Punjab had filled up completely and the primary depression had practically filled up. Temperature was in considerable to large defect in North-Western India. A few showers had been received in the hill and submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. Mussoorie reported a fall of 1'18 inches and Dehra Dun '4 inch. Skies were clouding over again in Baluchistan where temperature had risen rapidly.

*Thursday.*—The barometer had risen over the whole of India and Burma, but had fallen slightly in West Baluchistan, Upper Sind, and Gujarat, and winds had shifted to east at Chaman and Jacobabad. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan and another depression was apparently approaching from the west. Temperature had risen rapidly in Baluchistan and had fallen briskly to rapidly in the North-Western and Central Provinces and Bengal. No rain was reported.

*Friday.*—Pressure had fallen briskly in Baluchistan and North-Western India, and slightly in the Central Provinces. It was steady in the south of the Peninsula, North-Eastern India, and Burma. A shallow low-pressure area covered the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, where pressure was in slight defect, and winds were cyclonic in direction. Darjeeling and Gnatong reported light falls of rain and snow.

*Saturday.*—The barometer had risen rapidly in West Baluchistan. It had fallen briskly in Upper Sind and the West Punjab, and the depression approaching Baluchistan the day before was crossing the frontier near Jacobabad. Strong south-easterly winds were blowing at Murree and winds at Chaman had shifted to east-north-east. Light rain had fallen in Baluchistan and the North-West Punjab. Quetta received '57 inch and Chaman '25 inch.

*Temperature.*—Unusually low temperatures prevailed during the latter part of the week in Northern India. A cool wave entered the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana on the 25th causing a rapid fall of temperature in these provinces. By



next day it had entered the North-Western Provinces and Central India, the fall of temperature averaging  $6^{\circ}$  in Central India. By the 27th temperature had begun to fall in the Central Provinces, and on the next day the wave had reached Bengal where it reduced the mean temperature of the province by  $3^{\circ}$ .

The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma . . . . .	+0.3	-1.2	-1.9	-1.5	-1.2	-1.7	-1.9	-1.3
Bengal and Assam . . . . .	+1.0	+0.3	+0.4	+1.7	+0.4	-2.8	-3.0	-0.3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	+0.8	+2.5	+0.5	-3.2	-4.7	-3.3	-1.3	-1.2
Punjab . . . . .	+3.5	-1.0	-3.5	-4.8	-4.4	-1.0	+1.6	-1.4
Bombay . . . . .	+2.5	+1.8	+0.5	-0.8	+0.2	+0.6	+0.6	+0.8
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	+4.9	+6.2	+5.6	+2.3	-1.4	-4.4	-3.0	+1.5
Central India and Gujarat . . . . .	+3.3	+4.4	-1.1	-7.4	-7.1	-4.2	+0.2	-1.7
Sind and Rajputana . . . . .	+3.2	-0.3	-5.8	-7.9	-7.6	-4.9	-1.8	-3.6
Madras . . . . .	+1.5	+0.7	-0.4	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	-0.2	+0.3
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA . . . . .	+2.3	+1.5	-0.6	-2.4	-2.9	-2.4	-1.0	-0.8

The mean temperature of the whole week was in slight excess in the Central Provinces, practically normal in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras and in defect elsewhere, the deficiency being most marked in Sind and Rajputana where it amounted to  $3^{\circ}6$ .

The average mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess of the normal on the first two days of the week, and below the normal during the remainder of the week, the defect being greatest on the 26th, 27th, and 28th. For the whole week it was  $0^{\circ}8$  below the normal.

*Rainfall.*—The depression travelling through Northern India during the week gave moderate general rain to the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central India, and East Rajputana. Very little rain fell in other provinces. Twenty-five of the fifty-two rainfall divisions received rain during the week, but in only the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab did the average rainfall for the week amount to one inch, and in eight of the remaining divisions it was below a tenth of an inch.

The rainfall of the period 14th October to 29th December was either practically normal or in excess of the usual quantity everywhere, with the exception of Burma, the North-West Punjab, Sind, and the southern districts of the Madras east coast, where it was in defect by more than 20 per cent. of the normal quantity. In the Surma Valley the excess amounted to 14.53 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH DECEMBER, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 14TH OCTOBER TO 29TH DECEMBER, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th Octo- ber to 29th Dec- ember.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim . . . .	0	0	0	0'64	5'26	— 88
	Lower Burma . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	2'19	7'21	— 70
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	2'61	4'55	— 43
	Upper do. . . . .	0	?	?	4'00	?	?
	Arakan . . . . .	0	0	0	2'35	7'43	— 68
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	7'65	4'36	+ 75
	Assam (Surma) . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	18'03	4'10	+ 354
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . .	0'12	0'06	+0'06	7'71	2'61	+ 195
	Deltaic Bengal . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	7'00	2'84	+ 146
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	5'73	2'31	+ 148
	North do. . . . .	0'04	0'01	+0'03	6'51	2'52	+ 158
	Orissa . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	7'27	5'34	+ 36
	Chota Nagpur . . . . .	0'01	0'02	—0'01	2'56	1'87	+ 37
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Bihar (South) . . . . .	0'01	0'03	—0'02	6'04	1'62	+ 273
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'01	0'03	—0'02	4'77	1'30	+ 267
	North-Western Provinces (East) . . . . .	0'14	0'04	+0'10	5'86	1'14	+ 414
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a) . . . .	0'04	0'03	+0'01	5'86	1'05	+ 458
	Oudh (South) . . . . .	0'55	0'11	+0'44	7'43	0'83	+ 795
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'37	0'05	+0'32	4'29	0'73	+ 488
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . . . .	0'60	0'07	+0'53	6'13	0'55	+ 1,015
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'64	0'08	+0'56	2'96	0'44	+ 573
PUNJAB.	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b) . . .	0'75	0'10	+0'65	3'96	0'64	+ 519
	Punjab (South) . . . .	0'32	0'04	+0'28	0'92	0'38	+ 142
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'31	0'03	+0'28	2'57	0'40	+ 543
	Do. (Submontane) . . .	1'37	0'09	+1'28	4'16	0'72	+ 478
	Do. (Hill Districts) . .	1'85	0'18	+1'67	10'98	1'54	+ 613
	Do. (North-West) . . .	0'40	0'24	+0'16	0'74	1'25	— 41
	Do. (West) . . . . .	0'18	0'05	+0'13	0'29	0'28	+ 4
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar . . . . .	0	0'16	—0'16	11'19	10'06	+ 11
	Madras (South Central) .	0	0'63	—0'63	8'61	10'31	— 17
	Coorg . . . . .	0	0'14	—0'14	6'58	8'20	— 20
	Mysore . . . . .	0	0'14	—0'14	5'98	5'94	+ 1
	Konkan . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	4'39	3'58	+ 23
	Bombay Deccan . . . .	0	0'10	—0'10	4'18	4'20	0
	Hyderabad (North) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	Khandesh . . . . .	0	0'13	—0'13	3'62	2'84	+ 27
	Berar . . . . .	0	0'17	—0'17	4'73	2'75	+ 72
	Central Provinces (West) .	0'01	0'05	—0'04	5'39	1'83	+ 195
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'11	0'06	+0'05	5'42	1'46	+ 271
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Do. (East) . . . . .	0	0'09	—0'09	3'68	1'64	+ 124
	Gujarat . . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	6'00	0'62	+ 863
	Kathiawar . . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	2'45	0'35	+ 600
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Sind . . . . .	0'03	0'02	+0'01	0'10	0'24	— 33
	Central India (East) . .	0'55	0'03	+0'52	4'73	0'85	+ 456
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West) . . . . .	0'31	0'02	+0'29	1'29	0'60	+ 115
	Rajputana (West) . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0'40	0'18	+ 122
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	12'63	9'03	+ 40
	Do. (do.) (a) . . . . .	0	0'21	—0'21	8'85	5'56	+ 59
	Hyderabad (South) . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	2'70	1'41	+ 92
	Madras (Central) . . . .	0	0'08	—0'08	5'97	5'56	+ 8
	East Coast (Central) . .	0	0'11	—0'11	15'01	12'58	+ 19
	Do. (South) . . . . .	0'37	0'67	—0'30	14'63	19'24	— 24
	Madras (South) . . . .	0'08	0'47	—0'39	11'91	13'48	— 12

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of India.

SIMLA, the 3rd January 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 5th January.*—No rain, except a few scattered showers in parts of Tanjore. The water-supply is insufficient for irrigation in many districts. Agricultural operations continue. The standing crops are fair, but greatly need rain. The harvest continues with fair to average outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—Slight rain in Sind. The standing crops have been damaged by blight in parts of Shikarpur, Bijapur, and Dharwar, and are suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Sholapur, and Belgaum. Sowing of the late and reaping of the early crops are progressing in nine districts. Cotton-picking continues in two districts. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are normal except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 7th January.*—There was a little rain in North Bihar, but no rain is reported elsewhere in the province. General agricultural prospects continue favourable. The rice harvest is being rapidly completed, and a good outturn is generally expected. The spring crops and poppy are promising. Sugarcane is generally a good crop; it is being cut and pressed in parts of the Patna division. The price of common rice continues generally normal.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—Weather generally cloudy with rain in nearly all districts. Hail is reported from Gorakhpore and Cawnpore. The condition of the crops is good. Prospects are also good, but damage to crops is apprehended in Agra and Saharanpur if rain and cloudy weather continue. Supplies are ample. Prices are rising in several districts.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Sialkot and Peshawar. Harvesting of the autumn crops is generally finished. Cotton-picking and sugarcane pressing are going on. Irrigation of the spring crops is in progress. The condition of the standing crops is generally reported good to average. Prospects are promising, but the crops on low-lying lands have suffered a little in Delhi and Peshawar. A spell of sunny weather is needed for the development of the crops in Umballa. The dry land crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Amritsar. The crops are being damaged by field rats in parts of Ferozepore and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Sialkot. Prices are high in Delhi, rising in Lahore, Umballa, and Jullundur; low elsewhere.

**Central Provinces**—*For week ending 9th January.*—The weather has been occasionally cloudy in parts with slight rain in two districts. Harvesting of the autumn crops is approaching completion. Except the linseed crop which has been attacked by rust in places, the other winter crops are reported to be generally in good condition. Prices are rising in Seoni but are steady elsewhere.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 5th January.*—No rain. Threshing of the main paddy crop has commenced in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma reaping of wet-weather paddy is nearly completed and cultivation for the dry-weather

crops continues. Prospects are generally good except in the south of the Central zone. Fodder and water are sufficient. In Lower Burma the price of paddy is steady and above normal; in Upper Burma it is below normal, but unsteady.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—Weather dry. Reaping of winter paddy continues. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—**MYSORE:**—Crops and prospects are good. Harvesting of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in five districts. Prices have slightly fallen in Hassan.

**COORG:** Reaping of rice and picking of coffee still continue. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices of food-grains remain normal.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—**BERAR:** Weather clear and cool. The spring crops are thriving well, except linseed which has been damaged in parts of three districts and wheat in the Malkapur taluka through blight. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in the Wun district; otherwise prices are stationary.

**HYDERABAD:** No rain during the week. Harvesting of the autumn crops very nearly completed. Land is being ploughed for the hot-weather crops. Prices are normal.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—Rain fell during the week in three Agencies. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bhopal; in progress elsewhere. The standing crops are in fairly good condition though slightly damaged by recent rains and hail storms. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices of food-grains are above normal in three Agencies, rising in parts of Gwalior, normal elsewhere. The condition of opium is indifferent in the Neemuch district, but good elsewhere.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—Rainfall moderate in Kotah and Dholepur, slight in Kherwara, Ajmere, Kerowlee, Bikanir and Ulwar. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The standing crops and harvest prospects are good. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient, but is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are fluctuating in one State, have risen in four; steady elsewhere.

**Kashmir.**—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 8th January.*—Rain has fallen in the Mozaffarabad district. Snow falling in Kashmir proper and Gilgit. Weather unsettled. Spring sowings have been finished. Prices continue normal with tendency to fall.

**JAMMU PROVINCE.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—Report not received.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 5th January.*—Weather alternately bright and foggy. Prospects are good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*





SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895.

**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

**STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.**

**Customs.**

**DEFINITION OF THE TERM "MACHINERY" FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE  
INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.**

No. 324 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1895.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

- (1) Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5559, dated the 3rd November 1894.
- (2) Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 4928, dated the 14th December 1894, and enclosures, containing a letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, dated the 26th November 1894.
- (3) Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 6844, dated the 27th December 1894, and enclosures.
- (4) Letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 1272—94, dated the 22nd December 1894.
- (5) Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 317—XIII—370 A., dated the 22nd December 1894, and enclosures, containing a communication from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, dated the 20th December 1894.

- (6) Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, dated, respectively, the 17th and 27th December 1894.
- (7) Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 6370, dated the 31st December 1894.

In the Resolution of the 3rd November 1894, read in the preamble, the Local Governments concerned were requested to furnish the Government of India with an expression of their opinion on the definition of the term "Machinery," which was given therein, for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.

2. The replies received were duly considered by the Select Committee on the Tariff Amendment Bill, and the grounds of their decision are enunciated in the speeches of the Honourable Sir James Westland contained in the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council read above. Accordingly the definition of the term "Machinery" and its component parts finally adopted by the Legislature (*vide* entry No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, XVI of 1894) allows of the free import of—

Machinery, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.

Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for—

- (a) the preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting, bleaching, and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product as packed ready for the market;
- (b) the smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores and the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals;
- (c) the manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cordage, rope, and twine;
- (d) the milling of rice;
- (e) the drying and rolling of tea;
- (f) the pulping of coffee;
- (g) printing presses;
- (h) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals;
- (i) railway workshops;
- (j) the refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of vegetable oils;
- (k) the crushing of bones and bricks;
- (l) the manufacture of lac;
- (m) potteries;
- (n) saw mills;
- (o) mining, navigation, agriculture, and pumping;
- (p) such other manufactures and industries as the Governor General in Council may from time to time specify.

Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.

*Note.*—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry;



while under entry No. 13 of the same schedule the only machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, which can be admitted free, are—

water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt.

3. As regards the question as to what are and what are not component parts of machinery, the attention of all Collectors of Customs should be invited to the express provisions of the law and to the remarks in elucidation of this point contained in the Honourable Sir J. Westland's speech of the 27th December 1894. No hard-and-fast lines other than those contained in the Act itself can be prescribed, but if the general principles laid down in the above-mentioned speech are borne in mind, Collectors of Customs should have but little difficulty in giving effect to the intentions of the Legislature. They should bring to notice any points arising in ordinary practice in which they think that the words of the law oblige them to impose a duty, where they have reason to believe that the intention of the law was to exempt.

4. In the letter to the Government of Madras of the 31st December 1894, the Government of India undertook to adopt the suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce regarding the publication in the Gazettes and the communication to Mercantile and Trade representative bodies of all Government decisions on questions raised and adjudicated upon under the Tariff Act. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the best way of giving effect to this suggestion is to publish such decisions in the Supplements to the *Gazette of India*, and to communicate them without delay to Chambers of Commerce and the Press, and further to collect the decisions and notifications and rules issued under the Act periodically into volumes of "Selections from the Records of the Government of India," which will be for sale to the public. This course will be followed in future, and this Resolution, together with the Resolution of the 3rd November 1894, cited in the preamble, and extracts from the speeches referred to in paragraph 2 are accordingly published for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Chief Commissioner of Burma; also to the Chambers of Commerce, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Karachi, and Rangoon, and to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Ordered also, that this Resolution and the papers mentioned in the last paragraph be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

STEPHEN JACOB,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## Enclosures of Resolution No. 324 S.R. of 1895.

No. 5559 S. R., dated 3rd November 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Read—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 873, dated 31st May 1881.

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3172, dated 25th June 1894.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 5964, dated 13th July 1894.

In the letter from the Government of Bombay read in the preamble, the orders of the Government of India are requested on proposals made by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, for the adoption of some general principle for the guidance of Customs officers in differentiating between machines and machinery for the purpose of the levy of duty under the Indian Tariff Act.

2. The question has more than once engaged the attention of Government in connection with the working of former Tariff Acts. It was considered very fully in 1880 in view to the removal of the great diversity of practice which prevailed in the Custom Houses at that time in the classification of articles as machines (hardware) and machinery. On the suggestion then made that Government should either issue a general definition as to articles which should be deemed machinery, or frame an authoritative list of articles to be passed free as machinery, the decision arrived at, as stated in the Resolution of the 31st May 1881 read above, was as follow:—

These reasons have led the Government of India to the conclusion that neither a definition of machinery, nor a list of articles which should be exempted under that head, can be issued which would not be open to objection as including or excluding much which the law and the Government of India do not intend to include or exclude, as the case may be. The only feasible course to adopt is that local officers should exercise their discretion in determining what articles should be passed free as "machinery," bearing in mind the distinction between "machinery" and "machines" or articles so named, doubtful points being referred, as hitherto, to the Government of India.

3. The Government of India are still of opinion that it is practically impossible to frame in general terms a definition of machinery which would not be open to the objections expressed in 1881 and still leave much opening for doubt and discussion. It may be possible, however, by supplementing a general definition by particular limitations, to lessen to a material extent the occasions for doubt; and in view of the difficulties experienced by Customs officers and the complaints by importers it is expedient that the question should again be fully considered.

4. It appears to the Government of India that the principle of imposing indirect taxation in the form of import duties for revenue purposes having been accepted, no reasonable claim can be urged for the exemption from duty of articles of common domestic use merely because they are called machines, articles, for instance, like coffee-grinding machines, which are found in every household, or sodawater machines. But a fair claim can be made for the exemption of machinery which represents fixed capital directly employed in the productive industries of the country. Any definition which failed to bring out this distinction clearly would obviously be defective.

5. The following definition has been suggested to the Government of India as substantially meeting the necessary conditions. It is both general and specific, and while the specification has been so framed as to include all important industries now existing in India, it also contains a proviso enabling Government to add to the list—

Machinery, meaning machines or sets of machines which are worked by electric, steam, water, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and the term includes all such machines or sets of machines intended for—

- (a) the pressing, spinning, and weaving of cotton, jute, silk, wool or other fibres;
- (b) the smelting of iron-ore and manufacture of iron;
- (c) the manufacture of leather, paper, sugar, indigo, soap, gas, and flour;
- (d) the milling of rice;
- (e) the drying and rolling of tea;
- (f) the pulping of coffee;
- (g) printing presses;
- (h) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals;
- (i) the refining of petroleum;
- (j) mining, navigation, and agriculture;
- (k) any other manufacturing or other industry that may be specified from time to time by the Governor General in Council;

Provided that the term does not include tools or implements.



6. On the suitability of this definition, which will require legislation to give it effect, the Governor General in Council desires to be favoured with an expression of the opinion of

His Excellency the Governor in Council  
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor  
the Chief Commissioner

Madras  
Bombay  
Bengal  
Upper India  
Rangoon

and of the Chamber of Commerce. As it is desirable to

consider, as soon as possible, the questions that have been raised, it is requested that the Chamber of Commerce may be consulted and an answer sent with the least possible delay.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Extract from the Speeches of the Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., contained in the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 17th and 27th December 1894.

The second cause of the difficulties to which I am alluding is the indefiniteness of the lines which divide machinery which is free, articles made of iron which are taxed at one per cent., and hardware and cutlery, including ironmongery, which pays the five per cent. rate of duty. The exemption of machinery was based on the principle that it was undesirable to burden with a five per cent. duty capital employed in the productive industries of the country; but, even while the old Tariff was in force, difficulties were found in restricting the application of the exemption within its intended limits. 'Machinery' is a somewhat wide term, and it gives rise to claims for exemption of 'machines,' which is a still more indefinite and extensive term. We have met this difficulty by giving a somewhat precise definition of machinery, which will, we hope, have the effect of opening the door freely to such articles as represent what may be called the fixed capital employed in productive industries, but will at the same time prevent claims arising for exemption of articles which, though they may bear, in common parlance, the name of machines, have no right to expect entry into India without the same payment of duty which we levy upon nearly all other imported articles. The proposed definition of machinery was circulated to Chambers of Commerce, and other authorities, a short time ago, and has been slightly expanded in consequence of suggestions received.

The second point which the Select Committee took up was the question of the definition of machinery.

We have carefully considered this question, and I may mention to the Council the point of view from which, in the Bill as now framed, we have dealt with the subject, especially as it involves certain considerations which relate generally to the question of customs taxation.

The principle of the Bill, as has been so often said, is that of levying a general impost duty of five per cent. If the rate were not only general but universal, the working of the Tariff would be easy, and, as a matter of fact, the difficulties which arise in applying a Tariff arise almost entirely out of the exemptions. The exemptions are the peculiarities which we have carefully to hedge round, so as to prevent their being extended beyond the grounds upon which they are based.

Now the question may fairly be asked, if we exempt the large and costly machinery of wealthy companies, is it not inconsistent to continue to tax the small machines used by workers in their own trades? But the principle on which the exemption of machinery is justified is this: looking to the fact that there is a certain amount of capital which is seeking investment in some productive line of business, we want to attract that capital to those lines of business in which India is interested, or, at any rate, to prevent it being discouraged by the weight of any initial taxation. We therefore proclaim this exemption in their favour, and we consider ourselves compensated by the fact that they will add to the production of the country, which eventually pays its dues to us in some shape or other.

Now this ground of exemption, whether it be a good one or a bad one, does not apply to the small producers of the country; there is in their case no new capital to attract in the same sense. They may or may not invest their savings in labour-saving machines, but at least they do not require the enticement of an exemption from taxation to determine the precise line in which they shall invest their money, if they invest it at all.

The operation may look at first sight like taxing the poorer and exempting the richer. But this is a question that unfortunately arises in every individual case touched by the customs duty. In each case, taken by itself, it may be urged that it is hard that the burden of tax should be imposed. It is hard lines that the village carpenter should be unable to get his tools unweighted by a tax: it is hard lines that an old woman should not be able to get a warm garment without having a duty added on to its price. There is no answer to these arguments except to say that the money is absolutely required for the purposes of the administration, and that we cannot admit exemptions which are based upon the mere ground that the people who pay the tax would have somewhat fuller pockets if they did not pay it. You cannot work an Import Tariff on eleemosynary principles, and your exemptions must be based on some other ground than the mere hardship of having to pay the tax.

The exemption of machinery I base upon the economic ground I have stated, and I would rather reconsider the question of its exemption than admit a corresponding claim in the case of the innumerable other interests which might argue that they have as much claim to consideration as wealthy mill-owners and industrial companies. The comparative estimation of claims to consideration must to my mind be based upon economic grounds, and not on questions of comparative ability to meet the tax-collector's demands.

These remarks will explain the general scheme of our definition of machinery; and I have only further to remark with reference to it that what we sought was not a scientific definition of machinery, as such, but a definition which would as accurately as possible include the kind of articles which on the grounds I have stated we proposed to exempt, and could not be stretched so as to include others to which those grounds do not apply. We want a working definition for our Custom Houses, and not merely one that will pass a dialectic scrutiny.

We had some discussion over the question of component parts, with reference to which more than one suggestion was made to us; and objection has been taken especially to the limitation expressed in the words 'which are not adapted for any other purpose.'

Now, I admit there is a certain difficulty in defining exactly what is a component part of machinery and what is not. It is easy to see that what are ordinarily classed as 'renewals' and 'spares'—duplicates of those parts of a machine which wear out most rapidly—are component parts. It is easy also, I take it, to see that nuts and bolts are not component parts except when they are actually in their place in the machine, or at least are not separately imported. But at intermediate stages between these there may be some difficulty. A cog-wheel, for example, may be imported for the particular purpose of being fitted into a particular part of a machine ready for it, or it may be imported without reference to any particular purpose, and simply as hardware. I cannot help thinking that the circumstances of importation are in such cases a guide to the Customs Collector; and I do not know any better way of indicating the test than that of its being, owing to the special shape, adapted for the particular purposes and not for general use for miscellaneous purposes. Again, there are articles which may be described as parts of machinery, which are perpetually being used up in its working and requiring continual replacement. Take, for example, asbestos packing; there is no more reason why that should be exempt merely because it is used for machinery than for the exemption of lubricating oil. The principles on which we base the exemption of machinery do not apply to what may be called the stores used up in its working.

It is not possible to work a Tariff upon the principle that the same article may be taxed, or may be exempt, according to the purpose which the particular importer has in view. Wire gauze, for example, is used for a hundred different purposes. We cannot allow a paper manufacturer to claim an exemption for his importation on the ground that he requires it for the working of his paper machines, and tell all other importers that because they are not paper manufacturers they must pay duty. It is not therefore the mere fact that an article is to be used with, or fitted into, a place in a machine that gives it its claim to exemption, but the fact that in ordinary practice that and no other is the purpose for which the article is imported and used; and that the article is such and of such special character that on its importation it may be at once presumed that use as part of an exempted piece of machinery is the purpose for which it is required.

We have considered all the suggestions that have been made to us, in respect of these definitions, and we have adopted several of them, but some of them we considered to go too far, and to be framed on such a principle that, though they were good so far as they went, they did not sufficiently bear in mind the necessity of restricting the exemption to those things alone which ought, on our principles, to go untaxed—a necessity which, from the point of view of the Government, is just as important as that of declaring the exemption itself.



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 5th, 1895.

**General Summary.**—The only important feature in the meteorology of the past week was the passage of another depression across Northern India. The first indications of its approach were shown on Wednesday the 26th December, when temperature rose and skies began to cloud over in Baluchistan. Cloud increased and the barometer fell on both the 27th and 28th, but it was not till the 29th that the observations showed the depression crossing the Sind frontier. Light to moderate rain was reported from Baluchistan and North-West Punjab. By Sunday morning, the 30th, the depression had advanced as far as South-East Rajputana, and light showers had fallen in Baluchistan and the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab. During the next 24 hours the depression travelled in a south-easterly direction to Bundelkhand and the adjacent districts, and a secondary depression was formed in the North-West Punjab, where pressure was nearly a tenth of an inch in defect. Practically no rain, however, had fallen, the only shower exceeding a tenth of an inch being one of .25 inch at Quetta, where a brisk fall of barometer had taken place and weather continued unsettled and showery. The primary depression was almost stationary during the 31st December, and had advanced only slightly eastwards by the morning of the 1st January. Light to moderate rain and snow had been received in the Upper India hill districts and in the North-Western Provinces. Chakrata reported a fall of 1.13 inches and Cawnpore .87 inch. By next morning the secondary depression in the Punjab had filled up and the primary depression had advanced in a south-easterly direction and was shown covering Orissa and the head of the Bay, where pressure was in moderate defect. Light rain and snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts, and the North-Western Provinces and Quetta reported a light fall of snow. Pressure then rose over the whole of the Indian area, and the depression at the head of the Bay filled up without giving any more rain. Skies were lightly to heavily clouded in North-Western India on the last two days of the week, and a few showers were received in the North-Western Provinces, but the showers were in all cases light, and fine weather prevailed generally on Friday and Saturday over the whole country. On Saturday morning, however, temperature commenced to rise in Baluchistan and cloud to increase, which with a falling barometer indicated the probable approach of another depression from the west.

**Daily Summary.**—*Sunday.*—Pressure had risen briskly in Baluchistan, the West Punjab and Sind, and fallen briskly in Rajputana and the North-Western and Central Provinces. The depression entering North-Western India the day before had advanced to South-East Rajputana and had given a few light showers in Baluchistan and the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab. Strong winds were reported from Cherat and Murree.

*Monday.*—The depression had travelled in a south-easterly direction to Bundelkhand and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces where the barometer had fallen briskly. The barometer had fallen rapidly in the North-West Punjab and a secondary depression had formed in the Central Punjab, but practically no rain had fallen anywhere except at Quetta where a fall of  $\cdot 25$  inch was recorded. Cloud had increased in Baluchistan and the barometer had fallen briskly at Quetta.

*Tuesday.*—Pressure had risen slightly in the Punjab and Rajputana and the secondary depression had commenced to fill up. The primary depression had moved slightly eastwards and was central to the east of Sutna. Strong northerly winds were blowing at Cherat and winds had increased in strength slightly at Chaman. Light to moderate rain had fallen in the Upper India hill districts, the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana. Chakrata received  $1\cdot 13$  inches and Cawnpore  $\cdot 87$  inch.

*Wednesday.*—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces and Bundelkhand, and the primary depression had advanced in a south-easterly direction to Orissa and the head of the Bay, where pressure was in moderate defect and winds were irregularly cyclonic in direction. The secondary depression had filled up completely. The Upper India hill districts and the North-Western Provinces had received light rain and snow.

*Thursday.*—Pressure had risen everywhere and the depression covering the head of the Bay had filled up. Strong winds continued at Cherat and easterly winds were blowing at Chaman. Quetta had received a light fall of snow, but skies were clearing in Baluchistan and conditions were more settled than they had been for some days past. Sibsagar and Colombo reported light showers of rain.

*Friday.*—The barometer was steady or had risen over the whole of the Indian area, the rise being brisk in the submontane districts of the Punjab, Berar and the Central Provinces. Gradients were unusually steep in the Bay and winds had increased at Diamond Island and on the Madras Coast. Skies were clear or only lightly clouded in Baluchistan and the North-West Punjab, but were heavily clouded over the remainder of North-Western India, where weather conditions were slightly unsettled. Lucknow reported a light shower of rain.

*Saturday.*—Pressure had fallen briskly in West Baluchistan, where both temperature and cloud had increased, and also in Bihar and parts of Bengal. It was steady or had fallen slightly elsewhere. Strong winds were reported from Cherat and Murree. A few light showers of rain had fallen in the North-Western Provinces, the heaviest fall being  $\cdot 19$  inch at Lucknow.

*Temperature.*—From the 1st January to the end of the week both day and night temperatures were in moderate to considerable excess in the Central Provinces, the mean temperature ranging from  $2^{\circ} 8$  to  $3^{\circ} 6$  above the normal. A cool wave following the depression which travelled across Northern India during the week, entered North-Western India on the 1st, and temperature fell rapidly in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. It caused a rapid fall of temperature next day in Central India and the North-Western Provinces, and a slight fall in Bengal on the 4th.



The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	DECEMBER 1894.		JANUARY 1895					Mean variation of week.
	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	
Burma . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam . . . . .	-1.7	-0.1	+0.2	+1.1	+0.6	-0.2	+0.9	+0.1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	-1.3	-0.5	0	+1.3	+2.2	+1.5	+0.6	+0.5
Punjab . . . . .	-0.1	+2.1	+3.6	-2.1	-0.7	+1.1	+0.5	+0.6
Bombay . . . . .	-0.2	+1.1	-1.1	-2.0	-3.0	-0.5	-1.6	-1.0
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	-0.3	-0.7	+0.3	-0.3	-0.3	+0.3	+0.5	-0.1
Central India and Gujarat . . . . .	-0.7	+1.0	+3.3	+2.8	+2.8	+3.6	+2.8	+2.2
Sind and Rajputana . . . . .	+2.6	+2.7	+1.7	-2.0	-0.2	+1.5	+2.8	+1.3
Madras . . . . .	+1.3	+1.0	-2.5	-1.1	-1.2	-0.3	-2.4	-0.7
	-1.5	-1.6	-1.1	-0.3	+0.2	+0.8	+0.3	-0.5
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-0.2	+0.6	+0.5	-0.3	0	+0.9	+0.5	+0.3

The mean temperature of the week was approximately normal in most provinces. It was 2°.2 in excess in the Central Provinces and 1°.3 in Central India and 1° in defect in the Punjab. For the whole of India the average mean daily temperature was nearly normal throughout the week, the largest variation from the normal occurring on the 4th when it was +0°.9.

*Rainfall.*—Rain has fallen only in the provinces affected by the depression which crossed Northern India during the week. No rain has fallen in Southern India. Rainfall was heaviest in the Punjab hill districts and in Oudh, where it averaged between half and three quarters of an inch. The largest amount received at any station during the week was 2.1 inches at Kanauj in the Farakhabad district.

Rainfall in excess of the normal fall of the week was received in the majority of the districts of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central and hill districts of the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Central India.

A new rainfall period commences with this week.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JANUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 5TH JANUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Dec- ember to 5th Janu- ary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma . . . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-100
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	-100
	Upper do. . . . .	0'01	?	?	0'01	?	?
	Arakan . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	-100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . . . .	0	0'43	-0'13	0	0'13	-100
	Assam (Surma) . . . . .	0	0'17	-0'17	0	0'17	-100
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . . . .	0'03	0'15	-0'12	0'03	0'15	-80
	Deltaic Bengal . . . . .	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'11	-100
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	North do. . . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	-100
	Orissa . . . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-100
	Chota Nagpur . . . . .	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'09	-100
	Bihar (South) . . . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'05	-100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'03	0'00	-0'03	0'03	0'00	-0
	North-Western Provinces (East) . . . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-100
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a) . . . . .	0'21	0'06	+0'15	0'21	0'06	+250
	Oudh (South) . . . . .	0'51	0'06	+0'45	0'51	0'06	+750
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'49	0'03	+0'46	0'49	0'03	+1,533
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . . . .	0'38	0'08	+0'30	0'38	0'08	+375
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'17	0'07	+0'10	0'17	0'07	+143
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b) . . . . .	0'36	0'13	+0'13	0'36	0'13	+100
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South) . . . . .	0'05	0'05	0	0'05	0'05	0
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'08	0'05	+0'03	0'08	0'05	+60
	Do. (Submontane) . . . . .	0'16	0'17	-0'01	0'10	0'17	-6
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . . . .	0'75	0'30	+0'45	0'75	0'30	+150
	Do. (North-West) . . . . .	0'07	0'21	-0'14	0'07	0'21	-07
	Do. (West) . . . . .	0'04	0'07	-0'03	0'04	0'07	-86
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar . . . . .	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'09	-100
	Madras (South Central) . . . . .	0	0'12	-0'12	0	0'12	-100
	Goorg . . . . .	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'09	-100
	Mysore . . . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	-100
	Konkan . . . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	Bombay Deccan . . . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'05	-100
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Khandesh . . . . .	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'06	-100
	Berar . . . . .	0	0'14	-0'14	0	0'14	-100
	Central Provinces (West) . . . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'02	0'07	-0'05	0'02	0'07	-71
BOMBAY (NORTH).	Do. (East) . . . . .	0	0'10	-0'10	0	0'10	-100
	Gujarat . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kathiawar . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Sind . . . . .	0'06	0'02	+0'04	0'06	0'02	+200
	Central India (East) . . . . .	0'07	0'03	+0'04	0'07	0'03	+133
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West) . . . . .	0'08	0'02	+0'06	0'08	0'02	+300
	Rajputana (West) . . . . .	0'10	0'03	+0'07	0'10	0'03	+233
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0'03	0'03	-100
	Do. (do.) (a) . . . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-100
	Hyderabad (South) . . . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	-100
	Madras (Central) . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	-100
	East Coast (Central) . . . . .	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'08	-100
	Do. (South) . . . . .	0	0'23	-0'23	0	0'23	-100
	Madras (South) . . . . .	0	0'20	-0'20	0	0'20	-100

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of India.

SIMLA, 10th January 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 12th January.*—No rain except slight scattered showers in the southern districts. The water-supply is insufficient for irrigation in most districts. Agricultural operations continue. The standing crops are fair, but greatly need rain. The harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are falling in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Madura; elsewhere prices are generally steady.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—Slight rain in Sind and Ahmednagar. The standing crops have been damaged by blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar and are suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Belgaum. Sowing of the late crops continues in two, and reaping of the early crops in four, districts. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are low in Ahmednagar and Sholapur; otherwise prices are normal.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 14th January.*—There was no rain during the week. The general prospects of the crops are satisfactory. The harvesting of winter rice is nearly finished, and the outturn is generally good. The condition of the cold-weather crops continues generally satisfactory. Poppy is also a promising crop, but is somewhat backward. Prices of common rice continue generally normal.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—Weather generally cloudy with rain in nearly all districts. In some districts the rain has been beneficial, but in others the crops are being damaged by excessive moisture; bright sunshine is now needed. Hailstorm reported from Agra, causing injury to the crops in some villages. Prospects are however fair. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Sialkot and Peshawar. Harvesting of the autumn crops is finished. Pressing of sugarcane and irrigation of spring crops in progress. The condition of the standing crops is generally reported to be good to average. The recent rain has improved prospects save in Delhi where hail and heavy rains have done some damage. Sunny weather is also needed at Umballa for the development of the crops. The crops are being injured by field rats in parts of the Lahore and Ferozepore districts. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices are high in Delhi, and are rising in Lahore and Umballa; elsewhere prices are low.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—Weather cloudy with slight falls of rain in seven districts. The damage caused to the linseed crops by rust is extending and a poor outturn is estimated. The wheat crop in one of the tahsils of the Hoshangabad District has been slightly attacked by rust; otherwise prospects continue generally favourable.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 12th January.*—No rain. Threshing of the main paddy crop has commenced in Lower Burma; rather less than a 14-anna crop is expected. In Upper Burma reaping of the wet-weather crop is nearly completed and cultivation of the dry-weather crops continues. Crop prospects are good except in Thayetmyo and parts of Minbu and Magwe. Fodder and water are sufficient. In Lower Burma the price of paddy is generally above normal, but is falling in the Tenasserim division; in Upper Burma the price is generally below normal.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 15th January.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of the late rice continues. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—**MYSORE:** The standing crops are in good condition. Harvesting of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in six districts. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar.

**COORG:** Rainfall slight. Reaping of rice and picking of coffee nearly completed. Fodder and water for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains normal.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool and occasionally cloudy. The winter crops are in good condition, except linseed which has been damaged through blight in parts of two districts. Threshing of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is in progress and cotton-picking continues. Fodder and water are ample. Prices have risen in one district, but are steady elsewhere.

**HYDERABAD:** No rain during the week. Harvesting of the autumn crops almost completed. Land is being ploughed for the hot-weather crops. Prices are normal.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—Rain fell during the week in five Agencies. Agricultural operations have been stopped by rain in Goona, completed in Bhopal, and in progress elsewhere. The standing crops are in fairly good condition though slightly damaged by rain, hail, and blight. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in parts of Bhopal and Barwani. Prices of food-grains are above normal in three Agencies, rising in parts of Gwalior, low in Dhar, and normal elsewhere. Opium has been partly damaged by rain in Goona, but the crop is good elsewhere.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—Rainfall good in Jhallawar, Harowtee, Karowli, Dholepore, Bhurtpore, Jeypore, and Ulwar; slight rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The standing crops pro-



spects and agricultural stock are generally good, but some damage has been caused to the crops in Jhallawar, Kotah, Kerowlee, and Ulwar by rain and hail. Fodder is sufficient, and is improving in Dholepore. Prices have risen in four States, below average in one, and normal elsewhere.

**Kashmir.**—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Rain has fallen in the Mozaffarabad district. Heavy snow fell in Kashmir proper and Gilgit. The weather is now fine. Prices are falling.

**JAMMU PROVINCE.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—Report not received.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 12th January.*—Weather fine, with high winds. Wheat is germinating.

DENZIL IBBETSON,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1893, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1894.**

*N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.*

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1893.	LAST 8 DAYS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1893.				LAST 9 DAYS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1894.				Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1893.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open.		TOTAL.	Per mile open.						
<b>State lines worked by companies.</b>	<i>R</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	552	1,634	11,27,531	690	1,687	13,37,842	793	23,46,952	2,47,20,601	12,56,649	...		
Bengal-Nagpur	107	863	1,59,432	185	862	2,10,879	252	23,94,29	23,01,27	...		93,020	
Indian Midland (a)	112	752	1,12,110	149	752	1,01,838	135	22,03,156	25,78,527	3,75,36	...		
Bezwada extension	100	21	2,353	113	21	3,774	180	54,533	93,279	38,74	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	216	1,699	5,91,260	348	1,790	6,66,340	372	95,53,181	1,05,95,238	10,42,05	...		
Palampur-Deesa	49	17	712	42	17	1,320	78	(c) 4,436	17,617	13,08	...		
South Indian	142	1,043	2,57,354	247	1,042	2,42,323	233	38,44,531	41,46,967	3,02,436	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet	...	...	...	...	54	4,816	89	...	1,12,277	...	...		
Southern Mahratta (d)	90	1,163	1,27,965	110	1,163	1,47,788	127	27,25,636	27,48,014	22,98	...		
Bengal and North-Western (e)	108	756	1,01,490	134	756	1,31,270	174	21,15,160	23,09,910	2,54,74	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	223	20,210	91	224	28,684	128	3,07,326	4,20,775	1,13,44	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	221	8,171	25,00,433	306	8,370	28,82,871	344	4,66,66,218	5,01,05,084	34,38,80	...		
<b>State lines worked by the State.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (f)	222	2,509	7,38,863	294	2,511	8,38,968	334	1,44,39,713	1,56,17,567	11,77,85	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	206	746	1,84,344	249	797	3,29,264	413	38,12,715	49,16,730	11,04,01	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	345	813	1,91,280	235	813	3,96,960	488	70,07,625	78,61,390	8,53,765	...		
Bengal Central (g)	121	125	16,319	131	125	16,460	132	3,92,434	3,91,915	...		519	
East Coast (state)	71	266	(h) 54,074	203	321	40,101	144	(h) 4,03,077	7,06,417	3,02,74	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	133	730	1,38,944	190	746	1,40,704	189	25,29,881	125,05,941	...		23,940	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	57	28	1,423	51	28	1,815	65	38,199	40,841	2,641	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	52	8	366	46	8	727	91	10,830	12,218	1,31	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	216	5,219	13,25,613	254	5,349	17,70,999	331	2,86,35,074	3,20,53,010	34,17,945	...		
<b>Lines worked by guaranteed companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (i)	392	1,490	9,72,506	653	1,490	8,40,798	564	1,51,92,529	1,30,86,338	...		21,06,191	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	495	461	3,87,540	841	461	4,05,000	879	59,29,754	61,51,160	2,29,406	...		
Madras	239	840	2,52,997	301	840	2,52,721	304	52,18,323	51,03,383	...		1,14,940	
<b>TOTAL</b>	366	2,791	16,13,043	578	2,791	14,98,519	537	2,63,40,666	2,43,48,881	...		19,91,725	
<b>TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)</b>	244	16,181	54,39,089	336	16,510	61,52,389	373	10,16,41,895	10,65,06,984	48,65,080	...		
<b>Assisted companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	145	161	28,753	179	161	29,837	185	6,10,050	6,35,669	25,619	...		
Tarkessur	213	22	4,900	226	22	6,019	274	1,23,013	1,29,051	6,031	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section)	123	67	9,337	139	67	11,313	169	2,14,225	2,13,334	...		891	
Bengal Doonars	97	32	8,505	206	36	13,906	386	81,326	1,29,561	48,235	...		
Dibru-Sadiya	127	78	8,479	109	78	8,521	109	2,57,508	2,74,086	10,578	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	241	51	14,786	290	51	12,002	235	3,19,662	3,23,094	3,432	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	150	411	74,826	182	415	81,592	197	16,05,784	17,04,795	99,011	...		
<b>Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	145	333	80,766	243	333	83,751	252	12,55,231	14,57,863	2,02,632	...		
The Gaekwar's Petlad	82	13	1,257	97	13	1,530	118	28,320	29,971	1,651	...		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	119	108	17,264	100	108	21,898	203	3,35,423	5,54,250	2,18,827	...		
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10	1,637	164	...	62,503	62,503	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (j)	96	362	33,133	92	362	38,029	105	8,75,741	8,19,775	...		55,966	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	59	93	9,175	99	93	8,360	90	1,43,452	1,36,483	...		6,969	
Kolhapur	73	29	2,294	79	29	2,546	88	55,166	53,143	...		2,017	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	53	72	6,463	90	72	4,930	68	98,701	86,568	...		12,135	
Cooch Behar	17	22	3,006	137	22	1,320	60	(k) 5,846	20,318	14,472	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	107	1,032	1,53,358	149	1,042	1,64,001	157	27,97,876	32,20,874	4,22,998	...		
<b>Lines owned and worked by native states.</b>													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	90	334	75,388	226	334	49,073	147	7,80,920	6,99,886	...		81,034	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	61	46	4,367	95	46	4,842	105	73,722	73,572	...		150	
Jodhpore-Bikaner	46	364	19,553	54	364	21,790	60	4,32,687	4,44,116	11,429	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	62	94	5,797	62	94	7,791	83	1,52,496	1,37,420	...		15,076	
<b>TOTAL</b>	66	838	1,05,105	125	838	83,496	100	14,39,822	13,54,994	...		84,831	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	226	18,462	57,72,378	313	18,805	64,81,478	345	10,74,85,531	11,77,87,647	53,02,264	...		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November to 31st December 1893.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Tirohot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(g) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(h) Includes the earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amratoti railways.

(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier section.

(k) Total earnings from 15th September to 31st December 1893.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX OF 1894-95.

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings* from 1st April 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	LAST 8 DAYS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1893.				LAST 9 DAYS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1894.				Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian . . . . .	602	1,634	11,27,531	690	1,687	13,37,842	793	3,66,34,189	3,84,71,737	18,37,548	...	...	
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	149	863	1,59,432	185	862	2,16,879	252	43,38,790	41,81,710	...	...	1,57,080	
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	132	752	1,12,110	149	752	1,01,838	135	36,09,001	41,97,134	5,88,133	...	...	
Bezawda extension . . . . .	95	21	2,363	113	21	3,771	180	79,164	1,27,293	48,129	...	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	261	1,699	5,91,260	348	1,790	6,66,340	372	1,61,82,042	1,81,20,283	19,38,241	...	...	
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .	41	17	712	42	17	1,320	78	(c) 4,436	28,433	23,997	...	...	
South Indian . . . . .	144	1,043	2,57,354	247	1,042	2,42,323	233	60,81,051	62,72,302	1,91,251	...	...	
Máyavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4,816	89	...	(d) 1,60,828	1,60,828	...	...	
Southern Mahratta (e) . . . . .	100	1,163	1,27,965	110	1,165	1,47,788	127	44,85,718	46,84,100	1,98,382	...	...	
Bengal and North-Western (f) . . . . .	132	750	1,01,496	134	750	1,31,270	174	37,38,624	41,06,180	3,67,556	...	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	67	223	20,210	91	224	28,684	128	5,19,290	6,70,599	1,51,309	...	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	250	8,171	25,00,433	306	8,370	28,82,871	344	7,56,72,305	8,10,20,599	53,48,294	...	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (g) . . . . .	232	2,509	7,38,863	294	2,511	8,38,968	334	2,19,43,887	2,40,70,900	21,27,013	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	242	740	1,84,344	249	797	3,29,264	413	63,50,429	78,72,770	15,22,341	...	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	309	813	1,91,280	235	813	3,96,960	488	94,49,239	1,06,13,860	11,64,621	...	...	
Bengal Central (h) . . . . .	120	125	16,319	131	125	16,460	132	5,80,307	6,00,069	19,762	...	...	
East Coast (state) . . . . .	71	266	(i) 54,074	203	321	40,101	144	(i) 4,71,050	11,20,644	6,49,594	...	...	
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state) . . . . .	171	730	1,38,944	190	746	1,40,704	189	42,36,844	40,72,118	...	1,64,726	...	
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	49	28	1,423	51	28	1,815	65	56,535	57,474	938	...	...	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	54	8	366	46	8	727	91	16,450	18,756	2,306	...	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	226	5,219	13,25,613	254	5,349	17,70,999	331	4,31,04,742	4,84,26,591	53,21,849	...	...	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j) . . . . .	510	1,490	9,72,506	653	1,490	8,40,798	564	2,72,47,974	2,39,10,606	...	33,37,368	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	638	461	3,87,540	841	461	4,05,000	879	1,10,33,274	1,15,02,449	4,69,175	...	...	
Madras . . . . .	238	840	2,52,997	301	840	2,52,721	301	78,56,784	77,48,691	...	1,08,093	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	449	2,791	16,13,043	578	2,791	14,98,519	537	4,61,38,032	4,31,61,746	...	29,76,286	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . .	277	16,181	54,39,089	336	16,510	61,52,389	373	16,49,15,079	17,26,08,936	76,93,857	...	...	
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	148	161	28,753	179	161	29,837	185	9,17,549	10,12,434	94,885	...	...	
Tarkessur . . . . .	253	22	4,966	226	22	6,019	274	2,04,979	2,22,025	17,046	...	...	
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	137	67	9,337	139	67	11,313	169	3,51,589	3,48,555	...	3,034	...	
Bengal Doonars . . . . .	77	32	8,505	206	36	13,900	386	1,01,057	1,68,538	67,481	...	...	
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	130	78	8,479	109	78	8,521	109	3,89,349	4,04,353	5,004	...	...	
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	238	51	14,786	290	51	12,002	235	4,99,924	4,98,151	...	1,769	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	155	411	74,826	182	415	81,592	197	24,64,447	26,54,660	1,89,613	...	...	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	158	333	80,766	243	333	83,751	252	20,00,040	23,35,064	3,35,024	...	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	92	13	1,257	97	13	1,530	118	45,955	52,293	6,338	...	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda . . . . .	129	108	17,264	108	108	21,898	203	5,25,322	9,03,156	3,77,834	...	...	
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10	1,637	164	...	(k) 75,722	75,722	...	...	
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l) . . . . .	95	362	33,133	92	362	38,029	105	13,30,873	12,56,521	...	74,350	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	75	93	9,175	99	93	8,360	90	2,42,767	2,52,525	9,758	...	...	
Kolhapur . . . . .	77	29	2,294	79	29	2,546	88	86,301	92,341	6,040	...	...	
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	67	72	6,463	90	72	4,930	68	1,79,500	1,65,660	...	13,831	...	
Cooch Behar . . . . .	20	22	3,066	137	22	1,320	60	(m) 5,846	31,119	25,273	...	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	114	1,032	1,53,358	149	1,042	1,64,001	157	44,16,604	51,64,412	7,47,808	...	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Port-bandar . . . . .	118	334	75,388	226	334	49,073	147	14,87,601	12,82,115	...	2,05,486	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	60	46	4,307	95	46	4,842	105	(n) 1,03,007	1,16,809	13,802	...	...	
Jodhpore-Bickaneer . . . . .	54	364	19,553	54	364	21,790	60	6,59,243	7,99,381	1,40,138	...	...	
Special gauge—													
Morvi . . . . .	67	94	5,797	62	94	7,791	83	2,42,935	2,35,161	...	7,774	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	81	838	1,05,105	125	838	83,496	100	24,92,786	24,33,466	...	59,320	...	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	256	18,462	57,72,378	313	18,805	64,81,479	345	17,42,88,916	18,28,60,874	85,71,058	...	...	

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November to 31st December 1893.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April to 31st December 1894.

(e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Bezawda-Godavari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Marwad, Khangaon, and Amraoti railways.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June to 31st December 1894.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September to 31st December 1893.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April to 31st December 1893.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1ST HALF OF DECEMBER 1894.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

[illegible]





## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAIRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MARGA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arctostemum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		PIRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bihar, south—																								
Monghyr.	13 4	13 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Gaya.	14 8	14 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 4	14 0	15 0	14 0	22 8	21 4	18 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	21 4	20 0	18 0	17 0	140 0	130 0	10 8	10 0
Patna.	15 0	14 8	10 0	9 4	13 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Shahabad.	16 0	15 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bihar, north—																								
Purnea.	13 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Bhagalpur.	14 8	14 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 4	14 0	15 0	14 0	22 8	21 4	18 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	21 4	20 0	18 0	17 0	140 0	130 0	10 8	10 0
Darbhanga.	14 12	14 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 4	14 0	15 0	14 0	22 8	21 4	18 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	21 4	20 0	18 0	17 0	140 0	130 0	10 8	10 0
Muzaffarpur.	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 4	14 0	15 0	14 0	22 8	21 4	18 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	21 4	20 0	18 0	17 0	140 0	130 0	10 8	10 0
Saran.	14 0	14 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 4	14 0	15 0	14 0	22 8	21 4	18 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	21 4	20 0	18 0	17 0	140 0	130 0	10 8	10 0
Champaran.	15 8	14 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 4	14 0	15 0	14 0	22 8	21 4	18 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	21 4	20 0	18 0	17 0	140 0	130 0	10 8	10 0
W. Provinces—																								
Rastern—																								
Mirzapur.	13 8	14 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 4
Benares.	15 9 1/2	16 4	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 4	14 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 4	9 0
Ghazipur.	13 0	13 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Jaunpur.	16 0	15 8	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 4	14 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Allahabad.	13 8	14 8	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Central—																								
Banda.	14 0	14 8	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Fatehpur.	13 8	13 12	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Hamirpur.	15 8	15 8	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Jalaun.	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Cannore.	17 8	17 8	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Etawah.	16 4	16 8	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Farukhabad.	14 12	15 8	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Mainpuri.	16 12	17 8	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Etah.	16 5	16 4	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Western—																								
Jhansi.	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Agra.	15 0	15 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Muttra.	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Aligarh.	17 4	17 12	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Bulandshahr.	17 12	17 8	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Sub-montane—																								
Balla.	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Azamgarh.	11 12	13 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Gorakhpur.	13 12	13 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Basti.	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Shahjahanpur.	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0
Kanpur.	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	9 8	9 0



Bareilly	14 11	15 4	18 12	10 15	4 11	11 12	11 12	10 15	21 2	16 6	17 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 15	22 4	19 15	21 12	18 12	18 12	112 8	112 8	10 6	9 6	
Nonahat	16 0	17 4	23 8	23 8	5 0	5 0	12 8	12 8	25 4	25 0	17 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 8	25 8	23 12	23 12	21 15	22 0	110 0	110 0	11 4	11 4	
Naini Tal	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	21 4	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	23 12	23 12	21 15	22 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	
Almora	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	
Bijnor	16 14	17 9	23 10	23 10	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	26 6	24 7	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 11	24 3	24 3	13 3	13 3	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	
Muzaffarnagar	17 13	19 8	27 8	28 9	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12	
Meerut	18 12	18 12	24 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	
Saharanpur	18 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	
Delhra Dn	16 8	16 10	23 0	20 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	6 8	6 8	
Garhwal	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 8	6 8	
Oudh—																											
South—																											
Partabgarh	13 8	13 8	16 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	
Sultanpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	
Rae Bareilly	15 8	16 0	19 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	190 0	190 0	11 0	11 0	
Unao	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	
Lucknow	17 0	16 8	19 8	19 4	5 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	19 8	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	22 0	20 8	21 8	18 4	19 0	110 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	
Hardoi	16 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	
Northern—																											
Fyzabad	16 4	16 7	21 0	21 8	10 13	10 8	14 10	14 8	20 7	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	21 8	20 10	23 1	18 3	21 0	147 8	147 8	10 8	10 8	
Barabanki	15 0	14 8	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	18 8	19 0	19 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	
Gonda	15 1	14 12	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	20 8	23 0	27 0	21 12	21 12	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	
Bahraich	13 9	13 0	17 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	
Sitapur	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	
Kheri	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	
Rajputana—																											
Eastern—																											
Partabgarh	16 14	16 14	27 8	30 0	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	25 4	21 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	30 0	30 0	28 12	20 0	21 14	...	...	13 12	13 12	
Banswara	21 4	21 4	25 0	25 0	6 4	10 0	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	36 4	37 8	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	
Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	15 10	34 0	35 2	10 2	10 2	16 15	16 15	28 2	26 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	29 11	32 13	32 13	32 13	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 15	10 15	
Sirohee	15 8	15 8	28 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	
Einpura	16 8	17 3	28 8	29 7	6 6	6 7	7 6	7 6	25 4	24 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 13	28 4	28 4	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	
Ajmere	16 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	27 0	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 5	29 0	28 4	28 4	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8	
Abu	14 12	14 12	23 0	23 0	5 12	5 12	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	20 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	
Western—																											
Kishengarh	16 8	16 4	28 8	30 4	9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 12	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	
Roondee	14 0	14 8	35 0	35 0	8 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 4	50 8	35 0	36 4	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 2	
Kotah	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	28 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	22 8	22 8	35 0	35 0	240 0	240 0	10 4	10 4	
Jhalawar	13 4	13 4	22 4	20 4	7 14	7 14	10 3	10 3	23 9	23 4	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	27 6	23 8	23 14	9 7	9 7	175 0	175 0	9 7	9 7	
Jaipur	14 0	14 8	26 8	29 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	32 0	35 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	36 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	
Jeyore	15 4	15 0	26 8	31 0	5 0	5 0	7 4	7 4	26 8	29 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	29 0	29 0	32 0	33 0	36 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0	
Karollee	15 5	17 8	27 8	28 12	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	25 0	26 4	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	29 0	29 0	32 0	33 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4	
Dholpur	15 15	16 5	21 11	24 4	8 7	8 7	9 10	10 2	20 12	20 12	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	29 0	29 0	32 0	33 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	11 13	11 13	
Rhathore	17 4	18 7	24 9	27 8	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	26 0	29 12	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	29 0	29 0	32 0	33 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	
Udaipur	10 7	10 8	20 8	20 8	6 10	6 10	9 2	9 2	27 5	27 14	21 9	...	...	...	...	...	38 7	41 0	38 7	41 0	27 14	33 1	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2	
Deoli Cantonment	15 14	16 4	36 5	38 8	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	35 5	35 5	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	38 7	41 0	38 7	41 0	27 14	33 1	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	
Bussersabad Cantonment	16 0	16 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	35 0	37 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	18 8	24 0	38 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	35 0	37 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	
Balmer	17 14	17 14	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 8	13 8	
Andhra—																											
Shahpoora	16 8	16 8	22 12	22 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	400 0	400 0	12 4	12 4	
Western—	14 8	15 0	33 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	38 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	37 0	33 0	38 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 10	
Jodhpore	13 12	14 1	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	20 10	21 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	
Jayulmere	15 5	15 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 10	21 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	
Pichaneri	14 0	14 0	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	
Central India—																											
Indore	13 12	13 8	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	
Nimnair Cantonment	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2	
Goona	13 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	...																

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		HARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Scleria italica).		GRAH, CHENA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arvense).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		PINEWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
<b>Panjab—</b>																										
<i>Sub-division—</i>																										
<i>Amritsar</i>	21 0	21 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	29 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
<i>Ferozepore</i>	22 0	24 0	32 0	39 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	28 0	34 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
<i>Montgomery</i>	20 0	24 0	33 0	38 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
<i>Central—</i>																										
<i>Gurgaon</i>	18 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	26 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	5 0	10 0
<i>Delhi</i>	17 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
<i>Rohitak</i>	20 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
<i>Karnal</i>	19 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
<i>Lahore</i>	21 0	24 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	32 0	34 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	12 12	13 0
<i>Sub-montane—</i>																										
<i>Umballa</i>	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	100 0	12 12	12 12
<i>Ludhiana</i>	24 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	27 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
<i>Jullundur</i>	23 0	27 0	33 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0
<i>Hoshiarpur</i>	22 0	23 0	29 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
<i>Gurdaspur</i>	25 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
<i>Amritsar</i>	22 0	26 0	33 0	39 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
<i>Hills—</i>																										
<i>Simla</i>	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 8	8 8
<i>Kangra</i>	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
<i>North-western—</i>																										
<i>Sialkot</i>	23 0	23 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
<i>Gujranwala</i>	22 0	22 0	41 0	41 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
<i>Gujrat</i>	25 0	26 0	39 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
<i>Jhelum</i>	25 0	27 0	45 0	44 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
<i>Rawalpindi</i>	25 0	27 0	42 0	43 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	13 4	13 8
<i>Hazara</i>	23 0	23 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
<i>Peshawar</i>	23 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
<i>Kohat</i>	27 0	26 0	52 0	57 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	46 0	45 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	182 0	182 0	61 3	58 10
<i>Western—</i>																										
<i>Shahpur</i>	30 0	32 0	42 0	45 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	39 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
<i>Jhang</i>	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
<i>Mooltan</i>	19 0	18 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	30 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
<i>Bannu</i>	31 0	28 0	72 0	66 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	50 0	50 0
<i>D. I. Khan</i>	27 0	27 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	39 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	41 0	41 0
<i>Muzaffargarh</i>	21 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
<i>D. G. Khan</i>	18 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	31 0	35 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	23 2	25 0
<i>Sind and Baluchistan—</i>																										
<i>Karachi</i>	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	14 8	14 8
<i>Hyderabad</i>	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
<i>Jhar and Parkar (Umarkot)</i>	13 0	13 1	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 12	15 0	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 6	...	...	...	...	116 6	116 6	12 0	12 0
<i>Sukkur (Shikarpur)</i>	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	121 14	11 8	11 8
<i>Upper Sind Frontier</i>	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 8	24 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	138 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
<i>Quetta</i>	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	53 5	55 9	8 0	8 0





## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1894—continued

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum turgidum).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHOLLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cassia indica).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
<b>Madras—</b>																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South, central—																										
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Central—</b>																										
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Coast, north—</b>																										
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Coast, central—</b>																										
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East Coast, south—</b>																										
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Southern—</b>																										
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Mysore—</b>																										
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kavur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitalroog . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Coorg—</b>																										
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Not sold.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT  
(Statistical Branch).



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1894-95 and of the twenty-three preceding years.*  
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.																						
YEAR.	BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					YEAR.
	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		
1871-72	765	55.99	16.59	80.23	5.00	33.67	3.10	41.77	93	93	1.38	3.24	2.66	8.92	9.93	21.51	17.41	1,02.67	1,20.08	43.78	1,63.86	1871-72
1872-73	908	52.55	18.12	79.75	3.93	31.83	2.59	38.35	81	92	1.62	3.35	2.88	8.68	7.96	19.52	18.89	97.52	1,16.41	52.60	1,69.01	1872-73
1873-74	779	51.64	14.08	73.51	4.51	34.03	2.64	41.18	90	77	90	2.57	2.70	10.24	9.87	22.81	18.28	1,00.14	1,18.42	43.90	1,62.32	1873-74
1874-75	885	58.68	11.14	78.67	4.97	34.99	3.01	42.97	86	63	1.10	2.59	2.71	10.17	9.64	22.52	20.31	1,09.57	1,29.88	36.11	1,65.99	1874-75
1875-76	937	57.45	11.65	78.47	4.95	30.55	3.77	39.27	97	79	1.02	2.78	3.15	10.41	8.60	22.16	21.31	1,02.87	1,24.18	44.39	1,68.57	1875-76
1876-77	965	49.49	10.93	71.07	6.18	31.26	83	38.27	116	58	20	1.94	4.11	9.06	5.63	18.80	24.24	94.19	1,18.43	31.18	1,49.61	1876-77
1877-78	1071	59.44	13.04	83.19	6.31	35.95	77	43.03	149	70	32	2.51	4.06	6.53	1.54	12.18	26.19	1,07.27	1,33.46	25.84	1,59.30	1877-78
1878-79	968	49.72	11.62	71.02	6.28	33.26	1.54	41.08	142	44	19	2.05	4.03	6.81	3.39	14.23	26.33	95.30	1,21.63	32.07	1,53.70	1878-79
1879-80	904	46.91	7.68	63.63	7.04	28.75	1.46	37.25	140	55	19	3.14	3.90	6.93	5.28	16.11	27.45	88.05	1,15.50	32.61	1,48.11	1879-80
1880-81	973	45.62	9.27	64.02	6.36	40.98	1.77	49.11	139	86	18	4.43	3.92	7.99	5.89	17.80	26.91	1,01.39	1,28.30	38.98	1,67.28	1880-81
1881-82	961	40.83	11.24	61.08	7.43	35.08	1.21	43.72	283	97	26	4.06	3.66	7.24	3.63	14.53	28.63	89.99	1,18.62	41.72	1,60.34	1881-82
1882-83	1040	11	11.91	22.42	7.36	1.04	1.15	7.47	259	3	44	3.06	4.04	2	2.88	6.94	30.12	82	29.30	40.61	75.91	1882-83
1883-84	1045	22	12.98	23.65	7.96	41	1.08	9.45	264	4	38	3.06	3.73	7	3.88	7.68	30.55	85	31.40	40.29	71.69	1883-84
1884-85	913	26	8.16	17.55	7.70	33	1.39	9.42	287	5	43	3.35	3.57	4	3.78	7.39	28.94	72	29.66	29.83	59.49	1884-85
1885-86	973	37	10.08	20.03	8.90	40	88	10.18	317	5	59	3.81	3.65	8	2.72	6.45	30.09	79	30.89	39.67	70.56	1885-86
1886-87	979	37	8.08	18.24	9.00	42	1.05	10.47	382	6	59	4.26	4.64	13	3.96	8.73	33.67	1,10	34.77	35.65	70.42	1886-87
1887-88	952	38	10.72	20.62	10.63	40	1.38	12.41	361	9	70	4.61	7.48	6	3.26	10.80	37.91	92	38.83	38.09	76.92	1887-88
1888-89	1104	4.85	10.63	26.52	10.88	3.04	1.10	15.02	383	65	33	4.81	7.74	71	3.74	12.19	39.81	10.02	49.83	30.71	80.54	1888-89
1889-90	1070	6.97	8.30	26.06	11.61	2.42	1.34	15.37	409	51	45	5.05	7.60	58	5.09	13.27	40.29	12.35	52.64	40.26	92.90	1889-90
1890-91	1208	6.86	11.75	30.69	12.71	3.29	1.22	17.22	460	81	59	6.00	8.40	82	3.38	12.60	44.42	12.08	56.50	53.02	1,09.52	1890-91
1891-92	1175	8.14	12.39	32.28	12.27	3.41	93	16.61	442	65	52	5.59	7.70	83	2.73	11.26	42.72	13.73	56.45	45.25	1,01.70	1891-92
1892-93	1275	8.62	11.00	32.37	12.64	3.67	1.51	17.82	427	40	57	5.24	7.67	33	3.19	11.19	44.23	13.55	57.78	38.23	96.01	1892-93
1893-94	1193	9.74	10.12	31.79	13.11	5.69	1.30	20.10	412	80	40	5.32	7.09	97	3.65	11.71	42.32	17.43	59.75	39.33	99.08	1893-94
1894-95	1291	37.73	11.10	61.74	13.28	73.31	2.46	89.05	398	572	52	10.22	8.04	8.78	5.18	22.00	44.49	1,32.06	1,76.55	54.06	2,30.61	1894-95

\* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

(Statistical Branch)

Calcutta, 15th January 1895.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Fig. Secretary to the Government of India.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on  
Saturday, January 12th, 1895.

**General Summary.**—Unsettled and showery weather has prevailed during the greater part of the week in North-Western India, especially in the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. A depression crossed the North-Western Frontier on Sunday and had advanced as far as Jeypore by Monday morning. During the next 24 hours it travelled in a south-easterly direction and was central in Bundelkhand next day. Another disturbance, but of a very feeble and ill-defined character, was transferred across the frontier from Baluchistan, and by Wednesday morning had advanced as far as Rajputana, while its predecessor was practically stationary near Nowgong. Both disturbances, either directly or through the secondary depressions they gave rise to in the Punjab, gave light to moderately heavy rain and snow in the Upper India hill districts, the Punjab, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. No rain, however, was given by either of them east of the North-Western Provinces, except a few light showers in Bihar, and thus the rainfall of the week has been confined mainly to North-Western India. A few showers were received in Southern India, but they were in all cases light, the largest amount received during the whole week at any station in the south of the Peninsula being only  $\cdot 57$  inch at Ambasamudram in the Tinnevely district.

The temperature conditions of the week have been marked by excessive night temperatures in Northern India, due to the unusual amount of cloud present, while day temperatures in North-Western India were in general defect. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was  $1^{\circ}6$  in excess of the normal.

**Daily Summary.**—*Sunday.*—The barometer had fallen rapidly in Baluchistan and the North-Western Frontier districts, and had fallen slightly to briskly elsewhere. Pressure was in large defect in Baluchistan, and in considerable defect in Sind and Guzarat. A depression was passing through Baluchistan, where light rain and snow had fallen.

*Monday.*—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and had fallen slightly to briskly in Rajputana and Bundelkhand. The depression had crossed the frontier and was central near Jeypore. Temperature had fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan, and had risen rapidly in Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. Light to moderate rain and snow had fallen in Baluchistan and the Punjab, the more important falls being Chaman  $\cdot 74$  inch, Quetta  $\cdot 67$  inch, Murree  $\cdot 7$  inch, and Sialkot  $\cdot 55$  inch. Colombo received  $\cdot 9$  inch.

*Tuesday.*—The barometer had risen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and North-Western India and fallen slightly in Bundelkhand and the adjacent



districts. It was steady elsewhere. The depression was shown central near Nowgong, and a secondary depression had formed in the Punjab, but had nearly filled up again after giving light to moderately heavy rain and snow to the Upper India hill districts and the submontane districts of the Punjab. Light to moderate rain had also been received in the eastern districts of the Punjab and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces. Chakrata, Murree, and Srinagar had each received over an inch.

*Wednesday.*—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and North-Western India and slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and Upper Burma. The primary depression was in practically the same position, but the secondary depression had intensified considerably owing to another disturbance which had crossed the frontier and was central in Rajputana. Rain and snow had continued in the same area as on the previous day. Delhi reported a fall of .85 inch, Bickaneer .65 inch, Sialkot .61 inch, and Srinagar .6 inch.

*Thursday.*—The barometer was steady in Baluchistan, Bengal, and Burma, had risen slightly to briskly in North-Western India, and had fallen slightly in the south of the Peninsula. The secondary depression in the Punjab had filled up, and the primary depression had advanced in an easterly direction and was shown covering the head of the Bay, but it was very faintly indicated and was no longer of any importance. The disturbance in Rajputana the day before had apparently advanced eastwards, but it was not clearly marked. Light to moderately heavy rain and snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts, the submontane and eastern districts of the Punjab, and in the North-Western Provinces. Meerut received 1.51 inches, Dehra Dun 1.37 inches, Delhi 1.28 inches, Mussooree 1.2 inches, and Roorkee and Chakrata each 1.09 inches.

*Friday.*—Pressure had fallen everywhere with the exception of Baluchistan, Sind, Guzarat, Rajputana and the south of the Peninsula, where it had risen slightly to briskly. The fall was largest in the North-West Punjab, where an area of low pressure was shown, and pressure was in moderate defect. The disturbance in Rajputana on Wednesday was more clearly marked apparently being central in Bundelkhand. Light to heavy snow had been received in the Upper India hill districts, and light to moderate rain in the North-Western Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab. Srinagar reported a fall of 1.75 inches, Sialkot .72 inch, and Murree .68 inch.

*Saturday.*—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and North-Western India, and the depression in the Punjab had filled up. Pressure had fallen slightly in North-Eastern India and Burma, and the disturbance in Bundelkhand the day before had advanced into Bengal. Rain and snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts and the North-Western Provinces, Srinagar receiving 1.35 inches, Mainpuri .56 inch, and Murree .5 inch.

**Temperature.**—The unsettled and cloudy weather prevailing during the week was the cause of unusually high night temperatures over the greater part of Northern India. Day temperatures were, on the other hand, in general defect in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, the deficiency on the 8th averaging 10° in the Punjab.

The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	Mean variation of week.
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma . . . . .	+0.2	+0.7	+0.7	+0.3	+0.1	+0.4	+1.0	+0.5
Bengal and Assam . . . .	+0.8	+1.3	+1.6	+1.8	+2.5	+3.4	+4.9	+2.3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	+1.4	+4.2	+4.1	+4.5	+1.7	+5.6	+5.0	+3.8
Punjab . . . . .	+1.5	+2.0	—1.6	+0.9	0	—0.6	—3.6	—0.2
Bombay . . . . .	—0.3	+0.7	+1.7	+1.6	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	+0.6
Central Provinces and Berar .	+1.7	+1.4	+2.9	+3.6	+3.6	+3.4	+4.1	+3.0
Central India and Guzarat .	+2.1	+3.1	+3.7	+5.1	+1.5	+1.6	+1.6	+2.7
Sind and Rajputana . . . .	+0.3	+2.7	+3.1	+1.6	0	—1.7	—3.2	+0.4
Madras . . . . .	+1.0	+1.2	+0.9	+0.8	+1.3	+1.2	+1.3	+1.1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA .	+1.0	+1.9	+1.9	+2.2	+1.5	+1.5	+1.3	+1.6

The mean temperature of the week was either practically normal or in excess in all provinces. The excess was largest in the North-Western Provinces, where it averaged 3°.8. It averaged 3° in the Central Provinces, 2°.7 in Central India, and 2°.3 in Bengal.

The average mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess of the normal on every day of the week, the excess ranging from 1° on the 6th to 2°.2 on the 9th. For the whole week it was 1°.6 above the normal.

**Rainfall.**—Twenty-four of the fifty-two rainfall divisions have received rain during the week. In the Punjab hill districts the average rainfall of the division amounted to 2.38 inches. In four other divisions it exceeded 1 inch, but in ten divisions it did not exceed a tenth of an inch. The only provinces in which rainfall averaged over half an inch were the Punjab and the central and western districts of the North-Western Provinces.

The stations that have recorded the largest amount of rain during the week are Murree (7.4 inches) and Dharmasala (4.38 inches).

The rainfall of the period 30th December to the 12th January was in excess of the normal in Oudh, the central and western districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, Rajputana and Khandesh. It was normal or in defect over the remainder of India.



PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JANUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER, 1894, TO 12TH JANUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Dec- ember to 12th Jan- uary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma . . . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'06	- 100
	Central do. . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'01	- 100
	Upper do. . . . .	0	?	?	0'01	?	?
	Arakan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'02	- 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . . . .	0	0'10	-0'10	0	0'23	- 100
	Assam (Surma) . . . . .	0	0'19	-0'19	0	0'35	- 100
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . . . .	0	0'19	-0'19	0'03	0'34	- 91
	Deltaic Bengal . . . . .	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'21	- 100
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'17	- 100
	North do. . . . .	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'11	- 100
	Orissa . . . . .	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'09	- 100
	Chota Nagpur . . . . .	0	0'15	-0'15	0	0'24	- 100
	Bihar (South) . . . . .	0'04	0'16	-0'12	0'04	0'21	- 81
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0	0'13	-0'13	0'03	0'19	- 84
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . . . .	0'02	0'22	-0'20	0'02	0'26	- 92
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a) . . . . .	0	0'15	-0'15	0'21	0'21	0
	Oudh (South) . . . . .	0'31	0'21	+0'10	0'81	0'27	+ 200
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'10	0'17	-0'07	0'59	0'20	+ 195
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . . . .	0'67	0'17	+0'50	1'05	0'26	+ 304
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'74	0'11	+0'63	0'91	0'18	+ 406
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b) . . . . .	1'35	0'27	+1'08	1'72	0'45	+ 282
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South) . . . . .	0'57	0'20	+0'37	0'61	0'25	+ 144
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	1'27	0'21	+1'06	1'35	0'20	+ 419
	Do. (Submontane) . . . . .	1'68	0'39	+1'29	1'84	0'56	+ 229
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . . . .	2'38	0'71	+1'67	3'13	1'01	+ 210
	Do. (North-West) . . . . .	1'34	0'40	+0'94	1'41	0'62	+ 127
	Do. (West) . . . . .	0'16	0'08	+0'08	0'17	0'15	+ 13
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar . . . . .	0'05	0'10	-0'05	0'05	0'19	- 74
	Madras (South Central) . . . . .	0'02	0'03	-0'01	0'02	0'15	- 87
	Coorg . . . . .	0	0'00	-0'06	0	0'15	- 100
	Mysore . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'04	- 100
	Konkan . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'05	- 100
	Bombay Deccan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'05	- 100
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	Khandesh . . . . .	0'08	0'01	+0'07	0'08	0'07	+ 14
	Berar . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'15	- 100
	Central Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'04	0'02	+0'02	0'04	0'10	- 60
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'06	0'10	-0'04	0'08	0'17	- 53
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Do. (East) . . . . .	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'14	- 100
	Guzarat . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	- 100
	Kathiawar . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Sind . . . . .	0'08	0'17	-0'09	0'14	0'19	- 26
	Central India (East) . . . . .	0'45	0'11	+0'34	0'52	0'14	+ 271
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West) . . . . .	0'34	0'07	+0'27	0'42	0'08	+ 425
	Rajputana (West) . . . . .	0'10	0'12	-0'02	0'20	0'15	+ 33
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'06	- 100
	Do. (do.) (a) . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'07	- 100
	Hyderabad (South) . . . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'06	- 100
	Madras (Central) . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'01	- 100
	East Coast (Central) . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'09	- 100
	Do. (South) . . . . .	0'02	0'07	-0'05	0'02	0'30	- 93
	Madras (South) . . . . .	0'07	0'15	-0'08	0'07	0'35	- 80

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of India.

SIMLA, the 17th January, 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 19th January.*—No rain except a few scattered showers in parts of Madura and Tinnevely. The water-supply continues insufficient for irrigation in many districts. Agricultural operations are progressing. The standing crops are fair, but greatly need rain. The harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are falling generally.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Sind and Khandesh. The standing crops have been damaged by frost in parts of Sind, by blight in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Satara, Bijapur, and Dharwar, and are suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur. The sowing of late crops continues in two, and reaping of early crops in four districts. The reaping of late crops and preparations for next season are in progress in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The fodder-supply is sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are normal except in Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 21st January.*—There was general rain in Bihar, and light local showers are also reported from some districts of Bengal. The harvest of winter rice is nearly finished, and has yielded a good outturn for the whole province. The cultivation of spring rice is in progress. The spring and poppy crops are generally reported to be doing well, and to have benefitted, especially in Bihar, from the rainfall. Cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice is generally steady, but shows a fall in some districts.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 23rd January.*—The weather is cloudy and cold with showers in almost all reporting districts and a somewhat heavy fall in Saharanpur. In some districts crops have been slightly injured by excessive moisture, while in others damage is apprehended if rain and cloudy weather continue. Clear weather and sunshine are now needed. Prospects are, however, generally favourable, supplies and fodder ample, and prices fairly steady.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Rain has fallen in the Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Pressing of sugarcane and irrigation of spring crops still continue. The condition of standing crops is generally reported to be good to average. Rain is wanted at Dehra Ismail Khan and clear weather at Umballa. Field rats are injuring the crops in parts of the Lahore and Ferozepore districts. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition, and pasturage and fodder are sufficient throughout the province. Prices high at Jullundur, normal at Delhi, stationary at Umballa, below normal at Sialkot, and low elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 23rd January.*—The weather is cold and occasionally cloudy. There have been slight falls of rain in two districts. Hail storms are reported in the north of the Damoh district. Prospects of winter crops, except linseed, are generally promising. Prices remain steady.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 19th January.*—No rain. Threshing of paddy continues in Lower Burma and prospects are fairly good. In Upper Burma threshing has begun and cultivation of the dry-weather crops continues. Prospects are good except in the southern portion of the Central zone. In Lower Burma



the price of paddy is above normal with a tendency to rise, but in Upper Burma prices are unsteady and below normal. Fodder and water are sufficient.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of the winter paddy crop is nearly finished. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 23rd January.*—**MYSORE:** Crops and prospects are good. Harvesting of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in four districts. Prices have slightly fallen in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts.

**COORG:** The reaping of rice and picking of coffee has been completed. Fodder and water for cattle are sufficient. In some parts the prices of food-grains are normal.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 23rd January.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool with moderate rainfall during the week. The winter crops are in fair condition, except gram which has been somewhat damaged by insects, and linseed through blight. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in the Wun district but are otherwise steady.

**HYDERABAD:** No rain during the week. Harvesting of the autumn crops very nearly completed. Land is being ploughed for the hot-weather crops. Prices are normal.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Rain fell during the week in four Agencies. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bhopal and are in progress elsewhere. Standing crops are in fairly good condition though slightly damaged by rain, hail, blight and insects in some Agencies. The condition of agricultural stock is indifferent in parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar, but good elsewhere. Pasturage in good condition except in parts of Bhopawar. Prices of food-grains are above normal in three Agencies, rising in parts of Gwalior, low in Dhar, and normal elsewhere. Opium has been partly damaged by rain in Goona, the crop is indifferent in the Neemuch district, but good elsewhere.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Rainfall good in Bickaneer, and slight in six States. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest prospects are good. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient but failing in Dholepore. Prices have risen in three States, are fluctuating in one, and normal elsewhere.

**Kashmir.**—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Weather cloudy. Snow has fallen. Prices falling.

**JAMMU PROVINCE.**—*For week ending 17th January.*—Heavy rain has fallen accompanied with hailstones. The crops are in good condition, but prices are rising rapidly. Fodder is scanty.

*For week ending 23rd January.*—Heavy rain continues, and weather is still cloudy. Crops are in good condition and prices high. Fodder is scanty.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 19th January.*—Slight rain during the week, but the weather is again fine, and prospects of crops are fair.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

*Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding*

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<b>COTTON, RAW—</b>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,431	1,741	...	...	...	...	1,431	1,741
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	76,311	67,041	33,178	...	...	...	76,311	67,041	33,178
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,054	8,162	4,970	1,054	8,162	4,970
Bengal . . . . .	4,504	2,939	1,598	5	...	...	...	...	...	4,509	2,939	1,598
N.-W. P. & O. . . . .	15,836	38,473	18,508	38,058	55,261	1,554	...	...	...	53,894	93,734	20,062
Punjab . . . . .	...	2,539	587	...	1,342	...	2,346	21,629	9,453	2,346	25,510	10,040
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	4,110	1,707	24	...	...	...	4,110	1,707	24
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	11,140	26,249	21,133	...	...	...	11,140	26,249	21,133
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,574	340
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	1,416	5,730	572	...	...	...	1,416	5,730	572
Nizam's Terry. . . . .	...	...	...	84	502	1,088	...	...	...	84	502	1,088
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	20,349	45,525	21,033	1,31,124	1,59,263	59,290	3,400	29,791	14,423	1,54,873	2,34,579	94,746
<b>WHEAT—</b>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	93,877	15,953	81,548	...	...	...	93,877	15,953	81,548
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,873	3,40,969	4,11,888	38,873	3,40,969	4,11,888
Bengal . . . . .	1,01,316	9,833	4,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,316	9,833	4,093
N.-W. P. & O. . . . .	2,14,278	1,24,667	1,63,779	99,337	13,778	...	871	...	...	3,14,486	1,38,445	1,63,779
Punjab . . . . .	11,564	34,794	59,616	56,482	53,092	40,464	70,408	3,85,431	5,80,251	1,38,454	4,73,317	6,80,331
Cent. Provs. . . . .	2,120	1,115	136	2,12,535	1,84,872	2,430	...	...	...	2,14,055	1,85,987	2,566
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	16,652	...	197	...	...	...	16,652	...	197
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. I. . . . .	80	...	...	69,403	76,886	7,256	...	...	...	69,483	76,886	7,256
Nizam's Terry. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	3,29,358	1,70,409	2,27,624	5,48,286	3,44,581	1,31,895	1,10,152	7,26,400	9,92,139	9,87,796	12,41,390	13,51,658
<b>LINSEED—</b>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	1,527	967	12	...	...	...	1,527	967	12
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	55,119	40,466	16,809	...	...	...	55,119	40,466	16,809
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . . . .	1,39,880	1,45,154	1,00,835	44	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,924	1,45,154	1,00,835
N.-W. P. & O. . . . .	43,172	57,375	21,301	2,614	6,378	457	...	...	...	45,786	63,753	21,758
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	173	285	...	1,444	756	...	1,617	1,041
Cent. Provs. . . . .	15,845	7,025	4,774	33,565	56,471	17,698	...	...	...	49,410	63,496	22,472
Berar . . . . .	...	...	1,679	38,789	33,01	16,737	...	...	...	38,789	33,001	18,416
Assam . . . . .	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	2,270	5,583	2,543	30,380	30,342	42,520	...	...	...	32,650	35,925	45,063
Nizam's Terry. . . . .	...	...	...	19,023	6,800	9,511	...	...	...	19,023	6,800	9,511
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	2,01,167	2,15,137	1,31,503	1,81,061	1,74,600	1,04,029	...	1,444	756	3,82,228	3,91,181	2,36,288
<b>INDIGO—</b>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	505	36	232	...	...	...	505	36	232
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	493	651	110	...	...	...	493	651	110
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,172	476	420	1,172	476	420
Bengal . . . . .	13,310	5,808	4,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,310	5,808	4,016
N.-W. P. & O. . . . .	15,170	29,079	15,650	38	24	...	...	...	...	15,208	29,103	15,650
Punjab . . . . .	158	12	...	...	...	...	2,046	556	1,000	2,204	568	1,000
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	167	269	106	...	...	...	167	269	106
Nizam's Terry. . . . .	...	...	...	...	156	93	...	...	...	...	156	93
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	28,638	34,899	19,761	1,203	1,136	542	3,218	1,032	1,420	33,059	37,067	21,723

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE :

*Calcutta, the 23rd January 1895.*



OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

ICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of November 1894, and from 1st January to 30th November 1894, periods of the years 1892 and 1893

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.

Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	...	...	17,602	1,69,967	75,123	...	...	...	17,602	1,69,967	75,123	COTTON, RAW— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	38,27,537	34,60,201	33,22,817	...	...	...	38,27,537	34,60,220	33,23,059	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,492	1,63,879	3,99,419	2,09,492	1,63,879	3,99,419	
91,845	95,710	60,755	15	19	...	...	...	...	91,860	95,729	66,755	
2,69,735	1,95,334	3,98,529	2,09,180	2,54,327	2,47,624	...	...	...	4,78,915	4,49,661	6,46,153	
237	44,200	60,922	1,837	68,914	69,638	15,273	2,17,410	1,80,753	17,347	3,30,524	3,11,313	
14,241	4,529	8,405	78,461	80,973	1,25,373	...	...	...	92,702	85,502	1,33,778	
10,351	2,071	5,295	14,62,649	9,91,948	10,33,582	...	...	...	14,73,000	9,94,019	10,38,877	
10,285	36,241	27,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,285	36,241	27,093	
9,051	11,702	49,748	7,31,205	5,78,839	7,93,900	...	...	...	7,40,256	5,90,541	8,43,648	
...	...	...	20,911	28,338	22,236	...	...	...	20,911	28,338	22,236	
...	...	...	...	659	143	...	...	...	...	659	143	
1,11,745	3,89,806	6,16,989	63,49,397	56,34,185	56,90,436	2,24,765	3,81,289	5,80,172	69,85,907	64,05,280	68,87,597	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	122	WHEAT— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	13,76,162	15,05,947	9,42,082	...	...	...	13,76,162	15,05,947	9,42,082	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,32,299	30,46,138	21,97,902	15,32,299	30,46,138	21,97,902	
3,05,781	6,92,487	2,26,599	1	...	...	...	...	...	15,05,782	6,92,487	2,26,599	
66,778	24,49,501	18,08,131	29,51,011	3,32,840	1,83,868	6,183	556	...	78,23,972	27,82,897	19,91,999	
20,114	2,05,901	4,79,103	11,31,602	4,37,257	7,74,917	44,36,411	39,17,101	62,63,869	56,88,127	45,60,259	75,17,889	
19,031	1,87,060	30,063	52,64,618	40,55,790	11,56,950	...	...	...	52,83,649	48,42,850	11,87,013	
...	...	...	4,51,666	43,198	33,858	...	...	...	4,51,666	43,198	33,858	
991	4,237	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	991	4,237	631	
15,984	3,869	...	13,11,617	12,75,176	4,22,386	...	...	...	13,27,601	12,79,045	4,22,386	
...	...	...	2	2,286	2	...	...	...	2	2,286	2	
...	...	...	...	...	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	2,133	
28,679	35,43,055	25,44,527	1,24,86,679	82,52,494	35,16,318	59,74,893	69,63,795	84,61,771	2,49,90,251	1,87,59,344	1,45,22,616	TOTAL.
...	...	...	5,559	68,318	98,658	...	...	...	5,559	68,318	98,658	LINSEED— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
488	...	...	10,59,010	10,76,639	17,30,653	...	...	...	10,59,498	10,76,639	17,30,653	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	697	...	...	697	
69,726	44,58,857	37,40,030	62	...	...	...	...	...	26,69,788	44,58,857	37,40,030	
95,245	21,39,603	18,97,758	1,60,152	2,27,612	3,14,956	...	...	...	27,65,397	23,67,215	22,4,987	
6,160	6,870	5,129	1,841	1,540	3,367	121	13,387	30,322	8,122	21,797	38,818	
94,477	2,09,261	3,69,040	11,58,203	19,32,733	11,95,672	...	...	...	14,62,680	21,41,994	15,04,712	
533	...	25,407	11,21,402	9,03,525	13,40,233	...	...	...	11,21,935	9,03,525	13,05,640	
34,714	14,632	35,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,714	14,632	35,801	
96,081	1,15,706	1,56,362	9,93,185	10,90,670	17,77,822	...	...	...	11,89,266	12,06,376	19,34,184	
...	...	...	4,81,193	3,70,370	5,79,782	...	...	...	4,81,193	3,70,370	5,79,782	
...	...	...	3	85	795	...	...	...	3	85	795	
17,424	69,44,929	62,29,527	49,80,610	56,71,492	70,41,938	128	13,387	33,292	1,07,98,162	1,26,29,808	1,33,04,757	TOTAL.
...	...	...	1,625	1,028	2,127	...	...	...	1,625	1,028	2,127	INDIGO— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	1,703	2,898	1,170	...	...	...	1,703	2,898	1,170	
...	...	...	117	21	...	7,137	5,963	7,385	7,254	5,984	7,385	
21,438	12,117	11,062	...	...	2	...	...	...	21,438	12,117	11,064	
21,040	31,716	20,555	101	229	223	...	...	...	22,041	31,945	20,778	
167	43	257	5	19	243	6,354	4,417	7,327	6,526	4,479	7,827	
10	40	95	3	2	121	...	...	...	13	48	216	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	866	853	910	...	...	...	866	853	910	
...	...	...	21	273	212	...	...	...	1	273	212	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,555	43,922	31,969	4,421	5,323	5,008	13,491	10,380	14,712	61,467	59,625	51,689	TOTAL.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 13TH  
JANUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST TO 12TH JANUARY 1895.

\* N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st to 12th January 1895.													
RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1894.	FIRST 13 DAYS OF JANUARY 1894.				FIRST 12 DAYS OF JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st to 13th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st to 12th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open.		TOTAL.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Standard gauge—													
East Indian . . . . .	655	1,634	19,98,242	1,223	1,687	17,68,142	1,048	19,98,242	17,68,142	...	2,30,100		
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	189	863	2,84,089	329	862	2,89,279	336	2,84,089	2,89,279	5,190	...		
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	162	752	2,22,172	295	752	1,89,712	252	2,22,172	1,89,712	...	32,460		
Bezwada extension . . . . .	108	21	3,300	157	21	4,493	214	3,300	4,493	1,193	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	324	1,699	8,79,526	518	1,790	9,75,440	545	8,79,526	9,75,440	95,914	...		
Palanpur-Deesa . . . . .	47	17	1,236	73	17	1,920	113	1,236	1,920	684	...		
South Indian . . . . .	143	1,043	2,21,494	212	1,042	2,94,188	282	2,21,494	2,94,188	72,634	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	61	...	...	...	54	6,606	122	...	6,606	...	...		
Southern Mahratta (c) . . . . .	115	1,163	1,99,069	171	1,105	2,25,169	193	1,99,069	2,25,169	26,100	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d) . . . . .	162	756	1,90,497	252	756	1,84,980	245	1,90,497	1,84,980	...	5,517		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	88	223	3,24,483	146	231	33,315	144	3,24,483	33,315	832	...		
TOTAL	286	8,171	40,32,108	493	8,377	39,73,244	474	40,32,108	39,73,244	...	58,864		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e) . . . . .	255	2,509	12,36,988	493	2,511	11,84,831	472	12,36,988	11,84,831	...	52,157		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	287	740	3,25,455	440	797	4,21,369	529	3,25,455	4,21,369	95,914	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	281	813	4,42,539	544	813	5,15,050	634	4,42,539	5,15,050	72,511	...		
Bengal Central (f) . . . . .	126	125	25,070	205	125	28,520	228	25,070	28,520	2,844	...		
East Coast (state) . . . . .	107	266	28,363	107	353	42,355	120	28,363	42,355	13,992	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state) . . . . .	199	730	2,16,509	297	746	2,16,674	290	2,16,509	2,16,674	165	...		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	44	28	1,957	70	28	2,379	85	1,957	2,379	422	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	60	8	744	93	8	1,146	143	744	1,146	402	...		
TOTAL	244	5,219	22,78,231	437	5,381	24,12,324	448	22,78,231	24,12,324	1,34,093	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g) . . . . .	596	1,490	17,27,658	1,160	1,490	13,20,786	886	17,27,658	13,20,786	...	4,06,87		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	801	461	5,23,108	1,135	461	5,27,000	1,143	5,23,108	5,27,000	3,892	...		
Madras . . . . .	237	840	3,48,821	415	840	3,57,170	425	3,48,821	3,57,170	8,349	...		
TOTAL	522	2,791	25,99,587	931	2,791	22,04,956	790	25,99,587	22,04,956	...	3,94,03		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	313	16,181	89,09,926	551	16,549	85,90,524	519	89,09,926	85,90,524	...	3,19,40		
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	167	161	36,480	227	161	40,710	253	36,480	40,710	4,230	...		
Tarkessur . . . . .	308	22	9,711	441	22	9,336	424	9,711	9,336	...	375		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	149	67	14,562	217	67	6,640	99	14,562	6,640	...	7,92		
Bengal Doonars . . . . .	80	32	3,901	122	36	4,830	134	3,901	4,830	929	...		
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	133	78	19,967	256	78	19,233	247	19,967	19,233	...	75		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	232	51	9,742	191	51	13,864	272	9,742	13,864	4,122	...		
TOTAL	166	411	94,363	230	415	94,613	228	94,363	94,613	250	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	185	333	78,239	235	333	1,01,641	305	78,239	1,01,641	23,402	...		
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	112	13	1,910	147	13	2,620	202	1,910	2,620	710	...		
Rajpura-Bhatinda . . . . .	192	108	27,984	259	108	49,634	460	27,984	49,634	21,650	...		
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	306	...	...	...	10	2,959	296	...	2,959	2,959	...		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h) . . . . .	88	362	57,562	159	362	57,914	160	57,562	57,914	352	...		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	98	93	12,621	136	93	10,460	112	12,621	10,460	...	2,11		
Kolhapur . . . . .	92	29	3,294	114	29	3,361	116	3,294	3,361	67	...		
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	81	72	7,878	109	72	5,520	77	7,878	5,520	...	2,35		
Cooch Behar . . . . .	30	22	289	13	22	1,450	66	289	1,450	1,161	...		
TOTAL	130	1,032	1,89,777	184	1,042	2,35,559	226	1,89,777	2,35,559	45,782	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Udhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar . . . . .	131	334	62,715	188	334	50,488	151	62,715	50,488	...	12,22		
Jetaisar-Rajkot . . . . .	68	46	4,378	95	46	4,603	100	4,378	4,603	225	...		
Jodhpore-Bikaner . . . . .	75	364	42,280	116	364	32,010	88	42,280	32,010	...	10,27		
Special gauge—													
Morvi . . . . .	75	94	11,320	120	94	9,938	106	11,320	9,938	...	1,38		
TOTAL	97	838	1,20,693	144	838	97,039	116	1,20,693	97,039	...	23,60		
GRAND TOTAL	290	18,462	93,14,750	505	18,844	90,17,735	479	93,14,750	90,17,735	...	2,97,00		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Lirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khangaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL of 1894-95.

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	FIRST 13 DAYS OF JANUARY 1894.				FIRST 12 DAYS OF JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 13th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 12th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
East Indian . . . . .	602	1,634	19,98,242	1,223	1,687	17,68,142	1,048	3,86,32,431	4,02,39,879	16,07,448	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	149	863	2,84,089	329	862	2,89,279	336	46,22,879	44,70,989	...	1,51,890	...	...
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	132	752	2,22,172	295	752	1,89,712	252	38,31,173	43,89,285	5,58,112	...	...	...
Bezawada extension . . . . .	95	21	3,300	157	21	4,493	214	82,464	1,33,458	50,994	...	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	261	1,699	8,79,526	518	1,790	9,75,440	545	1,70,61,568	1,90,95,723	20,34,155	...	...	...
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .	41	17	1,236	73	17	1,920	113	(c) 5,672	30,353	24,681	...	...	...
South Indian . . . . .	144	1,043	2,21,494	212	1,042	2,94,188	282	63,02,545	65,06,490	2,63,945	...	...	...
Máyavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	54	6,606	122	...	(d) 1,67,434	1,67,434	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (e) . . . . .	100	1,163	1,99,069	171	1,165	2,25,169	193	46,84,787	48,95,855	2,11,068	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f) . . . . .	132	750	1,90,497	252	750	1,84,980	245	39,29,121	42,94,920	3,65,799	...	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	67	223	32,483	146	231	33,315	144	5,51,773	7,11,116	1,59,343	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	250	8,171	40,32,108	493	8,377	39,73,244	474	7,97,04,413	8,49,95,502	52,91,089	...	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North-Western (state) (g) . . . . .	232	2,509	12,36,988	493	2,511	11,84,831	472	2,31,80,874	2,52,82,667	21,01,793	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	242	740	3,25,455	440	797	4,21,369	529	66,75,884	83,08,161	16,32,277	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	309	813	4,42,539	544	813	5,15,050	634	98,91,778	1,11,44,807	12,53,029	...	...	...
Bengal Central (h) . . . . .	120	125	25,676	205	125	28,520	228	6,05,983	6,27,329	31,346	...	...	...
East Coast (state) . . . . .	71	266	(i) 28,363	107	353	42,355	120	(i) 4,99,413	11,60,363	6,60,950	...	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state) . . . . .	171	730	2,16,509	297	746	2,16,674	290	44,53,353	42,88,792	...	1,64,561	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	49	28	1,957	70	28	2,379	85	58,493	59,853	1,360	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	54	8	744	93	8	1,146	143	17,194	19,907	2,713	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	226	5,219	22,78,231	437	5,381	24,12,324	448	4,53,82,972	5,09,01,879	55,18,907	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (j) . . . . .	510	1,490	17,27,658	1,160	1,490	13,20,786	886	2,89,75,632	2,52,43,279	...	37,32,353	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	638	461	5,23,108	1,135	461	5,27,000	1,143	1,15,56,382	1,20,29,449	4,73,067	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	238	840	3,48,821	415	840	3,57,170	425	82,05,005	81,08,673	...	96,932	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	440	2,791	25,99,587	931	2,791	22,04,956	790	4,87,37,619	4,53,81,401	...	33,56,218	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . .													
	277	16,181	89,09,926	551	16,549	85,90,524	519	17,38,25,004	18,12,78,782	74,53,778	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	148	161	36,480	227	161	40,710	253	9,54,029	10,53,144	99,115	...	...	...
Tarkessur . . . . .	253	22	9,711	441	22	9,336	424	2,14,690	2,31,361	16,671	...	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	137	67	14,562	217	67	6,640	99	3,66,151	3,47,090	...	19,061	...	...
Bengal Doorga . . . . .	77	32	3,901	122	36	4,830	134	1,04,958	1,74,809	69,851	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	130	78	19,967	256	78	19,233	247	4,09,316	4,23,614	14,298	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	238	51	9,742	191	51	13,864	272	5,09,666	5,12,019	2,353	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	155	411	94,363	230	415	94,613	228	25,58,810	27,42,037	1,83,227	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	158	333	78,239	235	333	1,01,641	305	20,78,279	24,37,208	3,58,929	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	92	13	1,910	147	13	2,620	202	47,865	54,913	7,048	...	...	...
Rajputana-Bhindra . . . . .	129	108	27,984	259	108	49,634	460	5,53,306	9,74,434	4,21,128	...	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10	2,959	296	...	(k) 78,686	78,686	...	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l) . . . . .	95	362	57,562	159	362	57,914	160	13,88,435	13,10,115	...	78,320	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	75	93	12,621	136	93	10,460	112	2,55,338	2,62,985	7,597	...	...	...
Kolhapur . . . . .	77	29	3,294	114	29	3,361	116	89,595	95,845	6,250	...	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	67	72	7,878	109	72	5,520	77	1,87,378	1,71,189	...	16,189	...	...
Cooch Behar . . . . .	20	22	289	13	22	1,450	66	(m) 6,135	3,249	27,114	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	114	1,032	1,89,777	184	1,042	2,35,559	226	46,06,381	54,18,624	8,12,243	...	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar . . . . .	118	334	62,715	188	334	50,488	151	15,50,316	13,33,971	...	2,16,345	...	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	60	46	4,378	95	46	4,603	100	(n) 1,07,385	1,21,527	14,142	...	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner . . . . .	54	364	42,280	116	364	32,010	88	7,01,523	8,31,391	1,29,868	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi . . . . .	67	94	11,320	120	94	9,938	106	2,54,255	2,44,068	...	9,287	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	81	838	1,20,693	144	838	97,039	116	26,13,479	25,31,857	...	81,622	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .													
	256	18,462	93,14,759	595	18,844	90,17,735	479	18,36,03,674	19,19,71,300	83,67,626	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 13th January 1894.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 12th January 1895.

(e) Includes the Guntakill-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Bezawada-Golávari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Mannad, Khamgaon, and Amrat railway.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 12th January 1895.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yeavantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 13th January 1894.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 13th January 1894.

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No. 5.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895.

**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

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*No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

**SEPARATE REVENUE.**

Post Office

General Matters.

REVIEWING THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR  
1893-94.

No. 527 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 30th January 1895.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1893-94.

RESOLUTION.—The continuous and steady progress evinced in previous years in the operations of the Post Office was maintained in the year under review, the transactions in the several branches of business showing a satisfactory increase. The noticeable events in the working of the Inland Post were—

- (1) The abolition of the separate postal circle of Oudh, and its amalgamation with the North-Western Provinces circle.

- (2) The general introduction of a system of movable hour plates for letter-boxes in towns, and day plates for those in the interior, the system affording a real check on the regular and punctual clearance of letter-boxes.
- (3) The extension to all the districts of the Central Provinces of the system of remitting revenue and rent through the Post Office.
- (4) The extension to several other provinces of the arrangement experimentally introduced in Bengal, Assam, and Burma for the sale of Government quinine to the poorer classes through the agency of the Post Office.

2. The principal events under "Foreign Post" were—

- (1) The introduction of a telegraphic money order exchange with Ceylon, and of an ordinary money order exchange with the German Protectorate in East Africa, and the arrangement of a direct money order exchange with New Zealand which did not come into operation, however, until after the close of the year.
- (2) The conclusion of arrangements for the transmission of postal parcels to and from Italy, Persia, the British East Africa Company's territory, and the German Protectorate in East Africa.
- (3) The extension of the parcel exchange with Gibraltar to Tangiers, and the addition of Mashonaland to the list of countries to which parcels can be sent through the United Kingdom.
- (4) The removal of the restriction which previously existed against the insurance of parcels containing money transmitted by post to and from the United Kingdom.
- (5) The inclusion of Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, Bechuana-land and Ascension in the list of countries outside the Postal Union, to which post-cards can be sent.

3. The transactions of the Imperial Post Office in the year under review, compared with those of the previous year, are briefly summarised below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Number of post offices . . . . .	8,832	8,978	1'65
" letter-boxes . . . . .	13,292	13,875	4'38
" letters and post-cards issued for delivery . . . . .	311,014,049	326,862,219	5'09
" newspapers " " . . . . .	26,637,963	26,363,793	—1'02
" parcels " " . . . . .	2,169,715	2,339,416	7'82
" packets " " . . . . .	12,149,494	14,702,537	21'01
" letters and parcels insured . . . . .	263,811	285,038	8'64
" inland money orders issued . . . . .	8,237,855	8,754,940	6'27
Value of " " " " . . . . .	R 17,19,16,585	18,35,34,008	6'75
Commission realised on " " . . . . .	R 21,58,398	22,95,946	6'37
Number of telegraphic " " . . . . .	107,401	115,528	7'56
Value of " " " " . . . . .	R 1,16,01,119	1,24,72,233	7'51
Commission realised on " " . . . . .	R 1,21,637	1,33,998	10'16
Number of foreign money orders issued by India . . . . .	43,490	52,944	21'73
Value of " " " " . . . . .	£ 143,738	186,569	29'79
Number of " foreign " money orders paid in India . . . . .	21,599	23,171	7'27
Value of " " " " . . . . .	£ 113,718	121,842	7'14
<i>Mileage of Mail lines.</i>			
Railways . . . . .	17,540	18,099	3'18
Mail carts . . . . .	4,650	4,859	4'49
Runners and boats . . . . .	45,732	44,805	—2'02
Steamers . . . . .	12,550	12,603	0'42

4. With the single exception of newspapers which show a decrease of 1'02 per cent., the transactions of the year show an increase under each head, the largest increase being in the number of packets issued for delivery, and in the number and value of foreign money orders issued by India. The total estimated number of postal articles of all kinds (excluding money orders) issued for delivery was upwards of 370 millions, against nearly 352 millions in the previous



year. The increase in the year thus amounted to about  $18\frac{1}{4}$  millions, of which  $11\frac{1}{2}$  millions or 62 per cent. was on account of post-cards, the popularity of which continues undiminished. The balance ( $6\frac{3}{4}$  millions) consisted of increases of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  millions under ordinary letters,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  millions under newspapers and packets and upwards of half a million under registered letters. The value-payable system shows a remarkable development, the number of articles sent under it having risen regularly and rapidly from year to year: the number was only 7,408 in 1878-79 (the first full year of the working of the system), 287,377 in 1883-84, 999,731 in 1888-89, and 1,596,952 in 1893-94, the highest now on record. The declared value of value-payable articles in the last year was R1,76,14,628 against R1,51,64,846 in 1892-93, the commission realised thereon during the two years being R3,19,561 and R2,77,845, respectively. As a result of the reduction of foreign postage, correspondence with the United Kingdom, as well as with foreign countries, increased to a considerable extent, the increase being exceptionally large under "newspapers, book packets, and samples."

5. Of the total number of articles (including money orders) received for delivery, *viz.*, upwards of 371 millions, the number actually delivered was nearly 368 millions, or 99.12 per cent. as compared with 99.09 per cent. in the preceding year. The remainder were sent for disposal to the Dead Letter Offices, and the number ultimately found not to be disposable either by delivery to the addressees or by return to the senders amounted to only .2 per cent. of the total number given out for delivery.

6. The steady increase in the money order business noticed in the review of the report for 1892-93 was maintained in the year under review; the entire transactions under this head during the last two years being as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase per cent.
Number of inland, Native State, and foreign money orders issued .	8,325,457	8,853,225	6.33
Value of " " " " .	R17,57,24,054	18,80,21,454	6.99
Commission realised on " " " " .	R 21,94,419	23,37,323	6.51
Number of inland, Native State, and foreign money orders paid .	8,365,203	8,892,976	6.30
Value of " " " " .	R17,75,28,369	18,95,16,955	6.75

There was thus an increase of more than 6 per cent. under each head. The number and value of inland money orders issued increased by 6.27 and 6.75 per cent., respectively, and the average value of an inland money order was R20-15-5 against R20-13-10 in 1892-93. The revenue money order system continued to make steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, but was discontinued in Madras as unnecessary for that Presidency, the people being able to pay their revenue through other means. There was also an increase in the number and value of rent money orders.

7. The operations of the Post Office Savings Banks increased generally. The following is a summary of the transactions during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of banks . . . . .	6,408	6,358
" accounts at the close of the year . . . . .	520,967	574,050
Amount of deposits during the year . . . . .	R414,52,425	4,40,72,754
" withdrawals during the year . . . . .	R3,65,51,950	4,25,38,122
" balance at the close of the year . . . . .	R7,81,87,727	8,26,57,319
Average balance of each account . . . . .	R 150.08	143.98

There was a decrease of 50 banks due to the withdrawal of Savings Bank powers from certain small branch post offices at which the transactions were nominal. Otherwise there was no reduction in the normal rate of increase in the number of accounts, notwithstanding the fact that the public were informed beforehand that the rate of interest would be reduced from 1st April 1894 from  $R3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $R3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

8. The insurance business during the year developed considerably, the number and value of insured articles having exceeded the number and value in

the preceding year by 8.04 and 9.62 per cent., respectively. The increase occurred under insured parcels, the number and declared value of insured letters having fallen off slightly, as shown in the following figures:—

	Number.		Value.		Average value of each.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Letters	89,845	89,332	R 2,36,54,593	R 2,31,75,043	263	259
Parcels	173,966	195,706	4,94,06,117	5,09,14,359	284	290
TOTAL	263,811	285,038	7,30,60,710	8,00,89,402	276	280

The amount of insurance fees realised was R2,10,714 against R1,93,250 in 1892-93.

9. The number of complaints made by the public against the Post Office was 9,448, being more than the number in the previous year by 777 or 8.96 per cent. This increase was to be expected in proportion to the increase in postal transactions generally. On investigation it was found that the complaints were well-founded in only 37 per cent. of the total number.

10. As observed in the review of the report for 1892-93, the changes introduced from October 1892 in the system of receiving salt revenue through the Post Office have considerably reduced the transactions on this account, the number of indents received by the Post Office being 479 only for 78,843½ maunds of salt, and the amount of salt revenue received being R2,19,539 against 49 lakhs in the previous year. The Government of India will await the result of the consideration which the Director General is giving to the question whether the system should be discontinued or measures taken to stimulate it.

11. The financial results of the working of the Post Office during the last three years were as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R
Revenue	1,44,59,253	1,48,88,627	1,55,75,971
Expenditure	1,49,64,174	1,51,85,555	1,55,82,814
+ surplus or — deficit	—5,04,921	—2,96,928	—6,843

Making the same adjustments as in previous years, the results are:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R
Surplus or deficit according to Appendix XI to the Report.	—5,04,921	—2,96,928	—6,843
Add—Indirect expenditure	—6,40,718	—6,07,041	—6,72,311
TOTAL	—11,45,639	—9,03,969	—6,79,154
Deduct—District Post charges (excluding charges in British Baluchistan)	11,42,554	11,54,907	11,97,134
Resulting surplus or deficit.	—3,085	+2,50,938	+5,17,980

12. The Department was administered for the greater part of the year by Mr. Fanshawe, and from November 1893 to the end of the year by Mr. Kisch. Both these officers have earned the commendation of the Government of India for their able administration of the Department. The Governor General in Council is also glad to notice the names of the officers favourably mentioned in paragraph 63 of the Report.

ORDERED, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

### 1893-94.

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No. 12—III, dated the 31st December 1894.

*From—H. M. Kisch, Esq., Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India,*

*To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1893-94.

2. The administration of the department was in the hands of Mr. A. U. Fanshawe from the 1st April to the 6th November 1893 and in my charge as officiating Director General for the remainder of the year.

3. The principal administrative measures of the year in connection with the inland post were the abolition of the separate postal circle of Oudh and its amalgamation with the North-Western Provinces circle, the abolition of the irregular local post of the Kumaon division and its absorption into the district post administered by the Imperial Post Office, and the general introduction of a system of moveable hour-plates for town letter-boxes and day-plates for letter-boxes in the interior. This last measure, by far the most important of the year, will it is hoped afford a real check on the regular and punctual clearance of letter-boxes, the moveable plates being kept in responsible custody in the post office and given out and returned at prescribed times. In the interior, where letter-boxes are cleared by village postmen when making the village deliveries, the moveable day-plates will be a check on the visits of the postman and his deliveries as well as on the clearances of the letter-boxes. The special operations of the Post Office on behalf of other branches of the public service were materially extended. The system for the remittance of revenue and rent through the Post Office was extended to all the districts of the Central Provinces; arrangements were made for the extension to several other provinces of the scheme introduced in Bengal in 1892 for the sale of closed packets of quinine at post offices in the interior; sanction was given to the application to the Delhi district of the system for the payment of military pensioners through the Post Office, and to the further use of the Post Office in several provinces for the sale of court-fee and non-judicial stamps; and the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office was increased from 845 to 979. Although the Post Office was not required during the year to send any offices into the field with any expedition on active service, the special postal services and offices provided in the Kuram valley and for the military posts at Kajuri Kach and Jandula beyond the Gomal pass were main-

Principal  
events—  
Inland post.

tained throughout the year, and a temporary line with camp offices was organised to accompany the 23rd Pioneers for its march and road operations from Abbotabad to Chilas through the Kagan valley and over the Babusar pass. Owing to the heavy rainfall and floods in the Punjab and Madras, the breaks in railway communication during the rains were unusually numerous in those provinces and in many cases temporary boat, cart, tonga, runner, and trolly lines had to be established at the shortest notice to maintain postal communication.

There were altogether 116,607 miles of mail lines and 10,387 post offices at the close of the year and the total number of postal articles dealt with was 370 millions. The general progress of the year in the main branches of Post Office business was an increase of 2,250 miles of permanent mail lines, 248 post offices, 297 money order offices, 635 letter-boxes, 18½ millions of postal articles (excluding money orders), six lakhs of rupees in the sales of postage stamps, more than half a million money orders, and 53,000 Savings bank accounts.

Principal  
events—  
Foreign post.

4. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post. A telegraphic money order exchange with Ceylon and an ordinary money order exchange with the German Protectorate in East Africa were introduced. Owing to the fluctuations of exchange, between India and countries retaining a silver monetary standard, which followed the passing of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act of 1893, the money order business with Hong-Kong and the Straits Settlements was suspended at the request of the postal administrations of those colonies; and although the latter exchange was soon afterwards resumed, the former remained in abeyance until July 1894. Negotiations took place for a direct money order exchange with New Zealand, but the exchange did not actually come into operation until after the close of the year. Arrangements were made for the transmission by post of parcels to and from Italy, Persia, the British East Africa Company's territory, and the German Protectorate in East Africa; the parcel exchange with Gibraltar was extended to Tangier; Mashonaland was added to the list of countries to which parcels can be sent through the United Kingdom; and the limit of weight for postal parcels exchanged between India and Canada was raised from 7lbs. to 11lbs. The system under which parcels between India and the United Kingdom can be insured for the entire transit was completed by the removal of the restriction that previously existed against the insurance of parcels containing money. The list of countries outside the Postal Union to which post-cards can be sent was extended by the inclusion of Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, Bechuana-land, and Ascension.

Working of  
the P. and O.  
contract.

5. According to the terms of the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the steamers with the European mails are due in Bombay at 8 A.M. on Monday of each week, and during the year under review they arrived on all occasions in advance of the contract time—in four instances on the previous Friday, in nineteen instances on the previous Saturday, and in twenty-three instances on the previous Sunday, while on six occasions there was an early Monday arrival. The average time occupied by the mail from London to Bombay was 15 days 6 hours and 31 minutes, against 16 days 11 hours and 35 minutes according to the terms of the contract. The average time in the opposite direction (from Bombay to London) was 15 days 8 hours and 28 minutes, the contract time for only the sea voyage from Bombay to Brindisi being 14 days 8 hours in the fair season and 16 days 8 hours in the monsoon. Twice during the year advantage was taken of the despatch of an extra passenger steamer from Bombay, *viâ* Marseilles, to send an additional mail to London. Only articles specially marked for transmission by these steamers were forwarded, and they amounted to 2,511 letters and papers in one case, and to 2,326 in the other.



## Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-Boxes, Postmen and Village Postmen.

6. In Appendix I, the numbers of post offices, letter boxes, and village post-men of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1894 are compared with the numbers at the close of the previous year; and in the marginal abstract will be found

	IMPERIAL POST.		DISTRICT POST.		TOTAL.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1892-93.	Number at close of 1893-94.	Number at close of 1892-93.	Number at close of 1893-94.	Number at close of 1892-93.	Number at close of 1893-94.	
Post Offices	8,832	8,978	1,307	1,409	10,139	10,387	248
Postmen	9,051	9,184	129	132	9,180	9,316	136
Letter-Boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	13,292	13,875	2,595	2,647	15,887	16,522	635
Village Postmen	3,837	3,970	2,924	3,047	6,761	7,017	256

the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post, separately and together, with an entry also of the number of postmen as distinguished from village postmen whose beats do not admit of their returning daily to the post office. The total number of post offices has increased by 248, and of this number more than 63 per cent. belong to the class of offices entrusted to the charge of village school-masters and other persons who are not permanent servants of the department. Of the new offices, 99 were opened in the Punjab, and the increase of letter-boxes was also greatest in that circle.

The following table shows for each circle and for the whole of India the number of post offices and letter-boxes compared with the area, total population, and literate population:—

CIRCLE.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes (including those at post offices.)	1 POST OFFICE SERVES			1 LETTER-BOX SERVES		
						Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.
Bengal . . . . .	119,719	40,879,787	1,993,584	1,427	5,862	83	28,647	1,397	20	6,973	340
Bombay . . . . .	148,517	26,372,106	1,416,474	1,426	4,381	104	18,403	1,093	33	6,019	323
Madras . . . . .	263,015	55,984,761	3,128,788	1,910	4,316	137	29,311	2,638	60	12,971	724
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	112,612	47,697,576	1,308,105	1,599	4,039	70	29,829	818	27	11,809	323
Punjab . . . . .	148,966	28,130,127	819,383	1,360	2,487	109	18,478	602	65	10,988	358
Assam . . . . .	49,004	5,476,833	168,314	287	314	170	19,083	586	95	10,655	327
Bihar . . . . .	42,284	23,578,585	712,383	562	1,185	75	41,954	1,267	35	19,897	601
Burma . . . . .	211,430	8,098,014	1,608,591	263	943	803	30,750	6,116	224	8,587	1,705
Central India . . . . .	77,803	10,318,812	*	126	199	617	81,895	...	391	51,853	...
Central Provinces . . . . .	133,654	15,842,266	345,761	613	1,040	218	25,843	564	128	15,232	332
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	21,247	10,682,923	427,814	403	1,439	52	25,019	1,061	14	7,006	297
Rajputana . . . . .	130,337	12,763,701	*	232	389	561	55,611	...	335	32,869	...
Sind . . . . .	53,898	3,030,981	115,056	179	315	301	16,932	642	171	9,622	365
TOTAL . . . . .	1,512,491	285,255,502	12,044,293	10,387	26,909	145	27,462	1,159	56	10,600	447

\* Enumeration not taken under this head.

It will be seen that although there are 10,387 post offices and 26,909 letter-boxes there is only one post office for every 145 square miles and only a single letter-box for 56 square miles. Even Eastern Bengal, the circle most favoured with offices and letter-boxes, has only one post office for every 52 square miles and only one letter-box in 14 square miles, while in Burma there is only one office for 803 square miles and in Central India only one letter-box for 391 square miles. According to population, Sind, the Punjab, and Bombay are most favoured with post offices, and Bombay, Bengal, and Eastern Bengal the most favoured with letter-boxes, while the least fortunate circle in these respects is Central India with only one office for 81,895 persons and one

letter-box for every 51,853 persons, the averages for the whole of India being a post office for every 27,462 and a letter-box for every 10,600 of the population. Taking only the literate population into consideration letter-boxes and post offices may be said to be liberally provided, there being a letter-box for every 447 and a post office for every 1,159 persons who can read and write. In these respects the most favoured circles are Eastern Bengal and the Central Provinces, the former of which has a letter-box for every 297 of the literate population and the latter a post office for every 564 of its literate inhabitants.

### Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communication.

7. Appendix II shows, according to postal circles, the distances over which

NATURE OF LINES.	1893-94.				Total mileage in 1893-94.	1893-94.	
	Imperial.	District Post.	Political.	Total mileage in 1893-94.		Increase.	Decrease.
Railway . . .	18,099	8	...	18,107	17,548	559	...
Mail Cart . . .	4,859	525	707	6,091	5,674	417	...
Runners and Boats	44,805	33,416	...	78,221	77,102	1,119	...
Steamers . . .	12,603	1,585	...	14,188	14,033	155	...
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>80,366</b>	<b>35,534</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>116,607</b>	<b>114,357</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>...</b>

mails are conveyed by the various agencies used by the post office on imperial postal lines; and an abstract of that appendix is given on

the margin with additional columns for District Post lines and political lines administered by the Imperial Post Office. Altogether there were 116,607 miles of mail lines, or an increase of 2,250 miles over the total of the previous year. The mileage was greater than in 1892-93 under each class of mail line, the increase being greatest, 1,119 miles, under runner and country boat lines. The increase of 559 miles of railway postal lines is mainly accounted for by the opening of two sections of the East Coast Railway, the completion of the Bangalore-Guntakul section of the Southern Mahratta Railway system and the Lucknow-Rae Bareli section of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, the opening of the Kuch Bihar, Bengal Duars, Pálanpur-Deesa, and Jetalsar-Rajkot Railways, and the completion of a further section of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway.

### Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

Postal traffic.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, issued for delivery during the year, amounted to over 370 millions, or more than 18½ millions in excess of the number in the preceding year. The increase has been 45·34 per cent. in the past seven years and 54·97 per cent. in the past eight years. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1893-94 will be found in Appendix III, and a summary is given in the statement below:—

YEAR.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total of letters and post-cards.	Newspapers.	Book and pattern packets.	Parcels.	GRAND TOTAL (all postal articles except money orders).
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1892-93 . . .	119,802,516	158,555,165	26,202,595	6,453,773	311,014,049	26,637,963	12,149,494	2,169,715	351,971,221
1893-94 . . .	131,218,154	161,844,129	26,667,602	7,132,334	326,862,219	26,363,793	14,702,537	2,339,416	370,267,965
Increase or Decrease . . .	11,415,638	3,288,964	465,007	678,561	15,848,170	...	2,553,043	169,701	18,296,744
Percentage of— Increase or Decrease . . .	9·52	2·07	1·77	10·51	5·09	...	21·01	7·82	5·19
	...	...	...	...	...	1·02	...	...	...



It will be seen that, except as regards newspapers, there was an increase in the total number of articles under each head, and, as the rates of postage for newspapers other than privileged publications not exceeding 3 tolas in weight are the same as for book packets, it is not possible to distinguish clearly between newspapers and book packets passing through the post. Taking newspapers and packets together there was also an increase of 2,278,873 or 5·87 per cent. The percentage of increase in all articles (excluding money orders) taken together was highest in the Burma Circle where it was 10·77 per cent.; Assam comes next with an increase of 9·46 per cent., the Bombay Circle next with an increase of 8·98 per cent., and then the Punjab, Central India, and the Central Provinces. As in the preceding three years, the increase in the number of post-cards far exceeded the increase in any other class of postal article, more than 62 per cent. of the whole increase of 18½ millions of articles being accounted for by an increase of 11½ millions in the number of post-cards. The other 6¾ millions of articles in excess of those in 1892-93 included increases of 3¾ millions of ordinary letters, 2¼ millions of newspapers and book and pattern packets, and more than half a million registered letters.

The following table prepared from the returns of the last census shows for each circle the number of letters and other postal articles per head of the total population and per head of those who can read and write. Bombay, Sind, Burma, and the Punjab rank highest and in that order as regards the number of articles per head of the population, and Sind, the Punjab, and Bombay rank highest and in that order as regards the number of articles per head of the literate population:—

CIRCLE.	Total population.	Number who can read and write.	Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Number of postal articles per head of population.	Number of postal articles per head of those who can read and write.
Bengal . . . . .	40,879,787	1,993,584	54,380,203	1·33	27·27
Bombay . . . . .	26,372,106	1,416,474	71,653,046	2·71	50·58
Madras . . . . .	55,984,761	3,128,788	66,422,465	1·18	21·23
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	47,697,576	1,308,145	48,703,280	1·02	37·23
Punjab . . . . .	25,13,0127	819,383	42,611,351	1·69	52·10
Assam . . . . .	5,476,833	168,314	6,539,966	1·19	38·85
Bihar . . . . .	23,578,585	712,383	15,078,697	·63	21·16
Burma . . . . .	8,098,014	1,608,591	15,608,182	1·92	9·70
Central India . . . . .	10,318,812	*	4,198,438	·40	
Central Provinces . . . . .	15,842,296	345,761	15,387,096	·97	44·50
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	10,082,923	427,814	12,870,969	1·27	30·08
Rajputana . . . . .	12,762,701	*	8,155,299	·63	
Sind . . . . .	3,030,981	115,056	8,173,106	2·69	71·00
TOTAL . . . . .	285,255,502	12,044,293	369,782,098	1·29	30·70

\* Enumeration not taken under this head.

The commercial activity of the inhabitants of the Bombay circle sufficiently explains its position according to the figures of the last two columns. The position taken by the Sind circle which includes Baluchistan is accounted for by the comparatively high proportion of the population of Sind engaged in trade and by the correspondence of the troops and foreign labourers in Baluchistan, while the position of the Punjab is solely due to the large number of English and native troops stationed in the province at a distance from their homes. In Burma while the number of articles per head of the population is comparatively high, owing to the large foreign population and the diffusion of a knowledge of reading and writing among the Burmese, the number of articles per head of the literate population is much lower than in any other circle. This is natural, as a considerable amount of correspondence is necessarily carried on everywhere on behalf of the illiterate, and, other conditions being the same, the lower the proportion of the illiterate to the total population the less correspondence on their behalf falls to those who can read and write. Also as comparatively few of the Burmese who can read and write leave their homes they have not the same need for correspondence as the literate population elsewhere.

Foreign  
correspond-  
ence,  
including  
that with  
the United  
Kingdom.

9. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the amount of correspondence in each direction between India and the United Kingdom and between India and foreign countries. It will be seen that though the increase in the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom was not of such an abnormal character as in 1892-93 when it was 18·58 per cent., there was again last year a large development of the traffic in newspapers and other packets in each direction, while the great increase in the number of letters and post-cards which followed the reductions of postage in 1891 and 1892 was maintained and increased further by about 2½ per cent. in each direction. As regards correspondence exchanged between India and foreign countries, statistics are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, and the percentages of increase shewn in the table below represent the progress from May 1890 to November 1893, a period of 3½ years. The rate of increase (36 per cent.) in the number of letters and post-cards exchanged with foreign countries during this period was more than twice as great as the rate of increase in the interval between the statistical periods of 1887 and 1890. This is accounted for by the general reduction of foreign letter postage made by India in 1891 and by the reductions made by other countries, about the same time and after the Vienna Congress, in the direction of uniform rates of foreign postage.

CLASS.	ESTIMATED AGGREGATE NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE OF		REMARKS.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	
DESPATCHED FROM INDIA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters and post-cards	2,855,220	2,820,744	2·29	...
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	807,521	892,752	10·55	...
RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters and post-cards	3,081,754	3,151,357	2·25	...
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	4,091,291	4,653,456	13·74	...
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters and post-cards	5,936,974	6,072,101	2·27	...
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	4,898,812	5,546,208	13·21	...
DESPATCHED FROM INDIA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters and post-cards	1,446,332	1,677,481	15·98	...
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	571,520	691,096	21·45	...
RECEIVED IN INDIA FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters and post-cards	1,436,752	2,244,411	56·21	...
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	1,364,180	1,653,225	21·19	...
GRAND TOTAL OF CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters and post-cards	2,883,084	3,921,892	36·03	...
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	1,935,700	2,347,321	21·26	...

The number of letters and post-cards exchanged between India and the United Kingdom has doubled in the past twenty-one years: the number of newspapers and packets between the same two countries has doubled in the past sixteen years. The corresponding periods relating to the exchanges with all other foreign countries are respectively six years and five years.



10. The following statement gives details of the Foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years. In the year under report there was an increase of 18,810 or 10·14 per cent. in the number of foreign parcels and of ₹15,067 in the Indian share of the revenue from the foreign parcel post.

PARCEL EXCHANGES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARCELS.		AVERAGE WEIGHT OF EACH PARCEL.		NET REVENUE OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.*	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	No.	No.	lb oz.	lb oz.	₹	₹
<i>With United Kingdom.</i>						
(1st, through London Post Office.)						
To India . . . . .	79,291	85,119	2 12·65	2 12·82	61,316	66,859
From India . . . . .	62,057	71,246	2 1·45	2 1·37	43,872	50,670
TOTAL . . . . .	141,348	156,365	2 7·73	2 7·60	1,05,188	1,17,529
(2nd, through P. and O. S. N. Co. without the Agency of the London Post Office.)						
To India . . . . .	6,580	5,599	7 14·84	7 12·00	15,411	14,286
From India . . . . .	1,685	1,979	16 4·82	15 2·97	9,402	10,675
TOTAL . . . . .	8,265	7,578	9 10·16	9 11·07	24,813	24,961
Total number of parcels through both Agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company) . . . . .	149,613	163,943	2 14·05	2 12·94	1,30,001	1,42,490
<i>With Continent of Europe.</i>						
To India . . . . .	3,328	3,646	5 12·28	5 10·71	6,099	5,841
From India . . . . .	4,862	4,877	3 2·96	3 4·26	5,515	4,957
TOTAL . . . . .	8,190	8,523	4 3·75	4 4·71	11,614	10,798
<i>With Other Countries.</i>						
To India . . . . .	10,065	12,301	2 14·82	2 15·88	5,911	6,994
From India . . . . .	17,592	19,503	2 10·48	2 13·71	15,532	17,843
TOTAL . . . . .	27,657	31,804	2 12·06	2 14·55	21,443	24,837
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	185,460	204,270	2 14·71	2 14·18	1,63,058	1,78,125

\* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the British Post Office, and other administrations.

As was the case in 1892-93, more than 80 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom; and in that branch of the traffic there was a satisfactory increase of 14,330 parcels or 9·5 per cent. during the year under report, the exchange in each direction showing a marked advance.

The number of parcels sent to and from India so as to reach their destinations just before Christmas and New Year is almost exactly double the average number sent by the rest of the mails of the year.

Parcel exchange with foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.

In the exchange with Continental Europe there was a small increase in the numbers of parcels in each direction; but the net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office was about R800 less than in the previous year. In the exchange with other countries there was a material development, there being an increase of 4,147 parcels or 14.99 per cent., and a corresponding increase of R3,400 in the net Indian revenue. The whole increase of about 2,000 parcels from India to non-European countries is accounted for by the growth of the parcel traffic with Ceylon due to the value-payable post; and half of the increase (2,236) in parcels to India from those countries is due to the importation of cigarettes from Egypt by private consumers.

Progress in foreign parcel traffic in 20 years.

Year.	Number of Parcels.	Year.	Number of Parcels.
1873-74 . . . . .	21,923	1884-85 . . . . .	110,590
1874-75 . . . . .	25,563	1885-86 . . . . .	133,054
1875-76 . . . . .	35,819	1886-87 . . . . .	141,453
1876-77 . . . . .	45,357	1887-88 . . . . .	158,792
1877-78 . . . . .	59,183	1888-89 . . . . .	163,989
1878-79 . . . . .	69,763	1889-90 . . . . .	177,210
1879-80 . . . . .	73,211	1890-91 . . . . .	191,713
1880-81 . . . . .	80,257	1891-92 . . . . .	211,162
1881-82 . . . . .	88,840	1892-93 . . . . .	185,460
1882-83 . . . . .	88,684	1893-94 . . . . .	204,270
1883-84 . . . . .	98,296		

is shown in the table in the margin. Owing to the reduction of the postage on book packets from  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per 2 ozs. in 1892, some 40,000 parcels of books, which but for the reduction would have been sent to India by parcel post through the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, are now sent as packets by book post; but the decline in the number of parcels by this transfer of an entire class has been nearly compensated in two years by the progress of the traffic in other directions. Altogether the business has more than doubled in the past ten years, and the number of foreign parcels exchanged with India is now between nine and ten times the number of such parcels twenty years ago.

Delivery work of the year.

12. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report show that 370,267,965 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures, which are calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, represent approximately the delivery of mail articles properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are now delivered and paid by postmen. The entire delivery work of the year is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 8,895,316 money orders)	379,163,281
Received back undelivered (deducted as representing articles either again sent out and delivered or sent to the Dead Letter Office)	11,304,492
Balance actually delivered	367,858,789
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	3,275,610
Total number received for delivery (counting each article only once)	371,134,399

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered to the whole number received for delivery was 99.12 as compared with 99.09 in the previous year.

Dead Letter Offices.

13. The total number of letters, post-cards, and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached one or other of the ten Dead Letter Offices was 4,299,445 as compared with 4,290,795 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices and the ways



in which the articles were disposed of are shown in detail in Appendix IV, of which a summary is given below :—

	NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices . . . . .	4,290,795	4,299,445		
1892-93. 1893-94.				
DEDUCT—				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable . . . . .	258,448	247,764		
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices . . . . .	1,181,804	1,129,104		
	1,440,252	1,376,868		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices . . . . .	2,850,543	2,922,577	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, excluding articles returned undeliverable . . . . .	408,653	447,706	14'34	15'32
Disposed of by redirection to addressees . . . . .	1,724,322	1,705,345	60'49	58'35
Disposed of by return to senders . . . . .				
Articles undisposable . . . . .	717,568	769,526	25'17	26'33

Of the total number of articles, 447,706 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the addressees, while 1,705,345 were returned to the senders and 769,526 were found to be unreturnable. This last figure is only '2 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery in the year, and a large proportion of the 769,526 articles were from their nature not capable of delivery. Some statistics were kept by the Lucknow Dead Letter Office, and in that single Dead Letter Office 7,572 such articles were received during the year: there were 2,368 unpaid letters which were refused by the addressees and contained only blank pieces of paper apparently sent to annoy the recipients or as a pre-arranged mode of communication involving only the cost of stationery and no charge for postage; there were 3,796 post-cards without any address at all and without sufficient information regarding the senders to enable the Post Office to re-deliver the cards; there were 1,056 newspapers received without wrappers and without any names written on the papers; and there were 352 wrappers without any contents, the packets themselves having been disposed of through other offices, probably because the papers or other contents themselves bore the names of the senders or addressees.

As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the Dead Letter Offices of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab were found cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes, jewellery, and other property amounting in value to Rs 1,97,445, £1,096-10-6½, and 200 Francs 65 Centimes, and the whole of this property, with the exception of

money and other articles of the total value of R10,082 and £89-18, was successfully delivered to the owners in the year. In one out of the ten Dead Letter Offices money and other valuables to the amount of R22,259 and £76-9-2 were found in covers posted without any address at all.

Sale of postage stamps, etc.

14. Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of post-cards, postage stamps, and embossed envelopes for sale will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards and service postage stamps in Appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices, showing the issues of each kind of post-card, postage stamp, and embossed envelope, is given at page 11. Altogether the issues of ordinary stamps amounted to R1,03,10,627 and of service stamps to R23,04,255, there being an increase over the preceding year of R4,77,857 in the value of ordinary stamps and of R62,016 in the value of service stamps.

The largest sales of ordinary stamps were in the Bombay Circle, where they amounted to over 21 lakhs of rupees. Madras was next with sales of nearly 19 lakhs of rupees, and then Bengal with sales of over 18 lakhs of rupees. The inland single post-card commanded a higher sale than any other single stamp, the total sales of this card being over  $91\frac{3}{4}$  millions: next comes the small  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna envelope with a sale of  $67\frac{1}{2}$  millions: next the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna adhesive stamp  $47\frac{1}{4}$  millions: and then the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -anna reply post-card  $10\frac{1}{4}$  millions, and the 1-anna adhesive stamp  $8\frac{1}{2}$  millions. There was a slight improvement in the sales of the special square and registration envelopes of which the actual cost is charged to the public in addition to the face value of the impressed stamps; but the sales of the larger registration envelope were still so small that it was decided at the close of the year to use part of the stock for service purposes.

Apart from the sale of postage stamps, 1-anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of R3,04,118 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office. Non-judicial and court-fee stamps are also sold at a large number of post offices; but except in Burma the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps, as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the Post Office balance. In Burma, where general stamps are kept by the postmaster in the same way as other stamps, the sales were R42,106.





## Section IV.—District Post.

Scope and  
manage-  
ment of the  
District  
Post.

15. The following somewhat important administrative measure in connection with the District Post of the North-Western Provinces was carried out during the incumbency of Mr. Stewart-Wilson and by his exertions. The funds of the irregular "Mulki" or local post of the Kumaon Division were amalgamated with other District Post funds, and the "mulki" post itself was abolished. This post was an outgrowth of the ancient obligations of the landholders of the division to convey official correspondence, and had developed into an exceptional and dangerous system under which unregistered local correspondence was carried in unsealed bags or bundles open to search by every traveller and villager. Although the post was free of charge it was necessarily irregular, unpunctual, and insecure, while its existence was a bar to the extension of the imperial post and any facilities beyond the carriage of unregistered correspondence. Apart from this measure, no material change was made during the year in the District Post which was administered as usual by the heads of postal circles, but subject to the control of the several local governments and administrations. Although District Post offices and lines are opened and maintained with reference to the requirements of the administration, without regard to the special financial considerations which govern the Imperial Post Office, the District Post services when once established form for all practical purposes part of the general postal system of the country and are available to the general public as well as for official correspondence. Whenever therefore it is necessary to do so in order to convey a correct impression of the extent and scope of any branch of the postal service, the figures of the District Post are, in this report, shown along with the corresponding figures of the Imperial post.

General  
results of the  
year.

16. A comparative statement is however given on the following page showing separately in the usual form the establishments, income, expenditure, and operations of the District Post for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94. There was an increase of 102 in the number of post offices, of 126 in the number of postmen and village-postmen, and of 52 in the number of letter-boxes. In District Post mail lines there was an increase of 2,251 miles, due chiefly to the opening of new lines in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Bengal. There was an increase of 742,831 or 5·39 per cent. in the number of articles, including money orders, delivered by the District Post agency, and an increase of 590,672 or 6·49 per cent. in the number posted in District Post offices and letter-boxes. The percentage of articles returned as undeliverable fell slightly—from 4·82 to 4·73. Details of letters and other postal articles sent to and received from the District Post are given according to circles in Appendix VII.



## District Post.

POSTAL CIRCLES.	Number of District Post Offices Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post-Office Postmen.	Number of District Post-Offices (in addition to those at post-offices.)	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	%
Bengal . . . . .	191	18	375	7,816	†2,54,875(a)	Nil.	2,11,788	1,537,094	1,334,161	54,462	3.54
Bombay . . . . .	197	21	363	8,043	2,36,230(a)	Nil.	2,11,227	1,508,947	1,407,085	55,904	3.49
Madras . . . . .	11	497	392	148	Nil.	87,588	87,226	1,355,328	484,308	60,900	4.49
North-Western Provinces and Oudh* . . . . .	29	525	421	236	Nil.	87,026	85,200	1,439,082	559,362	60,738	4.22
Punjab . . . . .	59	776	591	1,052	Nil.	1,16,100	87,680	2,613,304	1,169,504	166,716	6.37
Rajasthan . . . . .	78	781	518	1,230	Nil.	99,100	90,844	2,608,863	1,235,196	170,639	6.32
Sindh . . . . .	348	742	586	8,113	1,74,117	Nil.	1,75,220	3,363,000	2,491,891	122,477	3.64
United Provinces . . . . .	353	755	591	9,211	1,85,000	Nil.	1,82,803	3,372,076	2,371,378	101,114	2.99
Bihar . . . . .	317	723	39	2,989	87,398	21,256	1,08,654	2,114,994	1,254,494	112,720	5.32
Central Provinces . . . . .	360	793	126	3,173	1,18,813	13,578	1,32,391	2,666,401	1,780,415	153,028	5.73
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	61	71	27	1,292(b)	40,141	Nil.	38,794	358,338	272,196	21,048	5.87
Orissa . . . . .	62	72	29	1,254(b)	42,541	Nil.	40,458	330,887	267,126	22,704	6.86
Assam . . . . .	93	Nil.	69	3,345	1,25,039	Nil.	1,02,591	714,876	660,816	42,894	6.00
Chhota Nagpur . . . . .	91	Nil.	67	3,345	1,41,216	Nil.	1,00,003	707,334	628,854	38,514	5.44
Coastal Provinces . . . . .	82	137	431	3,167	89,660	Nil.	83,802	624,294	476,956	36,092	4.91
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	82	144	476	3,221	89,762	Nil.	86,486	637,530	479,256	36,528	5.72
North Bengal . . . . .	102	83	81	3,575(d)	56,501(f)	22,204	81,831	375,186	297,253	33,746	8.99
Central Bengal . . . . .	114	82	51	4,028(d)	66,450(f)	31,122	96,494	371,450	299,095	29,642	7.98
Western Bengal . . . . .	31	Nil.	4	1,395	73,674	Nil.	†56,710	655,782	616,302	14,748	2.24
Bihar . . . . .	31	Nil.	4	1,399	63,544(c)	Nil.	54,421	633,534	619,944	14,130	2.23
Central India . . . . .	10	6	Nil.	191	976	3,530	4,029	48,026	31,874	3,894	8.10
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	10	6	Nil.	190	Nil.	3,530	3,984	47,312	32,998	3,336	7.05
Orissa . . . . .	2	Nil.	1	200	Nil.	3,570(e)	3,570	4,120	4,311	49	1.18
United Provinces . . . . .	2	Nil.	1	204	Nil.	3,774(e)	3,774	3,777	4,029	74	1.95
TOTAL . . . . .	1,307	3,053	2,595	33,283	9,02,285	2,54,248	10,41,805	13,764,342	9,094,066	664,346	4.82
	1,409	3,179	2,647	35,534	9,44,538	2,38,130	10,88,085	14,507,173	9,684,738	686,351	4.73

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.

(b) These are dry season distances : during the rains these lines are increased in length.

(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, Rs. 1,94, and the State of Hill Tipperah, Rs. 100.

(d) The Oudh Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces from the 1st May 1893.

(e) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Tributary States.

(f) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.

(g) Includes contributions from Tributary States, Rs. 745.

(h) Revised figures obtained from the Accountant-General, Bengal.

## Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland  
money  
orders.  
General  
results.

17. The total number of money order offices at the close of the year was 10,393, as compared with 10,096 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, including telegraphic money orders but excluding all transactions with Native States, was 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions of the aggregate value of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  crores of rupees, and the commission realised amounted to nearly 23 lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the yearly progress made

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₹	₹
During the year 1878-79, the last complete year before money order business was transferred from treasuries to the Post Office . . . . .	245,468	89,24,720	1,05,870
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80. (The Post Office began the business on 1st January 1880)	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81 . . . . .	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82 . . . . .	2,157,796	5,73,32,007	6,79,073
" " 1882-83 . . . . .	2,565,904	6,40,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1883-84 . . . . .	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
" " 1884-85 . . . . .	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
" " 1885-86 . . . . .	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
" " 1886-87 . . . . .	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88 . . . . .	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89 . . . . .	6,136,790	12,99,06,804	16,57,761
" " 1889-90 . . . . .	6,759,116	14,65,32,147	17,95,350
" " 1890-91 . . . . .	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598
" " 1891-92* . . . . .	7,783,296	16,44,09,526	20,58,306
" " 1892-93* . . . . .	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	21,58,398
" " 1893-94* . . . . .	8,754,940	18,35,34,008	22,55,946
Percentage of increase over the year 1892-93 . . . . .	6.27	6.75	6.37

\* Exclusive of money orders of Native States and the Portuguese Settlements previously included in this statement.

cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, of 6.75 per cent. in their value, and of 6.37 per cent. in commission. The average value of an inland money order was ₹20-15-5, against ₹20-13-10 in the previous year.

in this branch of business since it was undertaken by the Post Office in 1880. The transactions have doubled in the last eight years and quadrupled in the last twelve years, and are now thirty-five times as numerous as in the last year—15 years ago—before the Post Office undertook money order work. During the year under report there was an increase of 6.27 per

Incidence of  
inland  
money  
order work  
according  
to postal  
circles.

18. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the various postal circles:—

POSTAL CIRCLES.	ISSUES DURING 1893-94.		PAYMENTS DURING 1893-94.		PERCENTAGE TO THE WHOLE	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Amount of money orders.
		₹		₹		
Bengal . . . . .	2,167,440	3,72,15,423	2,213,401	3,95,26,746	25.02	20.91
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	1,273,930	2,31,77,408	1,824,699	3,55,75,113	17.70	16.00
Madras . . . . .	1,132,620	2,27,01,163	1,151,471	2,43,51,753	13.05	12.82
Bombay . . . . .	849,049	1,87,44,258	1,063,123	2,31,22,744	10.92	11.41
Punjab . . . . .	704,895	1,57,21,879	720,198	1,88,76,455	8.18	9.42
Burma . . . . .	464,996	1,67,46,242	121,396	58,30,311	3.35	6.15
Bihar . . . . .	569,286	97,91,008	738,745	1,24,85,646	7.47	6.07
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	460,524	1,03,95,520	448,588	87,35,666	5.19	5.21
Central Provinces . . . . .	386,885	98,18,166	154,591	40,89,771	3.09	3.79
Assam . . . . .	294,486	68,10,161	94,710	32,81,428	2.22	2.75
Rajputana . . . . .	134,191	36,75,184	107,957	40,01,968	1.38	2.09
Sindh . . . . .	189,421	50,16,774	70,986	24,84,539	1.49	2.04
Central India . . . . .	127,217	37,20,822	36,735	11,92,859	.94	1.34
Total for 1893-94 . . . . .	8,754,940	18,35,34,008	8,752,600	18,35,54,999	100	100
Total for 1892-93 . . . . .	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	8,228,184	17,17,55,882	...	...
Increase . . . . .	5.7085	1,16,17,423	524,416	1,17,99,117	...	...



As in former years, the money order business of the Bengal circle was far greater than that of any other circle, and the three circles (Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal) which together form the Lower Provinces account for 36·51 per cent, of the whole number of money orders issued and 38·85 per cent. of the whole number of money orders paid. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bihar the payments were as usual largely in excess of the issues, owing mainly to the remittances of sepoy, police, and labourers serving in other provinces; whereas in Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam, Sind, and Central India, the issues were more important than the payments. There was a falling off in the value of money orders issued in Burma, which is attributed to a reduction in the remittances of Madras employed in Burma and in part to a decline in immigration. In other respects there was no change in the general character of the money order business in the different provinces.

19. The revenue money order system continued to make steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and also in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the total number of revenue money orders issued rose from 134,893 in 1892-93 to 140,237 during 1893-94, the amount of revenue remitted being R30,68,812 as compared with R30,31,817 in the preceding year. In the Lower Provinces, comprising the postal circles of Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal, the number of revenue money orders rose from 180,922 to 189,942, and the total amount of revenue remitted from R16,31,709 to R16,40,422. The revenue money order system was extended to the whole of the Punjab from 1st April 1894 and to the whole of the Central Provinces from 15th March 1894, and during the year under report 2,276 revenue money orders for R1,56,853 were issued in the former province and 3,478 for R1,83,285 in the latter. The system which had been tried in a few districts of Madras since 1890 was discontinued from the 10th April 1894 as unnecessary for that presidency owing to the ryots being able to pay their revenue through the village headmen.

20. Remittances of miscellaneous Government dues by money orders paid by book transfer also increased in the year under report in the Lower Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where this mode of remittance has been provided. In the Lower Provinces, 74,142 official money orders of the aggregate value of R14,12,682 were paid during the year by book transfer, as compared with 67,859 orders of the total value of R12,60,468 paid during the previous year; while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of such orders issued during the year was 18,391 of the aggregate value of R3,59,423 as compared with 17,409 orders for R3,42,893 in 1892-93.

21. In rent money orders there was also an increase in each of the provinces in which the rent money order system was in force throughout the year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 70,059 rent money orders were issued for R9,11,506, as compared with 63,862 for R8,37,599 in 1892-93; and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal there were 48,042 rent money orders for R6,40,716, as compared with 44,444 for R5,70,390 in the previous year. The system was extended to all the districts of the Central Provinces from the 15th March 1894.

Money  
order  
business  
with Native  
States.

22. The following statement shows the money order transactions with Native States :—

STATE.	ISSUES IN THE STATE.		PAYMENTS IN THE STATE.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		₹		₹
Gwalior . . . . .	45,197	11,86,324	14,341	4,20,255
Patiala . . . . .	15,336	5,60,387	12,115	3,73,551
Jhind . . . . .	2,545	92,116	2,501	86,582
Nabha . . . . .	2,790	84,484	2,622	85,935
Chamba . . . . .	1,333	46,685	425	15,870
Faridkot . . . . .	1,201	37,413	388	13,625
TOTAL	68,402	20,07,409	32,392	9,95,818
Total for 1892-93	64,113	17,60,576	32,115	10,39,081

Compared with the previous year, there was a slight decrease in the value of the payments in the States but a material increase of nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees in the issues from the States to British territory.

Telegraphic  
money  
orders.

23. The transactions in telegraphic money orders in each circle are given in the following table :—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ISSUES.			PAYMENTS.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission realised.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		₹	₹ a.		₹
Bengal . . . . .	12,138	13,25,188	13,626 4	18,089	22,39,867
Bombay . . . . .	5,074	7,06,166	7,193 2	8,247	10,45,827
Madras . . . . .	16,119	18,50,725	19,338 6	32,594	30,30,988
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	5,084	4,58,397	4,719 6	16,097	13,13,561
Punjab . . . . .	4,312	4,71,578	4,849 12	7,733	7,99,561
Assam . . . . .	5,516	5,71,529	5,944 12	2,950	5,06,055
Bihar . . . . .	2,786	4,06,402	4,350 8	4,232	3,91,162
Burma . . . . .	53,514	49,52,885	56,372 6	13,225	18,68,531
Central India . . . . .	1,152	1,72,661	1,755 0	677	1,20,123
Central Provinces . . . . .	2,686	4,23,913	4,320 8	1,937	1,76,484
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	3,580	6,78,587	6,883 6	6,277	5,80,263
Rajputana . . . . .	670	75,272	770 14	1,117	1,46,375
Sind . . . . .	2,897	3,78,930	3,874 0	1,423	2,52,322
TOTAL	115,528	1,24,72,233	1,33,998 4	114,598	1,24,71,119
Total for 1892-93	107,401	1,16,01,119	1,21,637 8	107,032	1,15,96,338
Increase	8,127	8,71,114	12,360 12	7,566	8,74,781



The number of telegraphic money orders issued was 115,528, for the aggregate amount of nearly 125 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 107,401 orders for 116 lakhs of rupees in the previous year. The postal commission on these orders was Rs. 1,33,998, in addition to Rs. 1,15,528 the cost of the telegrams which is paid by the remitters along with the postal commission but credited to the Telegraph Department. The average value of a telegraphic money order was Rs. 107-15-4 against Rs. 108-0-3 in 1892-93.

As in previous years, telegraphic money orders were far more freely issued from Burma than elsewhere, the telegraphic money orders from that province being in the year under report 46·32 per cent. of the number for the whole of India.

24. Foreign money orders for and from the United Kingdom, most of the British colonies and possessions, Foreign European countries and most of their colonies and possessions, and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters and to the payees in India at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below :—

COUNTRIES OF EXCHANGE. [Only the countries of exchange are entered here. The list of countries for which sterling orders are issued is given in the Postal Guide.]	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.		ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom .	39,482	129,285 8 4	17,331	78,033 2 10	47,920	166,679 1 11	18,599	84,765 10 2
France . . . .	578	1,399 16 6	607	7,798 14 1	828	2,034 7 0	814	10,308 11 4
Germany . . . .	1,643	4,500 14 6	627	3,823 10 5	1,765	4,850 8 10	639	3,758 8 6
New South Wales .	296	864 18 10	916	6,649 11 7	475	1,646 3 6	963	6,356 5 7
Egypt . . . . .	287	1,223 9 5	479	5,933 12 1	370	1,686 14 10	524	5,445 13 1
Victoria . . . .	322	1,373 0 6	577	3,688 12 11	367	1,721 5 11	685	4,983 9 1
Italy . . . . .	452	3,398 11 5	28	232 15 11	63	5,971 17 4	51	675 15 6
South Australia .	58	171 10 4	259	1,760 12 9	82	352 18 9	304	1,553 8 10
Queensland . . .	43	229 1 11	281	1,799 13 11	116	335 15 7	315	1,895 4 10
West Australia .	7	42 4 9	284	2,604 12 6	28	181 7 9	90	605 3 6
Malta . . . . .	125	570 3 4	28	80 13 9	113	277 8 6	60	303 12 10
Denmark . . . .	29	203 13 9	30	332 3 5	36	155 19 5	28	366 8 7
Tasmania . . . .	41	124 7 11	81	553 8 5	71	313 17 11	52	202 5 0
Switzerland . . .	126	344 4 7	36	131 0 1	134	361 18 0	47	142 0 5
North Borneo * †	1	7 0 0	35	295 13 2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	43,490	143,738 6 1	21,599	113,717 17 10	52,944	186,569 5 3	23,171	121,841 17 3
Percentage of increase . . . . .	...	...	...	...	21·73	29·79	7·27	7·14
Average amount of each order . . . . .	...	3 6 1	...	5 5 3	...	3 10 5	...	5 5 2

The number of money orders issued on foreign countries rose from 43,490 in 1892-93 to 52,944 in the year under report, and the value from £143,738 to £186,569. The orders advised by foreign countries and paid in India rose by 1,572 in number and £8,124 in value. The increase in both issues and pay-

\* Includes 309 money orders of the value of £1,124 18s. 11d. issued in March 1894 but adjusted in the accounts for April 1894.  
† From July 1892 the exchange with North Borneo was converted into a rupee money order exchange.

ments was principally in the exchanges with and through the United Kingdom. Nearly two-thirds of the payments, amounting to £84,765, on money-order advices from London were on account of orders through London, consisting chiefly of remittances from Indian emigrants and labourers in Cape Colony, Natal, British Guiana, and the West Indies. The average value of a money order issued by India in 1893-94 was £3-10-5 against £3-6-1 in 1892-93, and that of a money order paid in India was £5-5-2 against £5-5-3 in the preceding year. The average of the rates of exchange in force was the same in both years, *viz.*, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per rupee. There was a net gain of R21,031 in the year by exchange owing to fluctuations between the dates of the actual transactions in India and the dates on which the accounts were settled with the several foreign administrations.

Foreign  
money  
orders  
in Indian  
currency.

25. The following table shows the money order transactions with foreign countries with which the Indian Post Office has exchanges based on Indian currency :—

COUNTRIES OF EXCHANGE.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.		ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Ceylon* . . . .	2,329	94,688 11 6	30,225	10,78,422 0 0	2,835	1,05,750 4 0	34,087	12,02,211 3 0
Straits Settlements . .	405	17,617 10 0	13,514	7,28,079 13 9	365	19,465 4 0	8,931	4,56,020 9 0
Portuguese Settlements (India) . . . .	8,907	3,06,014 3 9	2,935	66,172 12 0	9,485	3,28,264 8 0	2,310	60,539 8 0
Mombassa (British East Africa) . . . .	6	423 8 0	575	40,553 7 0	26	1,125 12 0	1,102	1,06,845 11 0
China and Japan . . .	261	21,475 10 0	2,878	2,08,611 13 0	144	13,545 6 0	836	68,929 2 0
Mauritius . . . .	82	6,115 12 0	1,053	63,619 10 0	86	5,423 10 0	988	56,824 0 0
German Protectorate (East Africa) . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	63 15 0	395	39,785 15 9
North Borneo . . . .	7	544 9 0	127	10,940 10 0	5	420 0 0	154	10,497 9 0
TOTAL . . . .	11,997	4,46,880 0 3	51,307	21,96,400 1 9	12,949	4,74,058 11 0	48,803	20,01,653 9 9
Percentage of increase or decrease on previous year . . . .	...	...	...	...	+7.93	+6.8 0 0	-48	-8.86 0 0
Average amount of each order . . . .	...	37 4 0	...	42 12 11	...	36 9 9	...	41 0 2

\* Includes Ceylon telegraphic money orders introduced in 1893-94.

The exchanges with the Straits Settlements and with China and Japan were suspended soon after the passing of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, but the exchange with the Straits Settlements was resumed after two months and with China and Japan after eleven months, arrangements having been made in the interval for more frequent and rapid settlements of the accounts so as to avoid any material risk of loss to any of the administrations concerned. Excluding these two exchanges there was altogether an increase of 1,109 foreign rupee money orders for R33,261. The money order transactions with Ceylon increased by R11,061, those with British East Africa by R702, and a new exchange was opened with German East Africa from 1st November 1893. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued by India in 1893-94 was R36-9-9 against R37-4-0 in 1892-93, and that of an order paid in India was R41-0-2 against R42-13-0 in the preceding year.

Telegraphic  
money  
orders  
between  
India and  
Ceylon.

26. An exchange of telegraphic money orders with Ceylon was introduced from the 1st May 1893, and during the 11 months of the year for which the exchange was in operation, 297 telegraphic money orders for R20,225 were issued by India on Ceylon, and 1,672 telegraphic money orders for R1,07,168 issued by Ceylon were paid in India.



27. The table on the margin shews the number and amount of money orders telegraphed to Bombay to be advised to foreign countries. Of the rupee orders, 36 were for Goa and one for Singapore. Of the sterling orders, 212 were for the United Kingdom and the rest for Italy, Germany, France,

Year.	No.	Value of sterling orders.			Value of rupee orders.		
		£	s	d.	₹	a.	p.
1892-93 .	249	2,176	0	5	2,770	0	0
1893-94 .	267	1,790	0	0	2,691	0	0
Increase .	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease .	...	386	0	5	79	0	0

and Sydney.

28. The usual statement of forfeited or void money orders is given below:—

Balance on the 31st March 1893.		Void money orders for 1893-94.		TOTAL.		VOID ORDERS PAID, REPAID TO REMITTERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, RENEWED, AND FORFEITED TO THE STATE DURING 1893-94.								Balance on the 31st March 1894.	
						Paid and repaid.		Renewed.		Forfeited to the State.		TOTAL.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
3,072*	60,373* 2	6,583	2,04,944 14	9,655	2,65,318 0	5,355	1,27,952 5	1,557	76,501 2	388	2,819 9	7,300	2,07,273 0	2,355	58,045 0

\* The balance shown last year was No. 3,073, value ₹60,377-2. The difference is due to subsequent adjustments in the accounts for 1892-93.

The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was ₹58,045 against ₹60,373 at the close of the previous year.

29. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year, including inland and foreign money orders both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place:—

Money orders—Inland, Native State, and Foreign—for the year 1893-94.	ISSUES.			PAYMENTS.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
Inland money orders . . . . .	8,754,940	18,35,34,008 4	22,95,945 10	8,752,600	18,35,54,998 11
Native State money orders . . . . .	32,392	9,95,817 12	11,037 2	68,402	20,07,409 8
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange . . . . .	52,944	30,17,569 7	25,153 0	23,171	19,52,903 1
Foreign money orders in Indian currency . . . . .	12,949	4,74,058 11	5,186 14	48,803	20,01,653 10
TOTAL . . . . .	8,853,225	18,80,21,454 2	23,37,322 10	8,892,976	18,95,16,964 14
Total for the year 1892-93 . . . . .	8,325,457	17,57,24,054 8	21,94,419 1	8,365,203	17,75,28,368 14
Increase . . . . .	5,27,768	1,22,97,399 10	1,42,903 9	527,773	1,19,88,596 0
Percentage of increase . . . . .	6.33	6.99	6.51	6.30	6.75

30. The statement on the margin shows the sales of British postal orders during the year. The total number of orders sold in 1893-94 was 38,872 against 28,529 in the preceding year, and the total value, (including poundage) ₹2,54,081 against ₹1,80,116 in 1892-93.

Denominations of British Postal Orders.	Number sold during 1892-93.	Number sold during 1893-94.	Increase.
From 1s. to 1s. 6d. . . . .	1,511	1,932	421
From 2s. to 10s. 6d. . . . .	13,438	17,339	3,901
From 15s. to 20s. . . . .	13,580	19,601	6,021
TOTAL . . . . .	28,529	38,872	10,343

There was an increase in the sale of orders of all denominations; but the 5s., 10s., and 20s. orders continue to be most in demand, 29,424 of these orders

having been sold during the year under report while the total number sold of all other denominations was only 9,448.

The commission of the Indian Post Office on the sales of British postal orders was Rs. 1,190.

### Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General  
results of the  
year.

31. On the following page is given a statement showing in detail, according to postal circles, the Savings Bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 303 Head Banks and 6,055 Sub-Banks, or a total of 6,358 offices performing Savings Bank business against 6,408 in the preceding year. The decrease of 50 offices was due to the withdrawal of Savings Bank powers from certain small branch post offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab at which the transactions were nominal. The number of accounts on the books of the Post Office Savings Banks at the close of the year was 574,050 as compared with 520,967 at the end of 1892-93—an increase of 53,083 or 10·18 per cent. Excluding transfers from one post office to another, the amount deposited in the year was 333 lakhs of rupees as compared with 327 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs in 1892-93; the amount withdrawn was 317 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs as compared with 278 $\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs in 1892-93; and the interest paid was 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs as compared with 27 lakhs in 1892-93. The total amount standing at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was 826 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees or an increase of over 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, and the average balance of each account was Rs. 143·98 as compared with Rs. 150·08 in the previous year. Of the 574,050 active accounts at the end of the year, 26,739 were security deposit accounts, with a balance in favour of depositors of over 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees; 5,030 were Public accounts—held principally by provident, charitable, religious, and educational institutions—with a balance of Rs. 28,18,459; and 127 with a balance of Rs. 7,20,976 were Regimental and Police accounts. Of the remaining 542,154 active accounts with a balance of over 751 lakhs, 77,220 with a balance of over 162 $\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees were accounts held on behalf of minors, by their parents, relatives, and guardians, and the rest were accounts opened and held by depositors on their own behalf. It will be seen, therefore that 94·44 per cent. of all the accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks and 90·93 per cent. of the total balance of over 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  crores were the savings of private persons deposited either for their own benefit or for the benefit of their children, minor relatives, and wards. It was widely notified in the last quarter of the year that the rate of interest would from the 1st April 1894 be reduced from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but the notification had a very slight effect in reducing the normal rate of increase in the number of Savings Bank accounts. This fact, the high proportion of personal and minors' accounts, and the low average balance of all accounts would seem to show that the banks are generally used for the purpose of thrift for the encouragement of which they were established. In 1881-82, the year before Post Office Savings Banks were opened, the number of accounts in the Presidency Savings banks and the banks at treasuries (now closed) was 90,336. In the twelve years since then, the number of accounts at Post Office Savings Banks alone has risen to 574,050, but even now there is only one such account for every 500 of the population.



## Statement showing the Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1893-94 compared with 1892-93.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

CIRCLES.	Number of Lead Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.					Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	TOTAL.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per Bank.	Average balance in each Head Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
			Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Bombay	25	913	116,415	29,287	18,950	126,752	2,48,50,989	99,85,025	9,54,479	3,57,90,493	1,00,34,414	2,57,56,079	5,070'08	10,30,243'16	R	203'20
Bengal	40	1,123	113,296	29,404	22,624	120,076	1,33,68,371	71,02,627	4,99,492	2,09,70,490	68,82,366	1,40,88,124	3,001'90	3,52,203'10		117'32
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	49	850	56,658	23,295	17,350	62,603	83,41,904	53,85,836	3,12,525	1,40,40,265	49,40,061	91,00,204	1,277'61	1,85,718'44		145'36
Madras	39	547	81,841	25,874	17,593	99,122	72,09,224	50,70,366	2,67,948	1,26,37,538	51,18,506	75,19,032	2,310'82	1,92,795'69		83'43
Punjab	32	384	35,938	18,680	13,952	49,666	67,90,991	45,70,776	2,55,926	1,16,17,693	42,56,379	73,61,314	1,270'81	2,30,641'06		181'01
Bihar	18	414	21,663	7,493	4,833	24,623	30,26,582	18,17,628	1,15,028	49,59,238	15,86,988	33,72,250	1,367'94	1,87,347'22		136'95
Burma	35	129	20,730	20,053	12,878	27,905	26,19,058	32,91,325	94,046	60,04,429	29,31,097	30,53,332	797'28	87,238'05		109'41
Eastern Bengal	9	301	21,682	9,563	6,948	24,297	28,61,871	18,88,865	1,06,236	48,56,972	18,38,711	30,18,261	2,699'66	3,35,362'33		124'22
Sind	5	134	13,559	5,713	4,724	14,548	28,12,948	15,07,749	1,02,567	44,23,264	15,21,886	29,01,378	2,909'60	5,80,275'60		199'43
Central Provinces	24	481	17,917	6,117	4,352	19,682	27,16,930	15,31,168	99,253	43,47,351	15,14,128	28,33,223	820'08	1,18,050'95		143'94
Assam	11	158	10,832	3,688	2,815	11,705	16,68,437	9,30,124	59,747	26,58,308	9,61,653	16,96,655	1,064'09	1,54,241'36		144'95
Rajputana	8	108	5,381	1,937	1,567	5,731	9,27,741	5,24,358	34,410	14,86,599	4,83,971	10,02,538	718'87	1,25,317'25		174'32
Central India	8	113	4,755	1,924	1,359	5,320	9,02,681	4,66,907	33,303	14,02,891	4,47,962	9,54,929	665'00	1,19,366'12		179'49
Total of 1893-94	303	6,055	520,967	183,028	128,945	574,050	7,81,87,727	4,40,72,754*	29,34,960	12,51,95,441	4,25,38,122*	8,28,57,319	1,894'55	2,72,796'43		143'88
Total of 1892-93	304	6,104	463,453	166,135	108,621	520,967	7,05,93,159	4,14,52,425	26,94,093	11,47,39,677	3,65,51,950	7,81,87,727	1,713'70	2,57,196'47		150'08
Increase or Decrease in 1893-94	—1	—49	+ 57,514	+ 16,893	+ 21,324	+ 53,083	+ 75,94,568	+ 26,20,329	+ 2,40,867	+ 1,04,55,764	+ 59,86,172	+ 44,69,592	+ 180'85	+ 15,599'96		—6'10
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	—'32	—'80	+ 12'40	+ 10'16	+ 19'63	+ 10'18	+ 10'75	+ 6'32	+ 8'94	+ 9'11	+ 16'37	+ 5'71	+ 10'55	+ 6'06		—4'06

\* Inclusive of Rs 1,07,63,335, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.

Incidence of Savings Bank work according to circles.

32. Bombay continued to head the circles in having the highest number of accounts open and far the largest balance in favour of depositors. The average balance of each depositor was also highest in Bombay (R203), though in that circle, as well as in every other circle except Rajputana, the average balance fell in the year under report. The average balance per account was lowest in Madras where it was R83.

Depositors, Europeans and Natives of India.

33. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians as compared with the number and value of accounts held by Natives of India. The proportion of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians is highest in the Madras and Bombay circles, but 90 per cent. of the total number of accounts were at the close of the year held by natives of the country.

CIRCLES.	ACCOUNTS OF NATIVE DEPOSITORS (INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL NATIVE INSTITUTIONS ADMINIS- TERED BY NATIVES OF INDIA).			ACCOUNTS OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN DEPOSITORS (INCLUD- ING ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL INSTI- TUTIONS ADMINISTERED BY EU- ROPEANS AND EURASIANS).			TOTAL.		
	Number of Ac- counts.	Balance of Deposits. R	Amount of Interest. R	Number of Ac- counts.	Balance of Deposits. R	Amount of Interest. R	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits. R	Amount of Interest. R
Bombay . . . .	117,373	2,37,90,636	8,86,158	9,379	19,65,443	68,321	126,752	2,57,56,079	9,54,479
Bengal . . . .	113,236	1,31,41,559	4,65,995	6,840	9,46,565	33,497	120,076	1,40,88,124	4,99,492
North-Western Pro- vinces and Oudh . .	53,893	77,74,172	2,67,273	8,710	13,26,032	45,252	62,603	91,00,204	3,12,525
Madras . . . .	79,280	60,10,753	2,08,872	10,842	15,08,279	59,076	90,122	75,19,032	2,67,948
Punjab . . . .	33,709	62,32,395	2,17,331	6,957	11,28,919	38,595	40,666	73,01,314	2,55,926
Bihar . . . .	22,991	30,77,290	1,04,889	1,632	2,94,960	10,139	24,623	33,72,250	1,15,028
Burma . . . .	23,414	21,97,704	65,670	4,491	8,55,628	28,376	27,905	30,53,332	94,046
Eastern Bengal . .	24,013	29,46,519	1,03,675	284	71,742	2,501	24,297	30,18,261	1,06,236
Sind . . . .	12,355	24,34,620	86,677	2,193	4,66,758	15,890	14,548	29,01,378	1,02,567
Central Provinces .	16,618	22,90,145	78,896	3,064	5,43,078	20,357	19,682	28,33,223	99,253
Assam . . . .	11,105	15,42,975	54,469	600	1,53,680	5,278	11,705	16,96,655	59,747
Rajputana . . . .	4,883	8,23,425	28,157	868	1,79,113	6,253	5,751	10,02,538	34,410
Central India . . .	4,656	8,24,050	29,028	664	1,30,879	4,275	5,320	9,54,929	33,303
TOTAL . . . .	517,526	7,30,86,243	25,97,090	56,524	95,71,076	3,37,870	574,050	8,26,57,319	29,34,960

Depositors according to occupation.

34. In the following statement depositors are classified according to their occupation. Those included in class VI, who have no occupation or whose incomes are derived from others or from their own property, hold the highest number of accounts, *viz.*, 40 per cent. of the whole. Next in importance are the professional classes with fixed incomes, and then the domestic class which increased by more than 21 per cent. in the year.

POSTAL CIRCLES.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commer- cial.	Class IV, Agricul- tural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	TOTAL.
	A. Having fixed income.	B. Having variable income.						
Bombay . . . .	33,297	7,263	12,791	6,564	843	4,465	61,529	126,752
Bengal . . . .	32,924	9,719	12,041	4,711	2,397	2,595	55,689	120,076
Madras . . . .	28,643	6,790	11,404	5,614	2,044	3,190	32,437	90,122
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . .	17,675	5,081	14,734	1,855	592	1,153	21,513	62,603
Punjab . . . .	12,334	2,689	9,875	1,165	234	1,209	13,160	40,666
Burma . . . .	5,097	891	13,039	627	51	1,582	6,618	27,905
Bihar . . . .	7,823	2,498	2,968	471	645	322	9,896	24,623
Eastern Bengal . .	6,485	1,354	2,614	526	90	344	12,884	24,297
Central Provinces .	7,283	1,039	3,393	393	166	403	7,005	19,682
Sind . . . .	3,613	815	3,586	370	38	734	5,392	14,548
Assam . . . .	3,355	847	2,559	285	115	436	4,108	11,705
Rajputana . . . .	2,182	299	907	249	12	107	1,995	5,751
Central India . . .	1,381	317	1,188	249	7	114	2,064	5,320
Total of 1893-94 .	162,092	39,602	91,099	23,079	7,234	16,654	234,290	574,050
TOTAL OF 1892-93 .	153,167	39,928	75,219	21,408	6,957	15,087	209,201	520,967
INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1893-94 . . .	+8,925	-326	+15,880	+1,671	+277	+1,567	+25,089	+53,083
PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE . .	+5.82	-81	+21.11	+7.80	+3.98	+10.38	+11.99	+10.18



35. There were in the year 460 investments in Government securities through the Post Office, the aggregate amount of the investments being R3,79,100, as compared with 270 purchases for R2,62,100 in the preceding year. The sales of securities through the Post Office were only 27 against 26 in 1892-93. The value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year on account of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was R4,50,300 as compared with R3,97,400 on the 31st March 1893.

Investments in Government securities.

### Section VII.—Insurance.

36. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is given in the following statement :—

Insurance business.

YEAR.	LETTERS.		PARCELS.		TOTAL.		Insurance fees.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		R		R		R	R
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system							
1878-79	Details not available.	6,66,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26,511	13,230
1879-80		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1880-81		1,63,35,058		5,34,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1881-82		1,57,33,428		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1882-83		1,79,69,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1883-84		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1884-85		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1885-86		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1886-87	83,985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1887-88	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1888-89	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29,89,932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1889-90	76,564	2,52,60,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1890-91	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,40,09,236	237,473	8,89,75,023	2,29,659
1891-92	85,889	2,31,91,674	176,838	5,67,24,543	262,727	7,99,16,217	2,10,873
1892-93	88,741	2,31,67,897	176,869	5,33,72,377	265,610	7,65,40,274	2,02,737
1893-94	89,845	2,36,54,593	173,966	4,94,06,117	263,811	7,30,60,710	1,93,250
	89,332	2,31,75,043	195,706	5,69,14,359	285,038	8,00,89,402	2,10,714
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	—'57	—2'02	+12'49	+15'15	+8'04	+9'62	+9'03

It will be seen that there was an increase in the total business of the year as regards both the number and value of the articles insured and also an increase of R17,464 in the insurance fees. The reduction in the total amount of fees that followed the restriction imposed in 1890 on the amount (now R1,000) for which an article can be insured has been nearly made up by the increase in the number of articles insured. The total number of parcels insured was 21,740 more than the number in the previous year, and the total value was 569 lakhs of rupees as compared with 494 lakhs in 1892-93. The chief increase occurred in Bombay where the number of insured parcels rose from 40,240 in 1892-93 to 55,566, and in Bengal where the number of insured parcels was 5,746 more than in the previous year. The number of insured parcels posted in the Bombay Circle (55,566) was, as usual, far greater than in any other circle ; and the exceptional increase in that circle of 15,327 insured parcels, insured for 83½ lakhs, is explained by the despatch into the interior of a large number of parcels containing silver bullion owing to the closing of the mints against the coinage of silver. The number of parcels insured in Madras was 37,298, the number in Bengal was 28,776, and so far as the other circles are concerned there was no material change. There was a slight fall in the number and aggregate value of insured letters, but it was too small to have any significance.

The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1893-94 was R259 as compared with R263 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R290 against R284 in 1892-93.

37. There were 19 claims for compensation for loss or abstraction from insured articles during the year under review, as compared with 35 such claims in 1892-93 and 28 in 1891-92 ; and out of the 19 claims, 18 were admitted.

Claims for compensation.

In 13 of the cases the loss was caused by fraud or negligence on the part of servants of the Post Office; in one case the loss was due to an accident; and in 4 cases to highway robbery. A statement of the cases in which compensation was actually paid or in which the claims were admitted during the last two years is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the claims admitted by the

Cases in which compensation was paid or the claim admitted.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	19	3,075	7	6	14	2,793	1	10
Loss by highway robbery in Brit- ish Territory	2	270	0	0	4	1,365	8	0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	12	4,673	0	0	...	...	...	...
	33	8,018	7	6	18	4,158	9	10
Value of property recovered		3,753	10	0	...	1,126	8	0
Balance, being amount of claims admitted		4,264	13	6	...	3,032	1	10

Post Office in the year under report amounted to only Rs. 3,032-1-10 or 1'44 per cent. of the total amount realised from insurance fees, as compared with a percentage of 2'21 in the previous year.\* In the single instance

in which compensation was refused, the Post Office declined to accept responsibility as the insured article had been delivered in good condition under a clear receipt and there was good reason to believe that the articles said to have been abstracted were not in the parcel when it was posted. In another case, in which however no claim was made against the Post Office, it was judicially established that currency notes for Rs. 700 which were declared by the sender to form the contents of an insured letter were not put into the letter at all. In this case the sender was prosecuted for attempting to cheat the addressee and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

### Section VIII.—Value-payable system.

38. The development of the value-payable business since its introduction in

Value-payable post.

YEAR.	Articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	R.	R.
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877), 4 months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,67,984	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92,970
1890-91	1,108,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200
1891-92	1,251,004	1,34,50,286	2,44,865
1892-93	1,415,595	1,51,64,846	2,77,845
1893-94	1,596,952	1,76,14,628	3,19,561
Increase per cent. in 1893-94	12'81	16'15	15'01

1877 is shown in the marginal table, and it will be seen that the uninterrupted and rapid progress of this branch of Post Office work was fully maintained during the year under report, and that the business has more than doubled in the past six years. The total number of articles of all kinds sent through the post under the value-payable system was

1,596,952 as compared with 1,415,595 in the previous year, the total amount specified for recovery from the addressees was more than 176 lakhs of rupees against 151½ lakhs, and the commission realized was over 3'19 lakhs against 2'77 lakhs in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 12'81 per cent. in the number of articles, of 16'15 per cent. in the value specified for recovery, and of 15'01 per cent. in the commission realized. Two-fifths of the entire business of the year was transacted in the Bengal Circle and practically the whole business of that circle originated in Calcutta. Out of a total of 644,742 articles sent by the value-payable post in the whole of the Bengal Circle

\* In the Annual Report for 1892-93 the percentage was entered as 1'11, but this was calculated with reference to the amount actually paid as compensation during the year in cases reported during the year, whereas in the present report the calculation has been made on the total of the admitted claims including those not paid before the close of the year.



619,786 were posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices; and of the 70·4 lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles posted in the Bengal Circle nearly 68 lakhs were paid to tradesmen in Calcutta in return for articles sent by post to their constituents in the interior under the system of payment on delivery. This amount was 7½ lakhs of rupees above the corresponding figure of the preceding year. The value-payable business with Ceylon, introduced in 1891, is steadily increasing. During the year under report 8,692 value-payable articles of the aggregate value of ₹1,00,164 were despatched from India to Ceylon as compared with 7,095 articles in the preceding year. The value-payable system has not yet been introduced between India and any other foreign country.

39. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of

	No.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of each article.	Average commission on each article.
		R	R	R a. p	Annas.
Value-payable parcels	619,934	58,48,759	1,10,556	9 6 11	3
Value-payable railway receipts	183,671	49,02,120	65,317	26 11 0	6
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	141,688	41,96,091	53,300	29 9 10	6
Value-payable unregistered packets	651,659	26,67,658	90,388	4 1 5	2
TOTAL	1,596,952	1,76,14,628	3,19,561	11 0 5	3

articles sent through the post under the value-payable system.

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the result is an increase of 12·78 per cent. in value-payable parcels, of 24·73

per cent. in value-payable railway receipts, of 8·75 per cent. in value-payable registered letters and packets, and of 10·75 per cent. in value-payable unregistered packets. The average value of each article, taking all classes of articles together, was ₹11-0-5 as compared with ₹10-11-4 in the preceding year. The average commission on each article was practically the same as in the preceding year.

#### Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

40. The statement below shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund during the year. The small balance of ₹2,994 at the credit of the old *pro forma* account on the 31st March 1893 was more than covered by the expenditure of the year, and all charges as well as all receipts from subscriptions are now shown in the accounts of the new fund which was created in 1883. The balance at the credit of the fund, including the value of Government securities purchased on behalf of the fund, rose from ₹5,03,866 on the 31st March 1893 to ₹5,57,743 at the close of the year under report.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION.			CHARGES.	Amount.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	TOTAL.		
Balance of 1892-93*	₹	₹	₹	Refunds on account of excess realisations	₹
Interest on ₹3,00,000 at 4 per cent. from April 1893 to March 1894	...	...	5,03,866	Sums decreed against the fund	768
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹1,39,000	...	...	12,000	Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions	12,468
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹60,000 (purchased in April 1893) from February to October 1893	...	...	5,560	Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in post office robbery cases	1,294
Recoveries on account of awards of previous years	...	...	1,800	Compensation to servants of the Post Office for loss of private property	192
Subscriptions realised from officials of the Imperial Post Office	...	...	2,586	Premium, brokerage, etc., on purchase of Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹1,10,000	380
Subscriptions realised from officials of the District Post	21,628	22,004			
	2,693	3,181		Deduct balance of the old fund to close that account	5,467
					20,569
	24,321	25,185	49,506	Balance on 31st March 1894†	2,594
TOTAL	...	...	5,75,318	TOTAL	17,575
					5,57,743
					5,75,318

\* Inclusive of Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹1,39,000  
† Ditto ditto ditto ₹2,49,000

Owing to the general honesty of the servants of the department the fund as increased very rapidly in recent years, although the subscriptions have been only 4 annas, 8 annas, and 1 rupee half-yearly, while large classes of inferior servants have been altogether exempted from subscribing. The rates of subscription have therefore been halved since the close of the year by being made payable yearly instead of half-yearly; and the 4 annas' rate of subscription has been extended to a number of servants who have hitherto subscribed at the 8 annas' rate.

Complaints  
by the  
public.

41. The number of complaints made by the public which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles was 9,448 as compared with 8,671 in the previous year. These figures represent all complaints made by the public to heads of circles and to postmasters of presidency offices as well as all complaints received direct by postal superintendents and other officers and subsequently reported to heads of circles, and therefore embrace not only all serious complaints but also the great majority of complaints which are not mere enquiries. There was an increase of 8.96 per cent. in the total number of complaints received during the year, but it was found on investigation that there was valid ground for complaint against the post office in only 37 per cent. of the total number of complaints while in 42 per cent. of the cases the complaints were entirely groundless. In the remaining cases either the enquiries instituted were unfinished at the close of the year, or no definite conclusion could be arrived at.

It is natural when a letter miscarries between two persons having friendly or business relations with each other that it should be assumed at first that the post office was at fault; but the experience of the past year, as of previous years, showed that the assumption is more often wrong than right. A few examples are given here from the records of complaints in the year under report. A cheque for over Rs. 5,000 posted by an English firm miscarried, but it was eventually found that it had been misappropriated and cashed by a trusted servant of the addressee who regularly took delivery of his letters in his absence. The sender of a registered letter complained of the abstraction of the contents, consisting of a number of half and whole currency notes, but the enquiry proved that the contents were abstracted by the sender's servant before posting. In both these cases the real culprits were not only detected but convicted. A gentleman complained that two letters containing large cheques and addressed to well-known mercantile houses in Madras had not been delivered, but it was found on investigation that the letters were by accident not posted at all. A well-known firm complained that a letter containing a life insurance policy had not been received by the addressee, but it was ascertained on enquiry that the letter was duly delivered and afterwards mislaid by a member of the addressee's household. A certain number of complaints appear to be prompted by bad feeling towards individual members of the postal staff and this is specially the case with complaints against school-masters in charge of post offices, and a considerable number of complaints in the past year were found on enquiry to have originated with schoolboys apparently from no other motive than to gain experience in English official correspondence. It is now a fixed principle of postal administration that all complaints should be welcomed, and there is one class of complaint that the Post Office would gladly see multiply many times—complaints against the missending and consequent delay of ordinary unregistered letters and post-cards. When the missending of a letter is noticed in the post office, a slip is attached to the envelope asking for its return for enquiry, but only a small proportion of the covers thus asked for are returned by the addressees. Apart from complaints relating to particular postal transactions, complaints regarding errors and abuses of a more general character are often received and are most useful. Thus, in the past year, the fact that a post office had been placed



in a quarter of a village which low caste Hindus were not allowed to visit was brought to notice by a letter in the public press, and a complaint regarding another post office led to the discovery of a serious abuse in connection with delivery work arising from the employment of high caste postmen in delivery beats which included quarters occupied by Pariahs and low caste Hindus.

42. The usual statement is given below showing the number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles, and value-payable articles:—

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

	1893-94.				TOTAL.	
	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Parcels.	Insured Letters and Insured Parcels.	Value-payable Parcels and Value-payable registered articles.	1893-94.	1892-93.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of Postal Officials . . . . .	130	100	19	35	284	244
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so . . . . .	96	43	22	25	186	150
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year . . . . .	38	50	3	11	102	102
TOTAL . . . . .	264	193	44	71	572	496

It will be seen that the total number of these complaints regarding special classes of postal articles was 572 as compared with 496 in 1892-93, and that the number of cases in which blame was established against the Post Office was 186 as compared with 150 in the previous year. The number of cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 102, while the number of groundless cases rose from 244 in 1892-93 to 284 in the year under report. Against the increase of 76 in the number of complaints it should be noted that there was an increase of over 678,000 registered letters, over 169,000 parcels, over 181,000 value-payable articles, and over 21,000 insured articles. Complaints which proved to be well-founded were made by the public in respect of only 96 out of over 7 million registered letters, 43 out of over 2½ million parcels, 22 out of 285,000 insured articles, and 25 out of 1½ million value-payable articles. A considerable proportion of the complaints regarding parcels arise from impatience and thoughtlessness in packing; but when, as is often the case, the parcels have been opened for examination by the customs authorities the Post Office has sometimes to accept responsibility even though there is no reasonable doubt that the damage was due to carelessness on the part of the sender and not to carelessness in re-packing. The following extract from the report of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, will show how much need there is still for greater care in packing articles that have to undergo long journeys and frequent transshipments and handling:—

"Two models of the 'Agra Taj' were delivered in England broken. Both were of the most fragile material and packed without any care. One of them had been put in a box too small for it and the lid had had a hole cut in it to make room for the top of the model. A costly ivory box of delicate workmanship was used as a packing case for some articles of silverware, and was covered only with a piece of gunny cloth. The ivory box was of course found broken on delivery. Enquiry showed that the ivory box

had not even been mentioned in the declaration. The sender stated that he did not consider this necessary, and thought that he was fairly entitled to compensation for its value. A costly bonnet was sent out to India enclosed in a common card-board box. The sender was surprised that it had been crushed. A fragile ornament for a wedding cake valued at Rs 20 was sent to England in a tin box without packing. It was of course broken, as it would have been had it been sent in this way for a mile by train. A number of cases of butterflies are reported to be damaged every year. The pins get detached in some, and the insects undergo decomposition in others. It is curious that the senders should find their patience exhausted just when they begin packing such valuable collections for despatch. A cornet sent by a firm of instrument makers was received damaged. The committee held by the addressee's regiment to enquire into the cause of damage came to the conclusion that the instrument had been forced into a box too small to hold it safely."

Offences by  
servants of  
the Post  
Office.

43. Appendix VIII shows the number of cases in each postal circle in which

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of legal convictions	176	190
Number of cases departmentally punished	106	150
	282	340

servants of the Post Office were found guilty of offences punishable by law, and the usual summary of the figures is given on the margin.

Of the 340 offences, 41 were cases of misappropriation of office cash, 138 were frauds in connection with the money order business of the Post Office, and 12 in connection with the savings bank, while the remaining offences related to letters, parcels, and other mail matter properly so called and included comparatively minor cases of negligence punishable under the Post Office Act as well as cases of theft from the mails. Excluding petty cases not involving any actual loss, the offenders consisted of 94 departmental postmasters and clerks, 49 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 84 postmen and village postmen, 9 mail carriers, 2 packers, and 2 letter-box peons. The amount of defalcations and losses from the dishonesty or negligence of postal servants was less by Rs 8,600 than in the previous year, the total amount being Rs 30,118-14-4, of which Rs 17,389-10-5 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, Rs 5,819-12-9 was decreed against the guarantee fund, Rs 6,884-7-2 remained unadjusted at the close of the year, and only Rs 25 was written off as a loss to Government. The only case of special interest is one in which two fictitious money orders for Rs 600 each were prepared with forged impressions of post office stamps and introduced into the travelling post office. The money orders were paid in the ordinary course on reaching their destination; but the fraud was quickly detected, the money recovered, and the offender convicted. As in the previous year, there were two cases in which postal officials committed suicide when they found that they could no longer prevent the detection of their offences.

Offences by  
persons not  
belonging to  
the Post  
Office.

44. The most serious fraud against the Post Office by a man not at the time in the employment of the department was committed by an Assamese, K. N. Baruah, who had been a postal signaller and had absconded to avoid arrest for offences committed while in the service. The absconding signaller obtained employment at different railway stations under various assumed names and managed to place on the wires a number of fictitious telegraphic money orders of which five were paid at their destinations to the man himself before he was arrested and convicted. Excluding cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with, there were 40 cases of house-breaking and theft of Government money from post office safes and mails, as compared with 24 in the previous year. The total amount stolen was Rs 4,501-14-2, of which Rs 2,710-13-7 was recovered, Rs 523-9-11 was written off as finally lost, and Rs 1,267-6-8 was unadjusted at the close of the year.



45. From the abstract given in the margin it will be seen that in the whole of India,, including those Native States to which the operations of the Imperial Post Office extended, there were during the year only 18 highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	NUMBER OF HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.			NUMBER OF HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.		
	British Territory.	Native States.	TOTAL.	British Territory.	Native States.	TOTAL.
Bengal . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	3	1	4
Madras . . . . .	8	1	9	5	...	5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	8	...	8	2	...	2
Punjab . . . . .	2	...	2	1	...	1
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
Central India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	3
Central Provinces . . . . .	1	1	2	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan . . . . .	1	...	1	2	...	2
TOTAL . . . . .	23	4	27	14	4	18

year, the reduction being in the number of cases in British territory. No cases occurred in Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Rajputana, or Burma.

The subjoined statement shows the districts and states in which the several cases of highway robbery and attempts at highway robbery occurred :—

Names of Circles.	BRITISH TERRITORY.			FOREIGN TERRITORY.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native State.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempt.
BOMBAY . . . . .	Ahmednagar . . . . .	1	...	* Either Baroda or Mahi Kantha . . . . .	1	...
	Thana . . . . .	1	...	† Kolhapur . . . . .	...	1
	Poona . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...
		3	...		1	1
MADRAS . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...
	Nellore . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...
	Kurnool . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...
	Kistna . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...
N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH. . . . .		5	1	...	...	...
	Azamgarh . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...
	Etah . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB . . . . .		2	...	...	...	...
	Kohat . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...
ASSAM . . . . .		1	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	Gwalior . . . . .	1	...
		...	...	Rajgarh . . . . .	1	...
		...	...	Jhallawar . . . . .	1	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES . . . . .		...	...		3	...
	Basim . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN . . . . .	Bolan . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...
		2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .		14	2	TOTAL . . . . .	4	1

\* Owing to conflicting evidence it has not been determined with certainty whether the robbery was committed within the limits of the Baroda State or of Mahi-Kantha.  
† There is some doubt whether this case was really one of highway robbery.

Character of  
mail rob-  
beries.

46. In 14 out of the 18 cases of highway robbery the mail carriers or their escorts were wounded or otherwise injured at the time of attack or while defending the mail. In one case, in the Basim district (Central Provinces), the mail tonga was stopped by a large band of robbers, and both the driver and a passenger were beaten with sticks and stones and left insensible on the road while the mail was carried away to a field some distance off and there opened and plundered. In another case, on the line from Kohat to Thull (Punjab circle), the mail ekka was fired at and both the driver and horse were hit, the former being severely wounded. The whole mail was then carried away and no trace of it was afterwards found. In both these cases the efforts of the police to discover the robbers were unsuccessful. In another case, in the Thana district (Bombay), the runner was killed, but fortunately in that case the murderers were detected and convicted and nearly all the contents of the mail were recovered. The only case in which Government suffered any considerable loss occurred in the Kistna district of Madras, where the mail included 4 parcels insured for R1,365-8; in 6 cases the entire mail was recovered; in 8 cases a portion was recovered and the loss to Government was altogether only R52-6; and in the remaining 3 cases the entire mail was stolen but the loss to Government was only R400. Prosecutions were instituted in 5 cases and convictions obtained in 4 cases.

Casualties of  
the year.

47. Besides the casualties in connection with mail robberies there were, as usual, cases of loss of life and mail property from floods and fire and other causes. Two runners were drowned, one in the Chittagong district and the other in the Palamau district in Chota Nagpur, while attempting to ford streams that were in flood. A postman of the Pandalur sub-office in the Nilgiri District in Madras was murdered by the sub-postmaster, who immediately afterwards committed suicide. The actual cause of the murder was not ascertained, but it was known that the men did not work well together and arrangements to transfer the postmaster had been made before the tragedy took place. A clerk of the Chakdaha sub-office in Bengal was run over by a goods train and killed while on his way from the Post Office to take his morning meal. During the riots in Bombay between Hindus and Mahomedans in August 1893, sixteen postmen and six other postal servants were injured, three of them seriously; but by the personal exertions of the Presidency Postmaster and other supervising officers the general postal arrangements of the town and suburbs were maintained throughout the riots without interruption, though the payment of money orders by postmen at the houses of the payees had to be temporarily suspended. In Assam there were several accidents to mail boats in floods and rapids. The boat from Jhalnacheria for Changsil and Fort Aijal was lost on the 30th June with the mails; on the 3rd July another mail boat was lost on the same line, though the boatmen succeeded in saving the mail; and again, on the 8th July, a third mail boat was upset on the same line, though on that occasion both the boat and mails were saved. In Burma, on the 7th May, the mail boat from Myaungmya to Labutta was capsized in a storm and lost with the mails; in June the mail boat from Lohajang to Bahar in the Dacca district was capsized in the river Padma, the runner and the mails being saved by another boat; and on the 27th June the mail boat on the Chhatak-Sonamganj line in Sylhet sank with all the mails. There were 16 cases of fire at post offices in different parts of the country; but in none of them was there any serious loss of mail matter or other property in charge of the Post Office, though the buildings, in most cases made of wood and mats, were in several instances completely destroyed. A number of post offices were destroyed or seriously damaged by a cyclone which visited the Backergunge District and the Island of Dakhin Shabazpur in October 1893, but the loss to Government was small, as most of the buildings were held on rent. The post offices at Srinagar in Kashmir, Muzaffargarh in the Punjab, and Faridpur



in Bengal had all to be temporarily vacated owing to the heavy floods in July and August, and mail communication with Kashmir was seriously interrupted for eight days owing to the destruction of the bridge at Kohala on the 20th July. A mail van on the Mettapalleyam branch of the Madras Railway was broken to pieces in a serious accident at night due to the destruction of a culvert on the line by a sudden flood, and the sorter was buried for some hours before he and the mails could be recovered.

48. The staff of the Imperial Post Office in the different grades is shown Post Office staff.

Postal Officials.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Chief Officers of the Directorate and Account Office, and Heads of Circles	24	23
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	395	406
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	4,986	4,981
Extraneous agents, such as school-masters and station-masters	3,932	4,089
Clerks	6,740	6,933
Postmen and other servants	13,304	13,571
Road establishment	12,477	11,957
Village Postmen	3,837	3,970
Signallers, and other servants employed for telegraph work in Combined Offices	1,162	1,295
TOTAL	46,857	47,225

1894 as compared with 46,857 on the same date of the previous year. The increase under the several heads was due to the general development of Post Office work, while the decrease of more than 500 men on the road establishment was caused by the closing of a number of runners' lines in the Madras circle on the opening of sections of the East Coast Railway.

The postal staff included at the close of the year 171 pensioned soldiers of the native army, of whom 32 were non-commissioned officers and 139 privates. These men were employed in numerous capacities as sub and branch postmasters, clerks, overseers, mail guards, mail peons, postmen, village postmen, telegraph messengers, letter-box peons, watchmen, and packers, and even in a few cases as runners. Out of the whole number of Military pensioners 95 were in the Punjab, and the scheme for the employment of retired native soldiers in the Post Office may be said now to have made a fair start in that province.

In the whole staff of 47,225 postal officers and servants there are only 19 women; but it is only under the most exceptional circumstances that the employment of any native woman is possible in the Post Office, and 18 out of the 19 women in the service are Europeans or Eurasians. Of the 18 women, 1 is postmistress of a head office, 5 are postmistresses of sub-offices, 11 are clerks, and 1 is a telegraph signaller.

49. The cost of printing work done by private presses during the year amounted to R13,328 as compared with R33,311 in 1892-93 and R35,655 in the previous year. The reduction in expenditure occurred mainly in the railway mail service, and was due to the printing of certain departmental publications being transferred from a press at Allahabad to the contractors for printing Government stock forms. Cost of printing by private presses.

50. After the passing of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, the Presidency Post Offices and a few other large offices were authorised to accept sovereigns and half sovereigns at the rate of 15 rupees to the sovereign; but, with the prevailing rates of exchange, the permission given to the public to pay postal charges in gold was naturally used to an extremely limited extent, and only seventy-two sovereigns and six half sovereigns were paid in by the public during the remainder of the year. Receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns in payment of postal dues.

## Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Postal  
Telegraph  
(combined)  
Offices.

51. The most important of these branches of postal administration is the combined office system under which the Post Office has a large number of its postmasters and clerks trained as telegraph signallers and employs them to work telegraph offices in post offices, the lines and instruments being set up and maintained by the Telegraph Department. During the year under review 142 new postal telegraph offices were opened and 8 such offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 134 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with an increase of 91 during the previous year. Of the 142 new combined offices, 125 were at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office and 96 at places where there had previously been no Government or Railway telegraph office.

Traffic  
statistics of  
combined  
offices.

52. The statement given below shows the traffic statistics of combined offices under the Post Office according to Postal Circles, and it will be seen that Madras again heads the list with a total of 193 combined offices and a revenue of over 2½ lakhs of rupees derived from telegrams. The number of combined offices in the three circles forming the Lower Provinces of Bengal was 206. The number of messages dealt with by all the combined offices in India shows an increase of 149,005 or 12·90 per cent. as regards messages sent, and of 143,699 or 11·94 per cent. as regards messages received. The revenue shows an increase of R1,19,698 or 9·92 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, while the total revenue from messages sent from combined offices exceeded the expenditure on the establishments of the offices by R9,98,443 :—

*Traffic Statistics of Postal Telegraph (Combined) Offices for the year 1893-94.*

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1894.	Total cost of local Postal Establishments and fixed contingent allowances debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			Revenue realised during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	REMARKS.
			Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding free messages).	Received.	Transit.		
		R a. p.				R a. p.	
1. Madras . . . . .	193	57,616 1 6	284,548	292,227	113,097	2,82,830 14 2	NOTE.—At the close of the year there were 419 combined offices authorized to accept foreign messages, as compared with 351 at the end of the year 1892-93.
2. Punjab . . . . .	129	40,782 15 3	150,727	158,427	31,768	1,64,176 0 1	
3. Bengal . . . . .	125	27,000 2 10	114,849	104,998	29,129	1,18,438 7 9	
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	124	33,431 2 4	155,485	196,081	71,018	1,54,425 4 11	
5. Bombay . . . . .	105	46,579 8 6	186,805	182,715	70,864	1,83,040 13 3	
6. Assam . . . . .	70	20,390 13 4	58,620	63,766	19,065	57,162 3 8	
7. Bihar . . . . .	53	17,124 1 3	52,012	63,473	44,437	57,042 0 0	
8. Burma . . . . .	50	35,518 12 3	74,439	76,616	21,804	82,066 10 0	
9. Central Provinces . . . . .	50	17,648 3 11	65,377	77,038	19,982	65,283 2 11	
10. Eastern Bengal . . . . .	28	7,507 5 6	32,772	36,676	4,241	39,576 2 8	
11. Sind and Baluchistan . . . . .	21	10,930 2 1	76,642	32,539	634	80,035 10 5	
12. Central India . . . . .	17	7,488 0 0	27,235	33,792	14,412	28,953 8 3	
13. Rajputana . . . . .	14	5,423 13 5	24,079	28,010	5,352	21,753 8 5	
<b>Total for 1893-94.</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>3,27,341 2 2</b>	<b>1,303,590*</b>	<b>1,346,358</b>	<b>445,803</b>	<b>13,25,784 6 6</b>	
<b>TOTAL FOR 1892-93</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>2,92,938 13 6</b>	<b>1,154,585</b>	<b>1,202,659</b>	<b>345,113</b>	<b>12,06,085 15 6</b>	
<b>Increase</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>34,402 4 8</b>	<b>149,005</b>	<b>143,699</b>	<b>100,690</b>	<b>1,19,698 7 0</b>	
<b>Percentage of increase</b>	<b>15·85</b>	<b>11·74</b>	<b>12·90</b>	<b>11·94</b>	<b>29·17</b>	<b>9·92</b>	

\* Excluding 66,374 free messages.



53. The first combined office was opened on the 1st October 1883, so that the year under report was the tenth year of the system. The following figures show the progress of the system from the beginning :—

YEAR.	Number of postal telegraph (combined) offices in post offices.	Total number of departmental and postal telegraph offices (excluding railway offices).
1882-83 (last year before commencement of combined office system).	.....	314*
1883-84 . . . . .	55	349
1884-85 . . . . .	267	521
1885-86 . . . . .	388	634
1886-87 . . . . .	440	699
1887-88 . . . . .	486	745
1888-89 . . . . .	552	797
1889-90 . . . . .	632	880
1890-91 . . . . .	689	949
1891-92 . . . . .	754	1,001
1892-93 . . . . .	845	1,100
1893-94 . . . . .	979	1,224

\* On 31st March 1883. The number when the first postal telegraph office was opened on 1st October 1883 was 318.

In the 10½ years from the commencement of the system the total number of Government telegraph offices has increased from 318 to 1,224; and, of the 1,224 offices on the 31st March 1894, 979 were postal telegraph offices. Of the latter, 135 are at the head-quarters of districts. There were 1,711 trained and qualified signallers in the employment of the Post Office at the close of the year.

54. The employment of boys as messengers for the delivery of telegrams has been under trial for some time, and on the 31st March 1894 there were 88 boy messengers employed in combined offices. Since the close of the year the measure has been recognised as having passed the experimental stage, and adult messengers have already been replaced by boys in more than 150 postal telegraph offices at a material saving of expenditure without any sacrifice of efficiency.

55. Apart from the 979 combined offices at which telegrams are despatched and received by wire, 1,751 post offices were authorised to receive telegrams for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office. This number was 36 less than at the close of 1892-93, the decrease being a consequence of the increase in the number of combined offices. The number of telegrams booked and the revenue realized at these receiving offices were also slightly less than in the previous year, being 36,350 messages and R33,491, as compared with 40,746 messages and R38,073, during the year 1892-93. The Post Office also undertakes the delivery everywhere of deferred telegrams whether the telegraph office of address is departmental or postal. These telegrams form now more than 56 per cent. of the total number of telegrams in India and about two million deferred telegrams were delivered by post in the year under report.

The number of messages collected by post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 310 against 380 in 1892-93, and fees to the amount of R2,307-14-0 were realised as compared with R2,635-1-0 in the previous year.

Post Office  
passenger  
and bullock  
train services  
between  
Kalka and  
Simla.

56. The Government passenger and goods services between Kalka and Simla were worked satisfactorily and economically during the year under report. As was stated last year it is impossible to divide the charges of the two services, the workshop and many members of the establishment being common to the combined service and the bullocks relieving the horses from drawing returning tongas up and down the line. The gross expenditure on the combined service was Rs 2,93,556 and against this there were receipts amounting to Rs 1,68,163 from the passenger service and Rs 78,565 from the bullock train. The excess of charges over receipts was thus Rs 46,828 and this represents the cost of the Kalka-Simla mail service. The corresponding figure in 1892-93 was Rs 71,362. As throughout the year, on the average, five mail tongas travel daily up the hill and four tongas down the hill, the cost to the Post Office of each service of 58 miles was in the year under report only Rs 14-4-0. It would be impossible to make a contract for such a service on such moderate terms.

Receipt of  
salt revenue  
at post  
offices.

57. The modified system of receiving salt revenue at Post Offices, described in last year's report, remained in force throughout the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India, but the transactions were insignificant, only 479 indents in all being forwarded through the Post Office for 78,843½ maunds of salt of the gross value of Rs 2,19,539. The question whether the Post Office should cease to act as an agent in this matter, or whether an attempt should be made to make its agency more popular is now under consideration.

Sale of  
quinine at  
post offices.

58. Since the last quarter of the year 1892 the services of the Post Office have, wherever they have been asked for, been placed at the disposal of Local Governments and Administrations for the retail sale of quinine in small closed packets. The Post Office merely acts as an agency for the sale, each postmaster receiving a small permanent advance of quinine and a commission of one anna in the rupee on his sales, and being required to remit by money order to the supplying depôt the price of all supplies indented for after the original permanent advance. This scheme, which was introduced in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in 1892, has since been sanctioned for all provinces in India with the exception of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where it is still under consideration, but it was in force only in the Lower Provinces throughout the year under report. The total permanent advance of quinine held by postmasters in the three circles of Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal, which form the Lower Provinces, was 337½ lb at the close of the year; and Rs 20,756, the proceeds of sales of more than 1½ millions of 5-grain packets, was remitted by postmasters during the year to the central depôt for further supplies of quinine. The quinine is sold in packets of 5 grains at the price of one pice per packet.

Postal Life  
Insurance  
and Monthly  
Allowances.

59. A separate report has, as usual, been submitted on the operations of the schemes under which the Post Office issues life insurance policies and contracts for monthly allowances in favour of servants of the postal and telegraph departments. The scheme for monthly allowances is practically inoperative and there were only six contracts in existence at the close of the year. This is however natural with the present scope of the scheme, as the general pension rules provide for Government servants in their old age. On the other hand the popularity of the life insurance scheme continues, and 244 new policies for the aggregate amount of Rs 3,52,700 were issued in the year. In the 10 years since the scheme was started on the 1st February 1884, 2,023 lives have been insured; and at the close of the year under report there were 1,731 active policies existing, 1,401 of which were held by post office servants and 330 by servants of the telegraph department. The aggregate amount insured at the end of the year was Rs 24,56,350. Twenty-four claims for Rs 34,000 were paid during the year on the deaths of insurants.



60. The special scheme for the payment of native military pensioners through the Post Office which was introduced in the Punjab in 1890 continued to work satisfactorily in that circle, and there was no attempt at fraud of any kind. The total number of pensioners paid during the year was 22,271 and the amount paid to them was Rs 15,75,526-4-0. By an arrangement concluded after the close of the year the Post Office receives from the Military Department a credit of 12 annas per cent. to meet its expenses in respect of these payments.

Payment of native military pensioners through the Post Office.

### Section XI.—Financial Results.

61. The receipts and charges of the year, as shown in the Post Office accounts, are given in detail in Appendix X under two main heads, Postal Service proper and Non-postal branches, and a summary will be found in the statement below:—

Receipts and expenditure according to departmental accounts.

	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service proper . . .	1,45,46,185	1,52,45,783	1,15,56,908	1,17,78,376
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Bullock Train . . .	96,185	73,773	2,55,039	2,42,703
(b) Passenger Service . . .	1,58,854	1,68,930		
(c) Mail Steamer Subsidies . . .	...	...		
(d) Contributions from Native States . . .	11,295	11,364	6,66,394	6,28,335
TOTAL . . .	1,48,12,519	1,54,99,850	1,24,78,341	1,26,49,414

Under Postal Service proper the receipts were in round figures 7 lakhs in excess of those for 1892-93, while the charges rose by less than 2½ lakhs. The improved receipts included an increase of Rs 5,29,483 from the sale of ordinary postage stamps, an increase of Rs 66,499 from the sale of service postage stamps, and a net increase of Rs 1,07,404 from money order commission and postage paid in cash. Under the head of "Non-postal branches" the receipts were Rs 12,267 less than in the preceding year, the falling off being in bullock-train receipts. None of the items of postal expenditure call for any special notice. Altogether the receipts exceeded the charges by Rs 28,50,436.

62. In Appendix XI is given a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the Post Office for the year, including, under a distinct head (III) certain receipts and charges which find a place in the Finance and Revenue accounts but not in the Post Office accounts. The entries under this

Financial position of the Post Office.

RECEIPTS, 1893-94.	R	CHARGES, 1893-94.	R
District Post collections, including zemindary dak receipts in Bengal	76,121	District Post establishment, including zemindary dak in Bengal	12,17,660
		Stores from England	4,25,180
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	6,14,750
		Exchange on charges in England	6,75,810
TOTAL	76,121	TOTAL	29,33,400

head are quoted in the margin, and if these totals be added to the totals given in the preceding paragraph, the entire receipts of the year amount to

Rs 1,55,75,971, and the entire charges to Rs 1,55,82,814. There was thus a deficit of Rs 6,843 on the year's transactions, as shown in the Finance and Revenue accounts. The charge on account of District Post establishment has, however, to be excluded, as it is entirely met by grants from District Post funds which, with the exception of the item of Rs 76,121 shown in the marginal table, are not credited

to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue accounts.

	Details.	TOTAL.
	R	R
ADD—Railway free service estimated . . . . .	95,981	
Rent of Government buildings . . . . .	3,98,145	
Gratuities . . . . .	5,755	
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain . . . . .	23,574	
Pension (being the average of five years, capitalized at 10·165 years' purchase) . . . . .	3,78,368	9,01,823
DEDUCT—Share of Marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political, and other Departments . . . . .	1,94,779	
Postage on unpaid official correspondence sent from India to the United Kingdom (formerly collected and brought into account) . . . . .	34,733	2,29,512
Net amount to be added . . . . .		6,72,311

The actual accounts of the year, therefore, show a surplus of R11,34,696. In order, however, to bring out the year's financial results of the Post Office in the usual way, the net balance of the items shown in the margin must be deducted from the surplus just noted, and the net financial result is then a surplus of R4,62,385, as compared with R1,95,057 in 1892-93.

In this estimate of the financial position of the Post Office the entire charge estimated at R2,85,000 for establishments employed in connection with the Post Office Savings Bank is debited to the Post Office, and no credit is taken on account of the reduced rates of postage for inland official correspondence.

## Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

63. In the course of this report I have had occasion to notice the services of Mr. Stewart-Wilson, when acting as Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces, in negotiating and carrying out the arrangements for the absorption of the irregular "Mulki" post of Kumaon into the general postal system. On Mr. Stewart-Wilson also fell the labour of organising and giving effect to the scheme for the amalgamation of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh circles. The following officers, whose names have during the year been prominently brought to notice by the heads of their circles, deserve also to be specially mentioned:—Mr. Merrett, Presidency Post Master of Bombay, for successfully maintaining the local postal arrangements during the riots of August 1893; Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, Superintendent of Mails and Superintendent, Simla Division, for the financial success and efficiency of his administration of the Simla-Kalka mail and coaching services; Mr. Pereira, Superintendent of Town Sub-Offices, Calcutta, for unusual detective ability and for his labours in reorganising the Calcutta local deliveries; Mr. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of Coimbatore (Madras), for exceptional zeal and success in the administration of his division; Mr. L. C. Byrne, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, for excellent work during the breaks on the South Indian Railway; and Messrs. Peter and Chard, Superintendents attached to the offices of the Post Masters General of Madras and the Punjab, for valuable assistance given to the heads of their circles in technical matters. Since the close of the year the Post Office has, I regret to record, lost the services of Mr. G. J. Hynes, an experienced and able officer who, after a long and successful career in the department in different administrative capacities, held for three years the rank of Post Master General and the position of Deputy Director General of the Post Office. Mr. Hynes left India in September 1894 on long leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. A. G. Faichnie, the senior Deputy Post Master General, who thirty years ago gained a high reputation by the organisation and administration of the Punjab Military Horse Van Post, retired in October 1894 after a service in the Post Office of more than 36 years.



SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES (1893-94).

*By the British India Steam Navigation Company.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.   | Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of Rs 4,39,000.   |
| (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon <i>via</i> Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk-Phyu, and Sandoway.                       |  |
| (3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui <i>via</i> Tavoy.   |  |
| (4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras. |  |
| (5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.   |  |
| (6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi <i>via</i> the Coast ports.   |  |
| (7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Basrah <i>via</i> the Persian Gulf ports.  |  |
| (8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam <i>via</i> Masulipatam, Coconada, and Vizagapatam.                      | Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of Rs 15,000.  |
| (9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.   |  |
| (10) Bi-weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.   | There is no regular contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company for this supplementary service, which began on the 1st March 1892, but the understanding is that it may be used up to the 30th April 1894 by the Indian and Ceylon Post Offices, on payment of an annual subsidy of Rs 3,000, to be shared equally between the Governments of India and Ceylon. |
| (11) Weekly communication between Kyauk-Phyu, Cheduba, and Ramree.  |  |
| (12) Additional services between India and Burma and Burma and the Straits.   | Under contract with the Local Administration for ten years, from 18th November 1884, on a monthly subsidy of Rs 1,500 for the first five years and Rs 1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made.   |
|   | These additional services are not included in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, but it has been arranged that the Post Office may use them until 30th April 1894 on payment of Rs 50,000 annually.   |

*By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon. | The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores: the contract is for five years, from 1st January 1888, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months. |
|---|---|

*By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Sundays). | Under contract with the Local Administration for five years from the 1st January 1891 to the 31st December 1895. The subsidy is Rs 9,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs 3,500 per mensem.                   |
| (15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokokku to and fro each way (except on Sundays).  |   |
| (16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays).   |   |
| (17) A bi-weekly service between Thayetmyo and Pokokku to and fro each way.                 |   |
| (18) A weekly service between Pokokku and Kindat to and fro each way.                       |   |
| (19) A weekly express service between Mandalay and Bhamo to and fro each way.               | Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st July 1880, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being Rs 2,500 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs 500. |
| (20) A tri-weekly service between Rangoon and Bassein.                                      |   |
| (21) A bi-weekly service between Bassein and Henzada.                                       |   |
| (22) A bi-weekly service between Rangoon and Pyapon.  | Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st October 1882, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The subsidy is Rs 800 per mensem.   |
| (23) A daily service between Rangoon and Kyauktan, and <i>vice versa</i> .                  | The service is under contract with the Post Office from 1st September 1892; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by two months' notice. Monthly subsidy is Rs 125.  |

- (24) A bi-monthly service between Sinbo and Myitkyina and *vice versa*.  
(25) A bi-monthly service between Bhamo and Sinbo and *vice versa*.

Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st April 1893, and to continue in force until 1st April 1894, but terminable at any time by 30 days' notice from either party. Monthly subsidy is Rs500.

*By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.*

- (26) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Basrah and Bagdad.

Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1884, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy is Rs36,000 per annum; steamers run in connection with line No. 7.

*By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.*

- (27) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.

No subsidy.

*By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.*

- (28) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras.  
(29) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.

Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.

*By other Agencies.*

- (30) By River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Jatrappur and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River.  
(31) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Narainganj and Silchar. (These steamers, however, only run as far as Fenchuganj from 1st November to 15th May and as far as Karimganj during the month of October.)  
(32) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Bi-weekly communication between Calcutta and Cuttack *via* Chandbali.  
(33) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.  
(34) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal.  
(35) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Four times a week between Barisal and Taktakhali.  
(36) By Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Company.—Daily communication between Calcutta and Midnapore.  
(37) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson of Mandalay.—A tri-weekly steamer service between Buthidaung and Akyab and *vice versa* from 1st October to 30th April in each year and during the remaining months of each year a bi-weekly service.  
(38) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson of Mandalay.—A bi-weekly steam launch service between Akyab and Paletwa and *vice versa* throughout the year.  
(39) By Messrs. Dawson and Thompson of Moulmein.—A daily steam launch service except on Sundays from Moulmein to Duzinzeik and *vice versa* and a tri-weekly service from Moulmein to Shwegon and *vice versa*.  
(40) By Salween Steam Navigation Company of Moulmein.—A bi-weekly steam launch service between Moulmein and Kyondo and *vice versa*, and a daily service between Moulmein and Natmaw and *vice versa*.

Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st May 1893 to the 1st May 1898. Annual subsidy Rs75,000, towards which the Bengal Government and the Assam Administration contribute Rs40,000.

Under contract with the Post Office for five years from 1st January 1892 on an annual subsidy of Rs20,000, of which the Assam Administration pays half.

Under contract with the Post Office from the 14th September 1887; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by one calendar month's notice. Monthly postal subsidy is Rs300.

Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1893 to 31st May 1894. The monthly subsidy is Rs3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs69-6 and the Portuguese Government Rs200.

Under contract with the Post Office from 1st July 1889 to 30th June 1894, but terminable at any time by six months' notice. Monthly postal subsidy Rs350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes Rs183.

No contract has been entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since 1st April 1892 on a monthly subsidy of Rs100.

No contract was entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since December 1882. Subsidy Rs60 a month.

Under contract with the Local Administration for five years from 15th February 1890, but terminable at any time by either party giving six months' notice. Subsidy Rs15,000 a year.

Under contract with the Local Administration, from 1st May 1891 to 1st May 1895, on a monthly subsidy of Rs500.

Under contract with the Local Administration for two years from 1st February 1893. The Local Government may terminate contract by giving six months' notice. Subsidy Rs3,000 a year.



## Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the numbers of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes (excluding those at post offices) opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1893-94, and the total numbers at the end of the official years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	EXISTING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1893.				OPENED OR EXTENDED IN 1893-94.				TOTAL OF 1893-94.				CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED IN 1893-94.				BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1894.				INCREASE OR DECREASE.			
	Post Offices.		Letter-Boxes.		Village Postmen.		Post Offices.		Letter-Boxes.		Village Postmen.		Post Offices.		Letter-Boxes.		Village Postmen.		Post Offices.		Letter-Boxes.		Village Postmen.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1,242	3,994	411	182	60	182	1,282	4,176	436	52	115	25	1,230	4,061	411	8	Increase	67	8	Increase	67	...	15	Increase
Bombay	1,389	2,459	712	149	71	149	1,460	2,608	738	63	83	31	1,397	2,525	727	8	"	66	8	"	66	...	53	Decrease
Madras	1,835	1,709	919	265	32	265	1,867	1,974	961	35	101	95	1,832	1,873	866	3	Decrease	164	3	Decrease	164	...	17	Increase
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,221	1,670	305	186	81	186	1,302	1,856	495	50	32	27	1,246	1,824	468	25	Increase	154	25	Increase	154	...	103	Increase
Punjab	944	598	425	218	94	218	1,038	816	400	32	30	17	1,000	786	443	50	"	188	50	"	188	...	6	"
Assam	222	189	216	15	15	189	237	199	225	12	1	3	225	168	222	3	"	9	3	"	9	...	6	"
Bihar	472	531	210	10	13	210	485	551	220	14	4	4	471	547	216	1	Decrease	16	1	"	16	...	1	"
Burma	185	197	37	33	10	33	196	230	44	15	26	6	181	204	38	5	"	7	5	"	7	...	1	"
Central India	127	74	25	...	...	74	127	74	27	1	1	...	126	73	27	1	"	1	1	"	1	...	2	"
Central Provinces	462	456	280	29	42	29	504	485	287	5	123	7	499	362	280	37	Increase	94	37	Increase	94	...	19	Decrease
Eastern Bengal	362	1,021	131	40	63	40	435	1,061	132	53	29	20	372	1,032	112	10	"	11	10	"	11	...	7	Increase
Rajputana	219	149	103	12	4	12	223	161	105	1	4	9	222	157	96	3	"	8	3	"	8	...	2	Increase
Sind	171	133	62	9	12	9	183	142	67	6	11	3	177	131	64	6	"	2	6	"	2	...	7	Increase
Railway Mail Service	...	112	...	40	...	...	...	152	...	...	50	...	...	102	...	...	"	10	...	"	10	...	...	...
TOTAL	8,832	13,292	3,837	1,193	497	1,193	9,399	14,485	4,217	351	610	247	8,978	13,875	3,970	146	Increase	583	146	Increase	583	...	133	Increase

\* The Oudh Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

\* The Ondh Circle was amalgamated with the North Western Provinces from the 1st May 1891.

## Appendix No. II.

*Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.*

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	RAILWAY.										MAIL CARRIES, HORSES, CAMELS, etc.	RUNNERS AND BOATS.		STEAMER SERVICES, SEA AND RIVER.		TOTAL.
	UNDER LOCAL CONTROL.		UNDER INSPECTOR-GENERAL, RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.				TOTAL.		1893-94.	1893-94.		1893-94.	1893-94.	1893-94.		
	Served by railway guards under weighment system.		Served by mail guards.		Served by Railway Mail Service sorting section.		1892-93.	1893-94.								
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.										
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.									Miles.	
Bengal	...	...	107	79	271	907	1,188	1,257	118	4,544	4,546	3,593	3,705	9,626		
Bombay	420	466	19	19	201	1,595	2,289	2,371	533	8,844	8,912	3,233	3,705	15,004		
Madras	...	...	24	111	115	3,229	3,446	3,791	139	11,281	10,759	3,233	3,705	15,004		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh*	...	...	26	26	303	2,498	2,779	2,827	603	627	1,654	1,207	1,207	16,073		
Punjab	...	...	95	131	...	1,949	2,080	2,080	1,360	1,399	5,340	...	...	5,750		
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,108		
Bihar	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,819		
Burma	...	...	47	47	29	1,033	1,109	1,109	63	1,664	1,601	...	...	2,595		
Central India	709	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100		
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,522		
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,206		
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,161		
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,082		
TOTAL	1,239	1,300	377	413	1,251	14,673	17,540	18,099	4,859	45,732	44,805	12,550	12,603	80,366		
														80,472		

(a) Exclusive of Political Lines in Baluchistan,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., 603 miles in 1892-93 and 707 miles in 1893-94.  
(b) There are sorting services at sea between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi.  
\* The Oudh Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces from the 1st day 1892.

## Appendix

Statement showing the estimated\* numbers of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual Madras, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Burma, Central India, Central

	BENGAL.		BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.**		PUNJAB.		ASSAM.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Letters, paid . . .	19,558,812	19,869,505	29,693,075	30,847,793	30,863,435	31,238,707	19,507,478	13,715,375	16,182,118	16,955,632	2,326,484	2,604,614
„ unpaid . . .	4,483,099	4,424,243	2,984,058	2,924,980	2,638,924	2,648,281	4,379,061	4,554,209	1,988,051	2,067,069	695,325	721,396
„ registered . . .	969,310	1,044,839	758,157	925,168	1,541,838	1,652,902	895,345	949,052	655,540	765,457	89,660	91,172
„ insured . . .	27,062	26,827	12,645	12,462	35,561	29,747	11,576	15,930	7,952	7,378	3,989	2,008
„ value-payable . . .	25,758	29,070	15,382	18,041	31,781	34,623	35,640	52,899	33,606	41,036	9,777	12,488
„ service privileged . . .	897,014	938,597	1,590	1,304	1,665,365	1,652,303	1,404,536	1,524,475	736,648	648,110	111,742	118,651
Post-cards . . .	19,902,277	20,517,015	26,033,416	29,724,166	19,362,624	20,808,832	15,545,898	16,619,710	14,888,871	16,962,545	1,495,144	1,645,185
Reply post-cards . . .	544,137	604,675	461,308	551,306	814,863	733,520	584,235	626,288	458,414	533,474	47,111	60,799
Total . . .	46,408,369	47,454,771	59,960,531	65,006,240	56,954,391	58,798,918	42,423,769	43,087,938	34,551,200	38,002,731	4,779,232	5,256,313
Newspapers . . .	4,057,861	3,998,781	4,237,728	4,494,662	4,498,417	4,246,827	3,715,439	3,435,171	3,084,954	2,869,343	770,698	793,510
Book and Pattern Packets. { Unregistered . . .	1,978,482	2,269,075	1,606,104	2,224,831	2,568,206	2,853,414	1,408,978	1,709,530	1,057,483	1,277,969	290,644	344,534
„ { Registered . . .	60,434	148,164	12,723	20,883	35,640	26,984	18,302	17,702	27,844	35,483	3,859	9,751
Book Packets. { Value-payable registered . . .	8,838	10,376	6,388	7,352	19,449	20,205	15,747	17,259	9,386	9,073	3,076	3,702
„ { Value-payable unregistered . . .	150,954	149,129	76,806	98,107	146,374	133,408	91,746	117,791	84,915	94,744	28,209	31,833
Parcels, paid . . .	124,022	123,031	150,432	151,866	122,796	131,191	128,897	137,344	161,591	178,824	20,075	18,172
„ unpaid . . .	61,294	59,912	40,515	36,813	47,268	46,538	48,128	57,253	39,837	48,545	16,816	16,686
„ insured . . .	20,179	22,760	46,616	37,204	37,908	41,584	18,953	22,343	12,384	19,684	5,788	4,458
„ value-payable . . .	122,040	144,201	51,674	60,955	106,710	123,396	90,546	100,949	62,702	71,955	55,845	61,007
Total . . .	52,992,473	54,380,203	66,189,517	72,138,913	64,537,149	66,422,465	47,960,505	48,703,280	39,492,206	42,611,351	5,974,242	6,539,966
Money orders, inland . . .	2,043,997	2,167,440	811,301	849,049	1,094,798	1,132,620	1,201,221	1,273,930	636,492	704,895	262,810	294,483
GRAND TOTAL . . .	55,036,470	56,547,643	67,000,818	72,987,962	65,632,247	67,555,085	49,161,726	49,977,210	40,128,788	43,316,246	6,237,052	6,834,452
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered . . .	872,402	941,674	2,122,262	2,677,770	1,613,274	1,714,379	836,762	946,654	1,005,523	1,095,182	195,640	208,467
Net actually delivered . . .	54,164,068	55,605,969	64,878,556	70,310,192	64,018,973	65,840,706	48,324,964	49,030,556	39,123,265	42,221,064	6,041,412	6,625,985
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices . . .	658,203	658,420	611,776	623,835	316,187	318,685	448,305	480,161	304,530	314,384	78,549	84,672
Total . . .	54,822,270	56,264,389	65,489,832	70,934,027	64,335,160	66,159,391	48,773,269	49,510,717	39,427,801	42,535,448	6,119,961	6,710,657

\* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

\*\* The Oudh Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces from the 1st May 1893.



## No. III.

number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Provinces, Eastern Bengal, Rajputana, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

BIHAR.		BURMA.		CENTRAL INDIA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		EASTERN BENGAL		RAJPUTANA.		SIND.		TOTAL.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
5,651,869	5,831,787	6,480,653	7,193,967	1,700,587	1,733,411	6,656,531	6,735,319	4,726,750	5,014,657	4,091,207	3,987,312	4,568,079	4,530,875	152,007,978	155,258,954
2,092,363	2,115,592	3,326,714	3,597,883	408,227	434,063	1,267,071	1,283,809	872,533	846,878	566,167	569,035	500,102	480,131	26,202,595	26,667,602
297,110	302,429	209,275	237,198	54,802	58,374	273,411	310,563	107,258	127,411	126,707	128,767	127,020	148,399	6,105,433	6,742,751
4,197	6,622	4,041	3,467	1,017	1,173	5,162	4,954	2,555	3,024	1,304	1,330	443	912	117,504	115,834
35,770	38,768	8,812	7,509	5,632	8,056	13,740	15,695	4,875	4,510	5,892	6,570	4,171	4,484	230,836	273,749
482,061	477,655	344,117	341,327	144,331	155,203	457,293	484,720	216,184	221,451	26,306	20,675	...	704	6,547,187	6,585,175
3,987,781	4,501,102	675,172	793,719	1,072,526	1,247,388	3,904,900	4,386,335	4,965,590	5,297,376	2,563,812	2,757,262	1,799,007	1,921,204	116,197,018	127,233,839
188,418	273,620	57,983	70,784	20,127	21,691	185,551	213,994	166,701	210,214	40,489	47,215	36,161	36,735	3,605,498	3,984,315
12,739,569	13,547,575	11,106,767	12,245,854	3,407,249	3,659,359	12,763,659	13,435,389	11,062,446	11,725,521	7,421,884	7,518,166	7,034,983	7,123,444	311,014,049	326,802,219
505,143	899,803	2,018,659	2,186,976	386,900	391,591	1,084,546	1,196,157	794,084	785,115	379,183	389,455	704,346	673,399	26,637,963	26,363,793
373,656	479,662	743,140	935,521	69,376	96,595	401,891	592,447	222,754	228,985	127,072	153,065	267,258	305,166	11,115,134	13,470,794
5,657	5,710	11,080	11,445	2,842	678	6,022	4,562	6,935	22,708	1,955	2,164	4,302	5,032	197,595	311,266
4,015	4,819	5,501	7,091	1,434	1,616	6,440	7,039	2,711	2,972	1,669	2,138	1,695	1,616	86,349	95,288
38,977	42,314	27,949	34,597	10,507	14,704	34,857	43,644	33,163	36,448	12,071	15,330	13,688	13,140	750,416	825,189
30,634	29,695	52,821	54,437	10,064	10,507	27,818	28,418	18,334	19,032	25,837	25,211	19,267	19,084	892,608	926,812
17,624	17,311	41,819	42,940	5,918	5,579	17,755	19,215	12,149	13,036	13,166	16,555	12,332	12,593	374,621	392,976
5,006	6,231	5,110	5,423	3,702	4,693	12,410	12,280	2,894	3,468	16,607	20,492	5,240	6,414	192,797	207,034
99,015	45,547	26,730	83,898	9,542	10,116	44,660	47,945	25,515	33,684	10,246	12,723	12,514	13,218	709,689	812,594
14,700,301	15,078,697	14,089,626	15,608,182	3,907,534	4,198,438	14,400,058	15,387,096	12,182,005	12,870,969	8,009,690	8,155,299	8,075,625	8,173,106	351,971,221	370,267,965
521,556	569,286	452,707	464,996	126,591	127,217	365,776	386,885	419,372	460,524	129,626	134,191	177,608	189,421	8,237,855	8,754,950
1,681,757	15,617,983	14,542,333	16,073,178	4,038,125	4,325,655	14,765,834	15,773,981	12,601,377	13,331,493	8,139,316	8,289,490	8,253,233	8,362,527	360,109,076	379,022,905
291,087	312,596	1,961,719	1,995,924	130,800	154,969	495,540	524,114	237,250	272,759	165,371	175,513	262,878	284,491	10,191,008	11,304,492
1,290,670	15,335,387	12,580,614	14,077,254	3,897,325	4,170,686	14,270,294	15,249,867	12,354,127	13,058,734	7,973,945	8,113,977	7,990,355	8,078,036	350,618,068	367,718,413
136,590	151,228	218,824	240,589	75,391	79,387	116,957	118,197	77,826	74,673	90,850	86,498	50,825	44,881	3,204,908	3,275,610
15,547,260	15,486,615	12,799,433	14,317,843	3,972,716	4,250,073	14,387,251	15,368,064	12,441,953	13,133,407	8,064,795	8,200,475	8,041,180	8,122,917	353,222,076	370,994,023

## APPENDIX

Statement showing the Numbers of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmere, 1892-93 and

	AJMERE.		BOMBAY.		CALCUTTA.		DINAPUR.		KARACHI.	
	Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Received from Post Offices.										
Registered Articles.	208	246	5,442	6,089	1,943	2,181	676	812	402	405
Parcels . . . .	6	3	431	342	148	118	22	17	36	31
Letters . . . .	83,499	77,181	501,353	508,424	716,579	716,128	146,158	138,691	43,210	38,120
Newspapers . . .	4,830	6,301	38,912	54,934	60,683	66,564	5,951	6,387	4,266	3,546
Packets . . . .	2,307	2,764	65,638	54,046	35,224	32,774	3,783	5,321	2,911	2,779
TOTAL . . . .	90,850	86,498	611,776	623,835	1,814,577	1,817,765	156,590	151,228	50,825	44,881
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.										
Registered Articles.	1	5	844	856	134	117	117	78	21	21
Parcels . . . .	...	...	240	93	1	...	...	2	...	...
Letters . . . .	40,385	37,296	65,739	68,573	108,409	108,084	160,226	157,231	14,491	13,896
Newspapers . . .	940	1,629	18,715	25,358	41,060	45,336	467	987	143	126
Packets . . . .	153	151	49,933	48,804	10,729	13,053	2,562	1,231	316	371
TOTAL . . . .	41,479	39,081	135,461	143,686	161,233	166,590	163,312	159,529	14,971	14,414
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.	132,329	125,579	747,237	767,521	975,810	984,355	319,902	310,757	65,796	59,295
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.										
Registered Articles.	6	9	1,422	1,497	195	173	72	89	30	29
Parcels . . . .	...	1	10	5	47	23	...	3	29	11
Letters . . . .	35,018	32,307	136,092	144,608	263,532	254,871	39,862	41,510	23,076	20,706
Newspapers . . .	3,817	5,073	26,354	31,533	9,073	8,787	4,788	5,268	3,687	3,039
Packets . . . .	1,826	2,293	80,132	78,566	20,900	20,170	2,598	3,662	2,558	2,167
TOTAL . . . .	40,667	39,683	244,010	256,209	293,748	284,024	47,320	50,532	29,380	25,952
Balance remaining to be disposed of . . . .	91,662	85,896	503,227	511,312	682,062	700,331	272,582	260,225	36,416	33,343
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices.										
By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.										
Registered Articles.	11	8	530	524	161	156	243	274	16	12
Parcels . . . .	2	...	159	134	23	23	5	9	4	4
Letters . . . .	15,544	14,646	66,055	69,479	74,719	69,609	35,075	41,670	6,195	6,659
Newspapers . . .	331	197	4,070	3,847	5,561	6,627	630	715	182	192
Packets . . . .	357	348	16,134	14,748	3,938	4,719	867	1,139	290	535
TOTAL . . . .	16,245	15,199	86,948	88,732	84,402	81,134	36,770	43,807	6,687	7,402
By return to their senders.										
Registered Articles.	89	106	3,715	4,278	1,449	1,656	363	413	295	320
Parcels . . . .	...	...	388	213	49	30	...	1	...	7
Letters . . . .	57,212	53,810	231,454	233,845	360,572	363,363	170,087	150,229	20,377	20,929
Newspapers . . .	1,609	2,654	27,159	44,844	88,009	96,486	1,000	1,217	521	427
Packets . . . .	196	210	19,234	9,451	20,304	20,938	2,828	1,305	327	409
TOTAL . . . .	59,105	56,780	281,950	292,631	470,383	482,473	174,270	153,165	21,520	22,092
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.										
Registered Articles.	103	128	619	646	271	313	115	114	82	65
Parcels . . . .	4	2	114	83	30	42	17	6	3	9
Letters . . . .	16,110	13,717	133,481	129,067	126,165	136,369	61,410	62,513	8,053	3,722
Newspapers . . .	13	6	44	68	...	...	...	174	19	14
Packets . . . .	81	64	71	85	811	...	...	446	52	39
TOTAL . . . .	16,311	13,917	134,329	129,949	127,277	136,724	61,542	63,253	8,209	3,849
GRAND TOTAL . . . .	91,662	85,896	503,227	511,312	682,062	700,331	272,582	260,225	36,416	33,343
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.										
Registered Articles.	10	7	326	290	246	242	100	109	21	25
Parcels . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Letters . . . .	6,876	5,580	47,238	43,575	58,871	60,149	32,956	27,459	826	796
Newspapers . . .	...	3	...	...	68	128	39	11	...	...
Packets . . . .	...	...	...	...	65	120	16	38	4	...
TOTAL . . . .	6,886	5,590	47,564	43,865	59,250	60,639	33,111	27,617	851	821

(a) Owing to the amalgamation of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . 1892-93. 1893-94.  
 From North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . 448,395 480,161  
 " Central India . . . . . 75,301 78,887  
 523,786 559,048



No. IV.

Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow(a), Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the years 1893-94.

LAHORE.		LUCKNOW.		MADRAS.		NAGPUR.		RANGOON.		TOTAL.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1,141	1,311	2,195	2,228	4,007	4,198	756	760	748	780	17,518	19,010	...	...
121	107	125	105	112	70	19	10	81	67	1,101	870	...	...
253,773	264,000	471,215	502,957	271,628	274,817	106,031	106,770	199,053	215,430	2,792,499	2,842,521	...	...
36,467	29,648	34,313	39,662	32,692	30,898	7,484	7,477	11,828	14,398	237,426	259,815	...	...
13,034	19,318	15,938	14,596	7,748	8,702	2,607	3,180	7,114	9,914	156,364	153,394	...	...
304,536	314,384	*523,786	†569,548	316,187	318,685	116,957	118,197	218,824	240,589	3,204,908	3,275,610	74'69	76'19
86	73	136	144	255	308	17	12	45	34	1,638	1,648	...	...
1	2	1	1	28	36	...	6	...	...	271	140	...	...
75,786	76,751	323,442	257,039	76,748	75,852	33,179	31,584	14,903	16,129	913,298	842,437	...	...
10,937	11,796	16,925	11,485	5,908	7,159	474	523	238	265	96,707	104,664	...	...
1,706	2,191	3,852	4,960	4,456	3,804	196	171	130	210	73,973	74,946	...	...
88,516	90,813	344,338	273,629	87,395	87,159	33,866	32,296	15,316	16,638	1,085,887	1,023,835	25'31	23'81
393,952	405,197	868,124	833,177	403,582	405,844	150,823	150,493	234,140	257,227	4,200,705	4,299,445	100	100
93	107	391	329	151	247	12	16	92	101	2,465	2,597	...	...
69	13	47	28	12	27	2	...	25	14	241	125	...	...
68,139	61,484	185,319	128,060	38,860	40,599	47,645	45,351	86,656	86,554	924,199	859,050	...	...
15,347	12,949	22,348	25,243	17,954	17,159	5,942	5,968	7,910	9,334	117,220	124,353	...	...
7,958	12,480	11,346	10,813	3,597	4,402	2,140	2,513	4,614	5,913	137,679	142,979	...	...
91,616	90,033	219,451	164,473	60,574	62,434	55,741	53,848	99,297	101,916	1,181,804	1,129,104	27'54	26'26
301,436	315,164	648,673	668,704	343,008	343,410	95,082	96,645	134,843	155,311	3,108,991	3,170,341	72'46	73'74
150	192	133	155	124	87	38	9	94	87	1,500	1,504	...	...
22	46	19	28	17	18	7	6	31	22	289	290	...	...
50,168	60,133	79,849	88,886	28,346	32,391	6,646	9,726	39,638	46,563	402,185	439,762	...	...
3,967	3,235	2,605	2,097	1,058	1,999	551	520	2,976	3,770	21,931	23,199	...	...
3,994	5,163	3,089	3,021	1,039	1,216	549	670	2,007	2,912	32,264	34,471	...	...
58,301	68,769	85,695	94,187	30,584	35,711	7,791	10,931	44,746	53,354	458,169	499,226	14'74	15'75
633	680	1,084	1,097	2,847	3,092	578	525	301	320	11,354	12,488	...	...
15	32	23	26	36	17	4	4	1	16	516	346	...	...
148,860	140,083	369,299	351,178	201,293	191,831	67,275	67,096	46,211	53,398	1,672,640	1,625,762	...	...
27,514	25,176	25,537	23,807	19,588	18,899	1,183	1,500	1,041	1,335	193,161	216,345	...	...
2,744	3,866	4,879	5,062	4,411	4,088	174	168	494	1,141	55,583	46,648	...	...
170,766	169,837	400,822	381,170	228,175	217,937	69,214	69,294	48,048	56,210	1,933,254	1,901,589	62'18	59'98
351	405	705	791	1,140	1,080	145	221	306	306	3,837	4,069	...	...
16	18	37	24	75	44	6	6	24	15	326	249	...	...
62,392	76,051	166,190	191,872	79,877	85,848	17,644	16,181	41,451	45,044	706,773	760,384	...	...
576	81	748	...	...	...	282	12	139	224	1,821	582	...	...
34	...	476	660	3,157	2,790	...	...	129	158	4,811	4,242	...	...
63,369	76,558	162,156	198,347	84,249	89,762	18,077	16,420	42,049	45,747	717,568	769,526	23'08	24'27
301,436	315,164	648,673	668,704	343,008	343,410	95,082	96,645	134,843	155,311	3,108,991	3,170,341	100	100
54	57	248	228	349	483	186	214	111	78	1,651	1,733	...	...
...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	...
17,670	13,684	32,829	41,161	38,653	33,736	10,561	10,361	0,862	8,828	256,342	245,329	...	...
11	22	15	7	55	118	5	1	55	24	248	314	...	...
35	35	12	81	53	67	3	3	17	40	205	384	...	...
17,770	13,800	33,106	41,478	39,110	34,404	10,755	10,580	10,045	8,970	258,448	247,764	10'80	10'32

and Oudh Circles there is now one Dead Letter Office at Lucknow).

	1892-93.	1893-94.
From Bengal	658,202	658,420
Assam	78,549	81,672
Eastern Bengal	77,826	74,673
	814,577	814,765

## Appendix

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelopes, large size.	2½-anna Envelopes, old.	2½-anna Envelopes, new.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal . . . .	15,271,500	2,295,789	17,900	1,408	634	40	10,071,618	26,514	624	12,650	69,410	3,058	6,383	77,918
Bombay . . . .	24,358,450	1,551,200	31,456	...	1,680	...	14,534,890	23,472	1,808	5,824	57,494	5,639	57,376	20,572
Madras . . . .	14,532,350	1,590,312	25,696	7	1,520	...	13,100,966	41,440	1,092	10,597	174,912	6,880	67,840	43,743
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . .	12,441,230	981,264	13,280	...	669	...	7,585,514	45,160	3,822	9,736	39,696	3,128	55,767	33,158*
Punjab . . . .	10,403,660	1,722,328	13,968	4	630	...	6,514,240	37,152	3,552	9,632	57,296	2,624	32,744	45,204
Assam . . . .	1,170,080	204,976	2,832	...	288	...	1,040,928	13,568	176	2,880	13,472	990	3,136	12,288
Bihar . . . .	2,969,296	511,816	2,912	...	1,920	80	2,554,368	11,632	336	776	17,072	728	3,152	9,948
Burma . . . .	382,683	30,284	4,560	...	416	...	1,439,297	15,616	3,611	5,856	5,760	920	6,816	17,844
Central India . . . .	880,304	93,376	1,024	...	32	...	1,031,888	3,264	192	536	4,656	224	672	3,708
Central Provinces . . . .	2,805,169	410,712	3,504	...	224	112	2,903,616	15,248	1,664	4,056	25,104	2,352	17,261	416
Eastern Bengal . . . .	3,121,888	347,224	432	176	56	32	1,555,536	3,552	...	512	10,384	696	1,184	1,485
Rajputana . . . .	2,045,904	311,040	832	...	80	...	2,727,216	5,696	32	1,128	7,856	832	2,336	3,396
Sindh . . . .	1,395,476	191,448	3,488	16	216	...	2,528,896	9,376	1,840	2,480	9,000	812	11,281	2,796
Total of 1893-94 . . . .	91,777,990	10,241,769	121,884	1,611	8,365	264	67,588,965	251,690	18,749	66,663	492,112	28,883	265,948	279,476
Total of 1892-93 . . . .	86,406,373	9,171,675	135,296	682	10,343	44	66,689,375	246,176	24,041	59,482	448,881	28,802	454,035	71,820

† The total value of stamps shown in this return does not quite agree with the aggregate of the values of the different

Gross value of ordinary stamps sold as per this statement  
Ditto ditto ditto as per Appendix X . . . . .

Difference

Telegraph revenue realised in stamps . . . . .  
Refund of excess realisations not deducted from the Returns of the Superintendent of Stamps . . . . .  
Short credits in Postal Accounts under reference . . . . .  
Short credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in previous years . . . . .Deduct.—Balance in hands of Postmasters reduced by sale of stamps to the public . . . . .  
Excess credits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received . . . . .  
Excess credits in Postal Accounts under reference . . . . .Discount as per this statement . . . . .  
Ditto as per Appendix X . . . . .

Discount on stamps affixed to Telegraph messages . . . . .

Difference

Deduct.—Excess debits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received . . . . .



## No. V.

each Postal Circle and the gross value thereof, during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

3-anna Stamps.	9-pie Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	1½-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	2½-anna Stamps.	3-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	4½-anna Stamps.	6-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	12-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross Value.	Discount.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	₹	₹
10,939,569	22,777	1,759,769	31,560	1,225,822	554,369	57,223	407,512	162	20,374	209,837	52,738	193,123	18,29,259	28,356
9,938,090	78,154	1,535,716	44,890	789,934	637,296	183,996	317,514	...	31,600	214,032	67,016	333,951	21,36,444	33,096
10,342,121	87,210	1,839,348	42,822	1,097,711	328,536	159,340	295,919	2	38,223	254,722	73,068	229,216	18,97,473	29,173
4,773,030	133,289	1,076,166	6,397	866,786	181,573	44,653	222,198	...	11,009	152,777	34,941	142,125	11,49,702	17,521
3,573,373	180,922	846,617	6,107	519,612	219,478	68,818	175,666	...	28,101	166,283	39,563	173,568	10,72,635	16,736
907,865	...	221,400	682	86,991	38,364	12,425	53,113	...	2,212	59,084	30,745	73,255	2,63,322	4,074
1,275,745	9,600	232,190	1,025	206,236	44,934	6,243	61,031	...	4,638	40,160	13,472	51,155	3,33,714	5,129
1,867,860	43,189	289,327	2,944	127,225	122,995	25,351	90,047	...	11,338	79,932	34,223	120,129	3,90,787	6,035
358,307	36,516	59,720	722	32,588	23,244	7,686	19,024	...	2,465	20,148	6,930	21,615	1,19,021	1,848
1,133,462	21,832	245,802	2,976	145,875	29,744	38,505	59,976	...	3,647	51,507	18,693	57,848	3,51,952	5,471
722,370	8,422	124,901	64	112,021	14,718	7,293	58,018	...	2,423	39,681	5,923	25,563	2,23,388	3,483
482,569	2,512	87,401	643	72,847	14,197	18,644	30,981	...	4,521	31,950	13,826	35,990	2,36,785	3,900
1,008,490	32,496	183,821	1,952	82,982	92,924	32,926	35,177	...	5,199	50,351	19,348	68,888	3,06,145	4,707
47,322,841	657,918	8,502,178	142,784	5,366,630	2,302,372	663,103	1,826,176	164	165,750	1,370,464	410,486	1,526,429	1,03,10,627	1,50,529
45,712,875	651,205	8,149,813	164,422	5,386,464	1,941,274	678,949	1,832,178	11,345	140,057	1,328,636	377,521	1,407,389	98,32,770	1,51,984

3-anna envelopes.

denominations of stamps owing to returns of number and value furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, not being yet completely adjusted.

• • • • •	1,03,10,627
• • • • •	91,06,357
• • • • •	11,14,270
• • • • •	12,40,190
• • • • •	90
• • • • •	114
• • • • •	116
• • • • •	12,40,548
• • • • •	1,26,258
• • • • •	11,14,270
• • • • •	1,59,529
• • • • •	1,42,455
• • • • •	17,044
• • • • •	19,380
• • • • •	2,375
• • • • •	17,044





## Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.						ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.						ARTICLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.											
	PAID.			UNPAID.			PAID.			UNPAID.			PAID.			UNPAID.								
	Money Orders.	Regis-tered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including News-papers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Total.	Money Orders.	Regis-tered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including News-papers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Total.	Money Orders.	Regis-tered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including News-papers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Total.			
Bengal . . .	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Bombay . . .	42,608	19,563	1,212,534	107,636	6,826	197,427	12,353	1,598,947	76,072	13,968	1,129,347	17,016	1,481	167,765	1,436	1,407,085	1,525	2,099	22,363	430	25,368	842	55,904	
Madras . . .	21,270	25,278	1,151,736	67,920	4,878	166,242	1,758	1,439,082	1,110	3,186	496,500	3,138	120	55,152	156	559,362	882	7,842	25,836	516	24,372	198	60,738	
N.W. Provinces and Oudh.*	63,478	135,809	1,968,981	105,717	13,823	400,158	10,897	2,698,863	9,382	30,045	987,421	23,543	591	181,304	2,910	1,235,196	7,410	35,529	48,688	2,428	1,752	73,811	1,021	170,639
Punjab . . .	283,684	106,328	2,067,444	55,310	15,600	834,324	9,186	3,372,076	127,008	37,008	1,470,102	19,952	2,334	709,304	5,670	2,371,378	8,778	7,854	23,616	926	366	59,496	78	101,114
Assam . . .	111,464	108,750	2,094,846	28,806	11,220	305,763	5,552	2,666,401	16,897	39,539	1,419,552	8,898	2,232	287,065	6,232	1,780,415	7,164	20,932	70,686	1,902	936	59,760	648	153,028
Bihar . . .	7,342	3,424	238,756	22,429	3,258	51,404	4,254	330,867	7,398	1,752	202,302	5,010	1,146	48,990	528	267,126	636	402	9,720	864	354	10,278	450	22,704
Burma . . .	49,584	13,692	423,336	29,592	3,174	184,896	3,060	707,334	37,374	8,148	365,820	6,528	540	209,700	744	628,854	2,526	1,524	9,438	1,422	174	23,262	168	38,514
Central Provinces .	5,664	10,308	315,360	42,348	4,908	249,588	9,354	637,530	19,176	8,526	271,986	8,334	1,410	166,566	3,258	479,256	380	954	6,330	1,038	222	26,676	978	36,528
Eastern Bengal . .	3,130	26,235	245,366	17,086	3,447	72,212	3,974	371,450	8,027	12,109	212,553	10,080	928	52,399	2,999	299,095	280	2,697	9,323	506	327	15,929	580	29,642
Rajputana . . .	11,430	5,004	538,824	20,886	3,204	50,898	3,288	633,534	33,288	3,864	519,588	6,246	600	54,966	1,392	619,944	504	1,146	4,572	468	102	7,128	210	14,130
Sind . . .	480	2,520	36,848	1,092	90	6,264	18	47,312	300	1,200	26,760	402	6	4,264	66	32,998	12	396	1,620	60	..	1,242	6	3,336
	14	101	3,522	65	10	65	..	3,777	37	25	3,871	31	4	60	1	4,029	..	5	45	2	3	18	1	74
Total of 1893-94 .	600,148	457,012	10,297,553	498,887	70,438	2,519,441	63,694	14,597,173	336,069	159,370	7,105,802	109,178	11,392	1,937,535	25,392	9,684,738	30,047	81,380	232,237	13,985	5,182	318,340	5,180	686,351
Total of 1892-93 .	567,914	444,188	9,568,504	508,650	63,457	2,555,880	55,749	13,764,342	336,454	145,341	6,499,580	101,669	8,637	1,987,078	15,307	9,094,066	29,496	76,815	208,463	14,432	4,919	326,104	4,115	664,346

\* The Oudh Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces from the 1st May 1893.

Appendix No. VIII.  
Statement showing the Offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Officials and established against them during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.  
[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

	NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.										NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED CASES OF DISHONESTY ON THE PART OF POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.		Total.
											Number of Legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	21	48
Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	20
Madras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	33	82
N.W. Provinces and Outh *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	7	53
Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	12	36
Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	11	16
Burma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	15
Central India	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	6
Central Provinces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Eastern Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	7
Rajputana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	6
Sind	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	9
Railway Mail Service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	28	32
											199	150	349
											176	106	282
											Total of 1893-94		
											Total of 1892-93		

NOTE.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 340 cases shown above, there were 56 cases in which offences were apparently established against postal officials, but in which no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.  
\* The Outh Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces from the 1st May 1893.

Appendix No. IX.  
Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other servants of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1893 and 1894.

	DIRECTOR-ATE.		OFFICE OF ACCOUNT.		BENGAL.		BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.*		PUNJAB.		ASSAM.		BIHAR.		BURMA.		CENTRAL INDIA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		EASTERN BENGAL.		RAJPUTANA.		SIND.		RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Branch Postmasters	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	67	68	786	830	2,385	2,473	1,886	1,994	1,568	1,638	2,501	1,335	1,404	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	
Postmen and other servants	33	37	64	64	411	411	712	787	919	866	408	426	443	210	222	210	216	37	36	25	27	280	286	131	112	103	96	62	64	186	185	583	572	
Village Postmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks, and Hooking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers, and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CONFINED OFFICERS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Signalers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Messengers and other servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	107	112	854	907	6,794	6,957	6,979	7,113	8,502	8,318	5,597	4,469	4,799	1,389	1,388	2,109	2,133	1,144	1,154	757	746	2,152	2,196	1,907	1,941	686	2,155	2,140	687	2,155	46,857	47,225		

\* The Outh Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces from the 1st May 1893.



## Appendix No. X.

*Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
<b>POSTAL SERVICE.</b>				
<i>Postage realised in Cash and Commission.*</i>				
Bengal . . . . .	7,99,165	8,21,253	22,088	...
Bombay . . . . .	4,39,128	4,41,051	1,923	...
Madras . . . . .	4,60,289	4,58,803	...	1,486
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	5,75,190	5,88,356	13,166	...
Punjab . . . . .	2,92,861	3,02,292	9,431	...
Assam . . . . .	1,00,219	1,15,989	15,770	...
Bihar . . . . .	2,23,753	2,35,439	11,686	...
Burma . . . . .	2,83,663	2,86,537	2,874	...
Central India . . . . .	61,016	66,321	5,305	...
Central Provinces . . . . .	1,74,987	1,79,107	4,120	...
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	1,55,083	1,69,163	14,080	...
Rajputana . . . . .	72,853	76,562	3,709	...
Sind . . . . .	80,727	85,465	4,738	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,18,934</b>	<b>38,26,338</b>	<b>1,08,890</b>	<b>1,486</b>
<i>Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.</i>				
Bengal (including Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue) . . . . .	17,05,933	18,36,202	1,30,269	...
Bombay . . . . .	19,66,294	21,43,468	1,77,174	...
Madras . . . . .	18,62,905	19,12,747	49,842	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	10,78,545	11,56,076	77,531	...
Punjab . . . . .	10,00,232	10,75,551	75,319	...
Assam . . . . .	2,43,383	2,61,786	18,403	...
Bihar . . . . .	3,24,047	3,52,229	28,182	...
Burma . . . . .	4,51,018	4,64,801	13,873	...
Central India . . . . .	1,13,546	1,19,593	6,047	...
Central Provinces . . . . .	3,45,772	3,51,164	5,392	...
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	1,98,187	2,23,530	25,343	...
Rajputana . . . . .	2,43,126	2,35,678	...	7,448
Sind . . . . .	2,64,989	3,03,641	38,652	...
	97,97,977	1,04,36,556	6,46,027	7,448
<b>Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue</b>	<b>11,31,103</b>	<b>12,40,199</b>	<b>1,09,096</b>	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,66,874</b>	<b>91,96,357</b>	<b>5,36,931</b>	<b>7,448</b>
<b>Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps</b>	<b>1,35,683</b>	<b>1,42,485</b>	<b>6,802</b>	...
<b>NET TOTAL</b>	<b>85,31,191</b>	<b>90,53,872</b>	<b>5,30,129</b>	<b>7,448</b>
<i>Sale of Service Postage Stamps.</i>				
Bengal . . . . .	2,81,653	2,90,213	8,560	...
Bombay . . . . .	4,19,731	4,17,248	...	2,483
Madras . . . . .	3,89,802	4,02,515	12,713	...

\* This includes—

(a) Commission realised on issue of Money Orders and other Money Order receipts.

(b) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.

(c) Postage on privileged publications.

## Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
<b>POSTAL SERVICE—contd.</b>				
<i>Sale of Service Postage Stamps—contd.</i>				
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,65,667	2,70,052	4,385	...
Punjab	4,77,790	5,000,57	22,267	...
Assam	34,630	38,148	3,518	...
Bihar	53,092	55,222	2,130	...
Burma	1,02,034	1,05,384	3,350	...
Central India	13,070	14,179	1,109	...
Central Provinces	91,355	95,267	3,912	...
Eastern Bengal	29,843	30,451	608	...
Rajputana	19,260	20,163	903	...
Sind	78,277	83,804	5,527	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,56,204</b>	<b>23,22,703</b>	<b>68,982</b>	<b>2,483</b>
<i>Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.</i>				
Bombay	84,012	73,250	...	10,762
<i>Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.</i>				
Bombay	17,656	24,980	7,324	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,01,668</b>	<b>98,230</b>	<b>7,324</b>	<b>10,762</b>
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Bengal	20,733	24,665	3,932	...
Bombay	6,899	6,538	...	...
Madras	5,905	8,813	2,908	361
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,413	10,379	...	...
Punjab	3,110	15,164	12,054	9,034
Assam	1,090	1,116	26	...
Bihar	968	1,401	433	...
Burma	3,748	4,442	694	...
Central India	503	522	19	...
Central Provinces	1,619	1,334	...	...
Eastern Bengal	527	424	...	285
Rajputana	1,071	4,538	...	103
Sind	960	1,108	3,467	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,546</b>	<b>80,444</b>	<b>23,681</b>	<b>9,783</b>
<b>TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.</b>				
Bengal	28,07,484	29,72,333	1,64,849	...
Bombay	29,33,720	31,06,535	1,72,815	...
Madras	27,18,901	27,82,878	63,977	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,38,815	20,24,863	86,048	...
Punjab	17,73,993	18,93,064	1,19,071	...
Assam	3,79,322	4,17,039	37,717	...
Bihar	6,01,860	6,44,291	42,431	...
Burma	8,40,463	8,61,254	20,791	...
Central India	1,88,135	2,00,615	12,480	...
Central Provinces	6,13,733	6,26,872	13,139	...
Eastern Bengal	3,83,640	4,23,568	39,928	...



## Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1852-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
<b>TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE—concl'd.</b>				
Rajputana . . . . .	3,36,310	3,36,941	631	...
Sind . . . . .	4,24,953	4,74,018	49,065	...
	1,59,41,329	1,67,64,271	8,22,942	...
<i>Deduct—</i> Telegraph Message Revenue collected in stamps . . . . .	11,31,103	12,40,199	1,09,096	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,48,10,226	1,55,24,072	7,13,846	...
<i>Deduct—</i> Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps . . . . .	1,35,683	1,42,485	6,802	...
<b>NET TOTAL</b>	1,46,74,543	1,53,81,587	7,07,044	...
<b>DEDUCT—Amount due to the London Post Office:</b>				
Bombay . . . . .	2,49,106	2,43,038	...	6,068
<i>Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.</i>				
Bombay . . . . .	14,935	35,251	20,316	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,64,041	2,78,289	20,316	6,068
<b>Net Amount.</b>				
Bengal . . . . .	28,07,484	29,72,333	1,64,849	...
Bombay . . . . .	26,60,679	28,28,246	1,58,567	...
Madras . . . . .	27,18,901	27,82,878	63,977	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	19,38,815	20,24,863	86,048	...
Punjab . . . . .	17,73,993	18,93,064	1,19,071	...
Assam . . . . .	3,79,322	4,17,039	37,717	...
Bihar . . . . .	6,01,860	6,41,291	42,431	...
Burma . . . . .	8,40,463	8,61,254	20,791	...
Central India . . . . .	1,88,135	2,00,615	12,480	...
Central Provinces . . . . .	6,13,733	6,26,872	13,139	...
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	3,83,640	4,23,568	39,928	...
Rajputana . . . . .	3,36,310	3,36,941	631	...
Sind . . . . .	4,24,953	4,74,018	49,065	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,56,77,288	1,64,85,982	8,08,694	...
<i>Deduct—</i> Telegraph Message Revenue collected in stamps . . . . .	11,31,103	12,40,199	1,09,096	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,45,46,185	1,52,45,783	6,99,598	...
<i>Deduct—</i> Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps . . . . .	1,35,683	1,42,485	6,802	...
<b>NET AMOUNT</b>	1,44,10,502	1,51,03,298	6,92,796	...

## Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
<b>NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.</b>				
<i>Bullock Train.</i>				
Punjab . . . . .	96,185	73,773	...	22,412
<i>Passenger Service.</i>				
Bengal . . . . .	407	458	51	...
Punjab . . . . .	1,58,204	1,68,162	9,958	...
Burma . . . . .	231	298	67	...
Central Provinces . . . . .	12	12	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,58,854</b>	<b>1,68,930</b>	<b>10,076</b>	<b>...</b>
<i>Contributions from Native States.</i>				
Bengal . . . . .	...	144	144	...
Madras . . . . .	60	60	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	6,000	6,000	...	...
Assam . . . . .	75	...	...	...
Central India . . . . .	5,160	5,160	...	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,295</b>	<b>11,364</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.</b>				
Bengal . . . . .	407	602	195	...
Madras . . . . .	60	60	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	2,60,389	2,47,935	...	12,454
Assam . . . . .	75	...	...	75
Burma . . . . .	231	298	67	...
Central India . . . . .	5,160	5,160	...	...
Central Provinces . . . . .	12	12	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,66,334</b>	<b>2,54,067</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>12,529</b>



## Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE.	R	R	R	R
<i>Fixed Establishment and Charges.</i>				
Director General of the Post Office . . . . .	1,27,295	1,52,836	25,541	...
Comptroller, Post Office . . . . .	4,21,258	4,39,742	18,484	...
Bengal . . . . .	11,36,670	11,67,014	30,344	...
Bombay . . . . .	12,33,389	12,57,909	24,520	...
Madras . . . . .	10,21,399	10,14,864	...	6,535
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	8,77,533	8,79,554	2,021	...
Punjab . . . . .	6,38,803	6,78,768	39,965	...
Assam . . . . .	2,57,949	2,52,426	...	5,523
Bihar . . . . .	3,23,988	3,28,946	4,958	...
Burma . . . . .	4,33,337	4,54,807	21,470	...
Central India . . . . .	1,07,540	1,09,690	2,150	...
Central Provinces . . . . .	3,24,961	3,29,814	4,853	...
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	2,56,661	2,64,993	8,332	...
Rajputana . . . . .	1,97,794	2,04,698	6,904	...
Sind . . . . .	1,58,117	1,60,736	2,619	...
Railway Mail Service . . . . .	8,11,916	7,96,892	...	15,024
TOTAL . . . . .	83,28,610	84,93,689	1,92,161	27,082
<i>Miscellaneous and Contingencies.</i>				
Director General of the Post Office . . . . .	27,217	31,547	4,330	...
Comptroller, Post Office . . . . .	14,732	14,319	...	413
Law Charges . . . . .	380	—88	...	...
Payments to State Railway . . . . .	380	400	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railway . . . . .	10,260	10,260	...	3,309
Compensation for loss of insured parcels . . . . .	255	8	...	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent . . . . .	63,090	64,979	...	...
Other Charges . . . . .	1,88,786	1,84,283	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railway . . . . .	6,448	12,732	...	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels . . . . .	779	2,227	...	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent . . . . .	71,403	72,318	22,635	...
Exchange on Continental Money Orders . . . . .	750	...	...	...
Other Charges . . . . .	1,23,421	1,38,150	...	...
Law Charges . . . . .	58	92	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railway . . . . .	413	...	...	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels . . . . .	2,369	530	...	950
Fixed Stationery and Rent . . . . .	53,561	57,952	...	...
Other Charges . . . . .	1,05,689	1,02,566	...	...
Law Charges . . . . .	214	20	...	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels . . . . .	336	400	15,509	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent . . . . .	45,018	48,746	...	...
Other Charges . . . . .	90,603	1,02,514	...	...
Law Charges . . . . .	5	7	...	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels . . . . .	665	...	13,586	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent . . . . .	30,568	34,462	...	...
Other Charges . . . . .	81,778	92,133	...	...
Law Charges . . . . .	3	2	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railway . . . . .	4,812	4,900	...	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels . . . . .	90	...	2,142	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent . . . . .	6,624	6,921	...	...
Other Charges . . . . .	27,398	29,246	...	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels . . . . .	—105	...	...	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent . . . . .	20,038	20,925	2,361	...
Other Charges . . . . .	22,603	23,972	...	...





## Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.		1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—contd.					
Stationery and Printing—contd.					
PUNJAB	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,289	1,328	280	...
	Printing at Private Presses	250	510		
	Other Charges	38	19		
ASSAM	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	142	381	...	145
	Printing at Private Presses	1,115	731		
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	348	259		
BIHAR	Printing at Private Presses	484	493	...	86
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	871	814		
	Printing at Government Presses	2,478	2,738		
CENTRAL INDIA	Printing at Private Presses	2	...	201	...
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	196	...		
	Printing at Private Presses	553	367		
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	264	1,510	1,240	382
	Printing at Private Presses	357	372		
	Other Charges	21	...		
EASTERN BENGAL	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	469	518	38	...
	Printing at Private Presses	572	561		
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	175	61	46	...
AJPUTANA	Printing at Private Presses	95	255		
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	255	230		
IND	Printing at Private Presses	394	491	72	...
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	19,373	5,809		
	Printing at Government Presses	108	...		
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE	Printing at Private Presses	27,703	8,392	...	32,983
	duct—Proportion debitable to the Telegraph Department	3,55,211	4,25,977		
		15,980	16,182		
TOTAL		3,39,231	4,09,795	1,05,515	34,951
Rail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).					
Bengal		4,466	4,600	134	...
		40,505	37,803	...	2,702
		15,946	20,877	4,931	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh		38,177	35,388	...	2,789
		1,34,431	1,09,779	...	24,652
		5,384	12,384	7,000	...
Bihar		541	498	...	43
		8,283	7,277	...	1,006
		6,321	6,456	...	...
Central India		22,042	23,991	1,949	...
		3,485	4,201	716	...
					...
TOTAL		2,79,581	2,63,254	14,865	31,192

## Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
<b>POSTAL SERVICE—contd.</b>				
<i>Bounty Money.</i>				
Bombay . . . . .	2,857	2,937	80	...
Madras . . . . .	8,062	8,389	327	...
Burma . . . . .	683	1,078	395	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,602</b>	<b>12,404</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>...</b>
<i>Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.</i>				
Bengal . . . . .	9,668	9,976	308	...
Bombay . . . . .	255	503	248	...
Madras . . . . .	320	698	378	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	1,560	1,311	...	249
Punjab . . . . .	—43	42	85	...
Assam . . . . .	1,694	2,171	477	...
Bihar . . . . .	702	970	268	...
Burma . . . . .	728	1,088	360	...
Central India . . . . .	27	171	144	...
Central Provinces . . . . .	325	692	367	...
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	4,276	3,594	...	682
Rajputana . . . . .	66	33	...	33
Sind . . . . .	80	97	17	...
Railway Mail Service . . . . .	109	1,560	1,451	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,767</b>	<b>22,906</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>964</b>
<b>TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.</b>				
Director General of the Post Office . . . . .	1,54,512	1,84,383	29,871	...
Comptroller, Post Office . . . . .	4,35,990	4,54,061	18,071	...
Bengal . . . . .	15,92,239	16,89,400	97,161	...
Bombay . . . . .	15,18,363	15,63,822	45,459	...
Madras . . . . .	12,18,896	12,15,686	...	3,210
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	11,23,181	11,71,151	47,970	...
Punjab . . . . .	8,87,784	9,17,048	29,264	...
Assam . . . . .	3,05,211	3,09,162	3,951	...
Bihar . . . . .	3,68,599	3,76,063	7,464	...
Burma . . . . .	5,67,179	6,20,481	53,302	...
Central India . . . . .	1,27,744	1,28,748	1,004	...
Central Provinces . . . . .	4,03,591	4,15,292	11,701	...
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	3,00,610	3,05,410	4,800	...
Rajputana . . . . .	2,27,746	2,34,613	6,867	...
Sind . . . . .	1,85,442	1,88,536	3,094	...
Railway Mail Service . . . . .	20,20,118	18,78,217	...	1,41,901
<b>Deduct—Printing Charges debitable to the Telegraph Department</b>	<b>1,14,37,205</b>	<b>1,16,52,073</b>	<b>3,59,979</b>	<b>1,45,111</b>
	<b>15,980</b>	<b>16,182</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,14,21,225</b>	<b>1,16,35,891</b>	<b>3,59,777</b>	<b>1,45,111</b>
<b>NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.</b>				
<i>Bullock Train and Passenger Service.</i>				
Bengal . . . . .	407	458	51	...
Punjab . . . . .	2,54,389	2,41,935	...	12,454
Burma . . . . .	231	298	67	...
Central Provinces . . . . .	12	12	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,55,039</b>	<b>2,42,703</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>12,454</b>



## Appendix No. X—concluded.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
<b>NON-POSTAL BRANCHES—contd.</b>				
<i>Subsidy Payments.</i>				
British India Steam Navigation Company (Bengal)	5,04,000	5,04,000	...	...
River Steam Company and Ferries in Bengal	5,012	5,063	51	...
India General Steam Navigation Company for service between Narainganj and Silchar (Bengal)	11,666	9,166	...	...
India General Steam Navigation Company for service between Narainganj and Silchar (Assam)	2,500		...	5,000
Bengal Central Flotilla Company (Bengal)	2,196		...	...
Ditto ditto (Eastern Bengal)	1,140	1,200	60	...
River Steam Navigation Company for service between Jatrappur and Dibrugarh (Bengal)	...	29,355	3,355	...
River Steam Navigation Company for service between Jatrappur and Dibrugarh (Assam)	28,500	2,500		...
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	48,000	48,000		...
Tigris and Euphrates Navigation Company (Bombay)	54,000	18,000	...	36,000
Steam Service between Goa and Bombay	7,755	7,355	...	400
Subsidy to Ceylon Government (Madras)	1,625	1,500	...	125
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,66,394	6,28,335	3,466	41,525
<b>TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.</b>				
Bengal	5,23,281	5,50,238	26,957	...
Bombay	61,755	25,355	...	36,400
Madras	1,625	1,500	...	125
Punjab	2,54,389	2,41,935	...	12,454
Assam	31,000	2,500	...	28,500
Burma	48,231	48,298	67	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Eastern Bengal	1,140	1,200	60	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,21,433	8,71,038	27,084	77,479

## Appendix

## Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R	R
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.				
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc. . . . .	12,28,488	12,07,913		
Cash realised on privileged Newspapers . . . . .	2,80,150	2,73,328		
Receipts on account of Money Orders . . . . .	22,14,401	23,49,633		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders . . . . .	1,717	2,377		
	37,24,756	38,33,251		
DEDUCT—				
Refund of Postage Collections . . . . .	5,822	6,913		
			37,18,934	38,26,338
<i>Sale of Postage Stamps, Ordinary (gross value) . . . . .</i>	...	...	86,66,874	91,96,357
<i>Ditto ditto Service " . . . . .</i>	...	...	22,56,204	23,22,703
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., sale of waste paper, etc).—</i>				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets . . . . .	9,032	9,495		
Other petty receipts . . . . .	58,491	71,930		
	67,523	81,425		
DEDUCT—				
Refund of Window Delivery Tickets . . . . .	12	12		
Refund of petty receipts . . . . .	965	969		
	977	981	66,546	80,444
			1,47,08,558	1,54,25,842
DEDUCT—				
<i>Amount of Foreign Postage due to London . . . . .</i>	1,65,094	1,69,788		
<i>Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administra-     tions . . . . .</i>	—2,721	10,271	1,62,373	1,80,050
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	1,45,46,185	1,52,45,783



## No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

POST OFFICE EXPENDITURE.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.		R	R	R	R
<i>Salaries and Establishments.</i>					
CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA.	Director General's Office, Salaries	82,058	1,00,621		
	Establishment				
	Comptroller's Office, Salaries	45,237	52,215		
	Establishment	33,154	35,941		
PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES.	Postmasters General, Deputy Post- masters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries	3,88,104	4,03,801		
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintend- ents and Inspectors, Salaries	2,06,637	2,20,873		
	Establishment	7,26,565	7,36,494		
	Road Establishment	57,70,408	58,67,457		
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Ferry Establishment	9,86,906	9,88,299		
	Boat Establishment	2,209	2,718		
	Railway Charges	24,047	23,981		
		5,859	5,045		
STATIONERY AND PRINTING	Printing Establishment	42,896	41,106		
POST OFFICE, MISCELLANEOUS	Aligarh Workshop Establishment	14,530	15,138		
				83,28,610	84,93,689
CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA.	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—				
	Temporary Estab- lishment	160	731		
	Director Gene- ral's Office. Office Expenses	12,925	13,112		
	Travelling Expenses	7,877	11,511		
PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES.	Hill Journey Allow- ances	6,255	6,193		
	Comptroller's				
	Temporary Estab- lishment	440	1,091		
	Office Expenses	9,403	8,400		
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Travelling Expenses	4,889	4,829		
	Experimental and Temporary Estab- lishment	24,179	24,257		
	Office Expenses	8,43,503	8,74,460		
	Travelling Expenses	3,82,602	4,20,803		
STATIONERY AND PRINTING	Construction and repair of Post Offices	19,767	22,906		
	Road Establishment, Temporary	5,033	5,462		
	Ferry ditto, ditto	436	237		
	Contingent Road Charges	49,016	65,428		
POST OFFICE, MISCELLANEOUS.	Payments to P. and O. Company	6,318	5,926		
	Boat Contingencies	3,814	1,917		
	Special Train Hire	63,110	75,313		
	Payments to State Railways	8,24,125	7,51,735		
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,61,189	1,45,356		
	Printing, Miscellaneous	3,39,231	4,09,795		
	Aligarh Workshop Charges	570	883		
	Other Miscellaneous Charges	35,840	16,199		
DISCOUNT ON SALE OF ORDINARY STAMPS.	Loss by Exchange on Overland Con- tinental Money Orders.	750	...		
				28,01,432	28,66,544
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Mail Cart (after deducting Pas- senger Van Service).	4,38,435	4,32,184		
	Mail Cart Establish- ment and Charges	1,58,854	1,68,930		
	Deduct—Mail Cart and Passenger Service				
				2,79,581	2,63,254
DISCOUNT ON SALE OF ORDINARY STAMPS.	Bounty Money	...	...	11,602	12,404
	Discount on sale of ordinary stamps	...	...	1,35,683	1,42,485
TOTAL		...	...	1,15,56,908	1,17,78,376

## Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R	R
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
<i>Bullock Train Collections</i> . . . . .	96,187	73,936	...	...
DEDUCT—Refund of ditto . . . . .	2	163	96,185	73,773
<i>Mail Cart, Parcel Van, and Passenger Service</i> . . . .	1,58,854	1,68,930	...	...
Contribution from Native States . . . . .	11,295	11,364	1,70,149	1,80,294
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	2,66,334	2,54,067
III.—RECEIPTS NOT SHOWN IN POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS, BUT CREDITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.				
District Post collections, including Zemindary Dāk receipts in Bengal . . . . .	...	...	76,108	76,121
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	1,48,88,627	1,55,75,971



No. XI—concl'd.

Postal Department during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94—concl'd.

POST OFFICE EXPENDITURE.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		R	R	R	R
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Bullock Train Establishment and Charges	...	...	2,55,039	2,42,703
	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	...	6,66,394	6,28,335
	Subsidy to B. I. S. N. and other Companies	...	...	9,21,433	8,71,038
TOTAL		...	...	9,21,433	8,71,038
III.—CHARGES NOT DEALT WITH IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT, BUT DEBITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.					
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Daks in Bengal		...	...	11,75,134	12,17,660
Stores from England		...	...	3,57,580	4,25,180
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury		...	...	5,99,000	6,14,750
Exchange on Charges in England		...	...	5,75,500	6,75,810
TOTAL		...	...	27,07,214	29,33,400
GRAND TOTAL		...	...	1,51,85,555	1,55,82,814

## Appendix

## Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, Net Revenue, etc.,

[NOTE.—The figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	POSTAL TABLES AT THE OF EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, etc.									Post Offices.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,89,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,05,456	32,11,186	15,09,524	20,44,501	2,66,085	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,494	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,004	...	810
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	33,20,022	14,20,009	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,260	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,820	62,260	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	922
1862-63	18,93,080	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64	31,00,107	35,68,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,05,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	38,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,20,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68	25,44,261	23,09,839	15,32,951	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,566	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	41,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,639
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	50,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,089	2,83,420	7,83,427	31'86	3,006
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,662	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31'23	3,178
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31'23	3,408
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30'07	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30'71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,910	12,89,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,167	7,16,669	29'33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26'62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24'86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28'74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,629	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35'17	4,819
1882-83	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,207	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36'24	5,310
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35'64	5,879
1884-85	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,295	35'07	6,488
1885-86	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24'86	6,849
1886-87	65,06,849	17,49,152	28,12,035	86,791	1,13,44,827	1,10,82,590	93,33,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93,463	24'98	7,097
1887-88	70,85,553	18,11,058	29,68,076	82,914	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,03,787	25'02	7,263
1888-89	73,88,092	18,98,749	31,66,829	1,33,102	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,06,235	99,39,673	23,65,331	4,66,582	25'43	7,533
1889-90	75,39,968	19,51,452	32,31,025	78,977	1,28,01,422	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,113	1,06,661	25'39	8,103
1890-91	80,08,707	20,35,436	35,34,333	75,790	1,36,54,266	1,34,95,888	1,14,60,452	1,06,34,219	28,61,669	8,26,233	26'02	8,394
1891-92	81,05,385	21,33,510	36,60,171	86,618	1,40,75,685	1,39,98,199	1,18,64,689	1,13,60,551	26,37,048	5,04,138	26'16	8,617
1892-93	85,31,191	22,55,204	37,18,914	66,546	1,45,72,875	1,44,10,502	1,21,54,298	1,14,21,225	29,89,277	7,33,073	26'63	8,832
1893-94	90,53,672	23,22,703	38,26,338	80,444	1,52,83,357	1,51,03,298	1,27,80,595	1,16,35,891	31,67,407	11,41,704	25'16	8,978

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting discount to vendors.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc.) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 tolahs (about 4 oz.)

Column 4.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence mentioned in the note regarding Column 3.



## No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1893-94.

on account of conveyance of passengers or of any of the non-postal branches of the administration.]

RECEIVED OPEN END YEAR.	POSTAL LINES.						TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.						ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	EUROPEAN LETTERS.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., Ltd., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
Letter boxes, [in addition to those at post office.]	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, etc.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer services, sea and river.	Total mileage.	Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Three digits omitted in these columns.						19,473					
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	...	29,618					
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	...	33,286					
...	...	No information available for this year.						33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302					
...	...	273	5,798	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	...	43,441					
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	...	52,038					
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	...	48,733					
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	...	48,490					
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	...	47,459					
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	...	49,702					
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	...	52,462					
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	...	56,968					
...	...	3,275	4,957	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	...	60,913					
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,076	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	...	59,849					
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	...	69,154					
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	...	75,987					
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	...	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	69,156
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	68,110
3,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	...	109,235	1,035,440	*94	542	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	...	...	116,119	922,001	*79	610	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	...	119,470	781,487	*66	633	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	...	122,541	691,261	*56	644	(a) 2,678,592	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,138	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	...	...	128,826	667,170	*51	683	(a) 2,626,264	70,749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	...	131,899	635,901	*48	...	(a) 2,862,213	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	...	142,977	658,068	*46	...	(a) 3,021,980	88,160
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	...	158,666	672,108	*43	...	(a) 2,797,421	71,051
7,190	3,248	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	*36	...	(a) 3,243,047	70,000	
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,596	186,620	578,606	*31	...	(a) 3,272,030	70,000	
8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,805	14,520	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	*29	...	(a) 3,335,127	70,000	
8,731	4,039	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,333	639,399	*29	...	(a) 3,531,071	70,000	
9,056	4,253	11,862	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,242	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	*28	...	(a) 3,668,270	68,000	
9,386	4,455	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,683	64,055	225,811	21,607	1,580	5,752	4,821	259,571	708,817	*27	...	(a) 3,752,148	68,000	
9,704	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,483	66,960	238,692	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,362	*26	...	(a) 4,411,729	68,000	
10,067	3,297	15,073	3,976	36,539	12,438	68,026	254,491	22,696	1,798	8,102	6,737	293,224	718,170	*24	...	(a) 4,416,392	50,000	
11,093	3,690	15,720	3,980	39,189	12,224	71,113	271,359	23,287	1,882	8,701	6,759	311,088	776,602	*24	...	(a) 4,653,910	40,000	
11,999	3,707	16,514	4,826	41,476	12,277	74,393	280,741	24,935	1,902	10,375	7,326	325,279	759,703	*23	...	(a) 4,771,870	45,000	
12,848	3,757	17,196	4,192	44,019	12,321	77,728	300,620	25,910	2,109	10,711	7,783	347,133	775,377	*22	...	(b) 3,976,354	59,900	
13,292	3,837	17,540	4,650	45,732	12,550	80,472	311,014	26,638	2,170	12,149	8,238	360,209	717,568	*19	...	(b) 4,252,499	60,600	
13,875	3,970	18,099	4,859	44,805	12,603	80,366	326,862	26,364	2,339	14,703	8,755	379,023	769,526	*20	...	(b) 4,376,445	60,600	

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

(b) Revised so as to show the number of articles exchanged with the United Kingdom instead of the number of postage rates.

\* Including post cards from 1879-80.

† 1,712 miles of lines under this head have in 1881-82 been included in column 16.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA DURING  
THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 518 A., dated Calcutta, the 30th January 1895.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the operations of the Savings Banks in India for the year 1893-94 and annexed statements.

ORDERED—That the Report and the statements be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

STEPHEN JACOB,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 25, dated Calcutta, the 8th January 1895.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the operations of the Savings Banks in India during the year 1893-94.

The Banks which are open to the public are the Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks. In addition to these there are certain Service Institutions, *vis.*, (1) The State Railway Provident Institution, (2) the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, and (3) the Military Banks. The first of these is open to non-pensionable employes of the State Railways, the second is for members of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, and the last for Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of British Regiments.

I enclose the usual Statements marked I to VII, containing the accounts and statistics for the year.

The principal features of the returns are shown in the following table, which also compares them with those of the previous year :—

DESCRIPTION OF BANKS.	BANKS.		DEPOSITORS.		INTEREST EARNED.		BALANCE.		NOMINAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.		AVERAGE OF DEPOSITOR'S BALANCE.	
	Num-ber.	Increase+ or De-crease - over previous year.	Num-ber.	Increase+ or De-crease - over previous year.	Amount.	Increase+ or De-crease - over previous year.	Amount.	Increase+ or De-crease - over previous year.	Balance of Government Promissory Notes held for depositors.	Net pur-chased or received+ sold or returned - during the year.	Amount.	Increase+ or De-crease -.
Presidency, Calcutta . . .	1	...	10,823	-145	91,605	+1,987	24,88,355	-76,626	44,200	+14,000	239	-4
„ Madras . . .	1	...	2,618	-59	17,293	-1,094	4,88,010	-57,000	22,500	+4,500	180	-6
„ Bombay . . .	1	...	25,714	...	2,91,238	+6,918	78,54,162	-1,10,039	6,400	-3,500	305	-4
Railway . . . . .	11	+1	14,875	+760	1,91,619	+19,401	56,84,024	+6,66,400	...	...	382	+27
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund . . . . .	1	...	658	+35	94,893	+11,167	25,89,817	+2,87,353	...	...	3,935	+240
Military . . . . .	171	-1	15,920	+2,673	50,791	+2,402	14,61,719	+2,98,074	...	...	91	+4
Post Office . . . . .	6,358	-50	574,050	+53,083	29,34,960	+2,40,867	8,26,57,319	+44,69,592	4,50,300	+52,000	143	-7
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>6,544</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>644,658</b>	<b>+56,307</b>	<b>36,72,399</b>	<b>+2,81,648</b>	<b>10,32,24,306</b>	<b>+54,77,754</b>	<b>5,23,400</b>	<b>+67,900</b>		



The statement shows that on the 31st March 1894 there were 6,544 Government Savings Banks in India, containing 644,658 accounts, which earned from Government ₹36,72,399 in the shape of interest and possessed balances at their credit, aggregating ₹10,32,24,306, exclusive of Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹5,23,400 held on behalf of depositors. There has been an increase during the year of 56,307 in the number of depositors, ₹2,81,648 in interest, and ₹54,77,754 in the balance as compared with 1892-93.

As the detailed report on the working of the Post Office Banks has been submitted by the Director General of the Post Office, it is only necessary here to make some observations in respect of the other Banks.

The tendency which has been before observable in Calcutta and Madras to prefer the Post Office Savings Banks to the Presidency Savings Banks is again apparent in the year under report. In Bombay the number of depositors has ceased to increase and is stationary, but the amount deposited has decreased considerably, indicating perhaps that the Post Office Savings Bank is about to be preferred there also.

The Military Banks show a great increase both in the number of accounts and balance.

The balances of the Service Institutions continue gradually to increase and now amount to ₹82,74,741, while the balances of the Savings Banks proper, including the Military Savings Banks, aggregate ₹9,49,49,565, showing an increase of 45 lakhs during the year of money deposited with Government at call. The effect of the reduction in the rate of interest in Government Promissory Notes will naturally be to make over Savings Banks deposits increase most rapidly in future than they have in the past, and to discourage the investment of deposits in Government paper.

My ledgers relating to the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund have been agreed with the amounts kept by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, but the Finance and Revenue account are not finally closed, and the figures for the year 1893-94 are subject to revision.

## Statement I.

*Number of Working Banks and of the Depositors therein on the 31st March 1894.*

BANKS.	NUMBER OF WORKING BANKS.		NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in number of Depositors.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS PER BANK	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—							
Presidency Banks—							
Calcutta . . . . .	1	1	10,968	10,823	—145	...	...
Madras . . . . .	1	1	2,717	2,618	—99	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	1	1	25,714	25,714	...	...	...
Post Office Banks . . . . .	6,408	6,358	520,967	574,050	+53,083	81	90
TOTAL . . . . .	6,411	6,361	560,366	613,205	+52,839	...	...
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—							
State Railway Provident Institutions . . . . .	110	111	14,115	14,875	+760	1,411	1,352
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund . . . . .	1	1	623	658	+35	...	...
Military Banks . . . . .	172	171	13,247	15,920	+2,673	77	93
TOTAL . . . . .	183	183	27,985	31,453	+3,468	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	6,594	6,544	588,351	644,658	+56,307	...	...

*Number of Depositors in the several classes of Banks from 1882-83 to 1893-94.*

BANKS.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
<b>BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—</b>												
<b>Presidency Banks—</b>												
Calcutta . . . . .	11,850	11,912	12,016	11,546	11,155	10,881	10,931	10,862	11,065	11,062	10,968	10,823
Madras . . . . .	10,997	10,826	10,267	9,386	3,358	3,152	3,091	2,975	2,901	2,959	2,717	2,618
Bombay . . . . .	43,145	46,120	48,535	48,428	26,700	25,061	25,230	25,062	25,008	25,124	25,714	25,714
Post Office Banks	39,121	84,848	122,599	155,009	219,010	261,157	311,001	358,272	408,544	463,453	520,967	574,050
District Banks . . . . .	21,972	22,661	23,695	10,618	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>127,085</b>	<b>176,367</b>	<b>217,112</b>	<b>234,987</b>	<b>260,391</b>	<b>300,251</b>	<b>350,253</b>	<b>397,171</b>	<b>447,518</b>	<b>502,598</b>	<b>560,366</b>	<b>613,205</b>
<b>SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—</b>												
State Railway Provident Institutions	6,956	6,625	8,972	11,638	12,168	12,848	14,372	14,598	14,151	13,605	14,115	14,875
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund . . . . .	...	...	233	313	380	465	500	532	559	599	623	658
Military Banks . . . . .	13,557	20,447	16,100	15,518	16,151	18,303	18,142	19,504	13,101	11,950	13,247	15,920
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>20,513</b>	<b>27,072</b>	<b>25,305</b>	<b>27,469</b>	<b>28,699</b>	<b>31,616</b>	<b>33,014</b>	<b>34,634</b>	<b>27,811</b>	<b>26,154</b>	<b>27,985</b>	<b>31,453</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>147,598</b>	<b>203,439</b>	<b>242,417</b>	<b>262,456</b>	<b>289,090</b>	<b>331,867</b>	<b>383,267</b>	<b>431,805</b>	<b>475,329</b>	<b>528,752</b>	<b>588,351</b>	<b>644,658</b>



*Deposits (including Interest), Withdrawals and Balances in the several classes of Savings Banks from 1860-61 to 1893-94 (in thousands of Rupees)*  
*as entered in the Finance and Revenue Accounts.*

Years.	DEPOSITS.						WITHDRAWALS.						BALANCE.					
	PRESIDENCY BANKS.			DISTRICT BANKS.			PRESIDENCY BANKS.			DISTRICT BANKS.			PRESIDENCY BANKS.			DISTRICT BANKS.		
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
1860-61.	8.19	7.52	69	...	...	...	32.76	6.40	8.69	3.64	...	...	31.19	8.57	12.19	16.23	...	25.38*
1861-62.	7.00	7.01	5.73	...	...	...	33.45	7.02	6.82	5.27	...	...	34.91	8.55	12.38	16.69	...	23.29
1862-63.	8.26	6.25	2.25	...	...	...	32.55	6.74	5.97	...	...	...	27.82	10.07	12.66	18.94	...	23.97
1863-64.	7.27	4.34	...	...	...	...	24.75	8.09	4.87	93	...	...	26.18	9.25	12.13	18.01	...	24.82
1864-65.	6.85	4.36	7.25	...	...	...	33.63	7.19	4.91	6.59	...	...	36.23	8.91	11.58	18.67	...	22.45
1865-66.	8.21	5.02	9.02	...	...	...	38.04	7.61	4.20	6.36	...	...	36.27	9.51	12.40	21.33	...	20.14
1866-67.	11.20	6.18	14.35	...	...	...	44.44	8.83	4.76	5.84	...	...	33.78	11.88	13.82	29.84	...	18.30
1867-68.	15.58	7.40	13.21	...	...	...	54.91	10.70	5.58	8.12	...	...	40.73	16.76	15.64	34.93	...	20.89
1868-69.	21.92	8.96	14.97	...	...	...	64.36	14.65	6.82	11.51	...	...	51.45	24.03	17.78	38.39	...	20.93
1869-70.	22.95	9.58	16.89	...	...	...	66.50	20.40	8.63	12.85	...	...	59.53	26.58	18.73	42.43	...	20.36
1870-71.	22.39	9.02	19.79	1.76	...	...	67.41	19.82	8.94	13.96	...	...	60.51	29.13	18.81	48.26	...	17.30
1871-72.	24.01	10.41	21.74	4.22	...	...	75.04	21.48	8.13	15.21	1.62	...	69.90	31.68	21.09	54.79	...	18.50
1872-73.	27.61	10.91	28.90	5.95	...	...	89.90	23.28	9.20	16.44	2.60	...	91.86	36.01	22.80	67.25	...	20.79
1873-74.	25.97	13.07	34.20	7.99	...	...	117.73	27.88	12.81	32.38	3.90	...	91.86	34.40	23.06	89.07	...	22.40
1874-75.	13.30	9.23	22.32	10.33	...	...	73.09	17.43	9.62	22.79	5.51	...	72.10	27.91	23.43	93.86	...	23.56
1875-76.	12.45	8.69	23.23	10.95	...	...	73.75	14.51	7.93	17.97	6.54	...	65.34	29.97	23.43	93.86	...	23.60
1876-77.	12.29	8.93	21.87	11.27	...	...	71.79	13.56	8.80	19.70	7.85	...	67.72	26.64	23.56	96.93	...	23.22
1877-78.	11.48	9.04	19.02	14.98	...	...	72.56	12.55	8.22	23.72	11.44	...	73.64	25.57	24.38	91.33	...	23.55
1878-79.	10.70	8.90	16.67	13.68	...	...	67.79	11.61	10.39	19.40	9.28	...	69.09	24.66	22.89	88.60	...	22.98
1879-80.	15.99	10.73	29.38	21.78	...	...	99.62	12.38	8.73	11.27	10.26	...	62.57	8.27	24.89	1,06,71	...	24.76
1880-81.	24.79	18.70	70.06	59.38	...	...	204.48	17.74	11.46	21.66	32.66	...	1,11,40	35.32	32.13	1,55,11	...	25.94
1881-82.	20.48	14.62	62.04	39.71	...	...	164.39	21.06	13.95	39.48	37.44	...	1,38,49	34.74	32.80	1,03,67	...	18.37
1882-83.	19.23	10.89	54.21	36.02	...	...	186.23	20.72	14.34	44.12	35.34	...	1,51,86	33.25	29.35	1,73,76	...	16.83
1883-84.	17.16	11.66	55.16	34.00	...	...	245.54	20.97	12.79	58.13	34.58	...	2,06,59	29.44	28.22	1,70,79	...	14.30
1884-85.	16.82	11.43	53.41	35.04	...	...	3,09,21	17.30	12.10	49.92	39.45	...	2,41,09	28.76	27.55	1,74,28	...	14.66
1885-86.	15.73	10.22	49.94	28.13	...	...	3,77,22	16.47	11.59	60.12	79.92	...	3,37,81	28.02	26.18	1,64,10	...	13.87
1886-87.	13.05	3.67	28.10	67	...	...	5,32,93	14.31	21.77	1,10,73	80.20	...	4,61,53	26.76	8.08	81.47	...	14.08
1887-88.	13.77	3.66	26.52	56	...	...	4,65,48	12.95	3.27	27.14	55	...	3,77,45	27.58	7.87	80.85	...	13.53
1888-89.	13.79	3.23	27.94	...	...	...	5,31,71	14.39	3.88	26.92	...	...	4,37,01	26.98	7.22	81.87	...	14.74
1889-90.	7.83	1.82	14.94	...	...	...	4,07,62	11.50	3.18	23.37	...	...	4,16,69	23.31	5.85	73.44	...	13.34
1890-91.	8.08	1.79	15.80	...	...	...	3,44,38	7.75	2.37	16.58	...	...	2,91,34	23.64	5.27	72.66	...	14.20
1891-92.	8.55	2.34	17.19	...	...	...	3,80,37	7.19	2.16	14.24	...	...	2,97,96	25.00	5.51	75.61	...	12.53
1892-93.	8.74	1.97	18.87	...	...	...	4,17,95	8.09	2.03	14.84	...	...	3,29,12	25.65	5.45	79.64	...	11.03
1893-94†	7.51	1.60	16.94	...	...	...	5,30,00	8.28	2.16	18.04	...	...	4,75,21	24.88	4.88	78.54	...	14.62

\* The Finance and Revenue Accounts are not yet closed, and these figures are subject to revision.

† Include balances transferred from the War Office.

## Statement III.

*Classification of Depositors in the Presidency and Post Office Banks, State Railway Provident Institutions and Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, according to their professions, on the 31st March 1894.*

	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.
	A Having fixed incomes.	B Having variable incomes.						
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—								
Presidency Banks	12,838	1,609	2,226	2,410	97	1,469	18,506	39,155
Post Office Banks	162,092	39,602	91,099	23,079	7,234	16,654	234,290	574,050
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS.								
State Railway Provident Institutions	14,209	60	270	336	...	...	...	14,875
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	658	...	...	...	...	...	...	658
Military Banks	...	...	15,920	...	...	...	...	15,920
TOTAL	189,797	41,271	109,515	25,825	7,331	18,123	252,796	644,658
	180,115	41,655	91,027	24,103	7,066	16,559	227,952	588,477
INCREASE IN 1893-94	9,682	--384	18,488	1,722	265	1,564	24,844	56,171
Percentage of each class in—								
Presidency Banks	32.7	4.1	5.7	6.2	.2	3.7	47.1	100
Post Office Banks	28.2	6.9	15.9	4	1.3	2.9	40.8	100
State Railway Provident Institutions	95.5	.4	1.8	2.3	...	...	...	100
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Military Banks	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
All Banks taken together	29.5	6.4	17	4	1.1	2.8	39.2	100



## Statement IV.

*Interest earned during 1892-93 and 1893-94 and the Balances held at the close of each year.*

	INTEREST EARNED IN			BALANCE HELD AT CLOSE OF			AVERAGE BALANCE IN EACH BANK		AVERAGE BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH DEPOSITOR.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—										
Presidency Banks—										
Calcutta . . . . .	89,618	91,605	+ 1,987	25,64,981	24,88,355	- 76,626	25,64,981	24,88,355	233	229
Madras . . . . .	18,387	17,293	- 1,094	5,45,010	4,88,010	- 57,000	5,45,010	4,88,010	192	186
Bombay . . . . .	2,84,320	2,91,238	+ 6,918	79,64,201	78,54,162	- 1,10,039	79,64,201	78,54,162	309	305
TOTAL . . . . .	3,92,325	4,00,136	+ 7,811	1,10,74,192	1,08,30,527	- 2,43,665	...	...	...	...
Post Office Banks . . . . .	26,94,093	29,34,960	+ 2,40,867	7,81,87,727	8,26,57,319	+ 44,69,592	12,201	13,000	150	143
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—										
State Railway Provident Institutions . . . . .	1,72,218	1,91,619	+ 19,401	50,18,524	56,84,924	+ 6,66,400	5,01,852	5,16,811	355	382
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund . . . . .	83,726	94,893	+ 11,167	23,02,464	25,89,817	+ 2,87,353	23,02,464	25,89,817	3,695	3,935
Military Banks—										
Bengal . . . . .	28,451	31,640	+ 3,189	7,03,641	8,75,644	+ 1,72,003	6,765	8,183	73	79
Madras . . . . .	10,401	8,697	- 1,704	2,14,140	2,85,832	+ 71,692	6,692	9,856	126	92
Bombay . . . . .	9,537	10,454	+ 917	2,45,864	3,00,243	+ 54,379	6,829	8,578	130	159
TOTAL . . . . .	48,389	50,791	+ 2,402	11,63,645	14,61,719	+ 2,98,074	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	33,90,751	36,72,399	+ 2,81,648	9,77,46,552*	10,32,24,306	+ 54,77,754	...	...	...	...

\* These figures which agree with the Finance and Revenue Accounts differ from those of last year owing to corrections since made.

## Statement V.

*Interest earned and Balances held by Native and by European and Eurasian Depositors, respectively, as recorded in the Savings Bank Ledgers.*

	NATIVE DEPOSITORS, INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.				EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN DEPOSITORS, INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.			
	Number of Accounts.		Amount of interest earned.		Balance.		Amount of interest earned.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
<b>BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—</b>								
• Presidency Banks								
Calcutta	7,965	7,834	57,873	58,391	16,50,456	15,76,861	31,745	33,214
Madras	1,774	1,778	9,450	8,320	2,78,280	2,40,520	8,880	8,960
Bombay	19,643	19,604	2,67,731	2,12,775	58,18,564	57,04,669	76,589	78,462
Post Office Banks	466,897	517,526	23,55,530	25,97,090	6,84,56,043	7,30,86,243	3,38,563	3,37,870
<b>SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—</b>								
State Railway Provident Institutions	11,162	11,703	71,610	81,043	21,25,898	24,14,960	1,00,608	1,10,578
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	69	83	7,591	9,998	2,15,000	2,81,292	76,135	84,895
<b>Military Banks—</b>								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,451	31,640
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,401	8,697
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,537	10,454
<b>TOTAL</b>	507,510	558,528	27,09,785	29,67,617	7,85,44,241	8,33,04,545	6,80,909	7,04,770
							1,92,02,311	1,99,19,762



## Statement VI.

## Government Promissory Notes purchased, received, and sold or returned on account of Savings Banks' Depositors.

	NOTES PURCHASED FOR DEPOSITORS.						NOTES RECEIVED FROM DEPOSITORS.						NOTES SOLD OR RETURNED.						NOTES REMAINING IN CUSTODY OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL AND THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.							
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.					1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—																										
Presidency Banks—																										
Calcutta	21,800	24,000	6,400	600	1,500	31,400	100	...	...	16,000	...	300	8,500	28,100	12,500	500	1,200	17,700	16,600	30,000	25,900	19,800	29,900	30,200	44,200	
Madras	8,500	16,500	15,000	23,000	9,000	16,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	7,000	7,000	12,000	9,000	9,500	13,800	...	16,000	18,000	(a) 22,500	
Bombay	3,800	8,500	3,300	1,000	3,500	3,000	500	14,900	...	...	...	...	4,000	14,000	3,300	6,000	3,500	6,500	19,100	19,400	28,800	28,800	9,900	9,900	(b) 6,400	
Post Office Banks	355,000	526,800	226,200	108,900	262,100	379,100	14,300	10,900	16,200	13,400	8,300	6,800	371,500	502,700	315,300	120,700	241,200	333,000	406,700	404,500	439,500	366,600	368,200	397,400	450,300	
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—																										
State Railway Provident Institutions	9,000	20,200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	21,700	15,700	...	1,000	...	12,400	18,000	16,500	1,000	1,000	...	...	
TOTAL	398,100	596,000	251,100	123,500	276,100	430,000	14,900	25,800	16,200	23,400	8,300	7,100	387,400	579,500	374,800	134,200	253,900	369,200	455,800	481,400	523,700	416,200	425,000	455,500	523,400	

(a) Non-transferable Treasury Notes on account of Regimental Cart Funds.

(a) Non-transferable Treasury Notes on account of Regimental Cart Funds.

(b) In custody of Accountant General, Bombay.

## Statement VII.

Particulars by Provinces of Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks combined on the 31st March 1894.

	CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITORS.						INTEREST EARNED IN		BALANCE HELD AT CLOSE OF	
	Class I, Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	TOTAL.	1893-94.	1892-93.
	A Having fixed incomes.	B Having variable incomes.							R	R
India	7,176	1,431	5,681	868	57	955	9,451	25,619	1,57,882	1,70,279
Central Provinces	5,140	774	2,515	251	76	300	4,965	14,021	66,176	70,733
Burma	5,097	891	13,039	627	51	1,582	6,618	27,905	81,711	94,046
Assam	3,355	847	2,559	285	115	436	4,108	11,705	57,581	59,747
Bengal	52,404	14,450	17,783	6,063	3,151	3,383	82,585	179,819	7,45,998	8,12,360
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,675	5,081	14,734	1,855	592	1,153	21,513	62,603	2,86,570	3,12,525
Punjab	12,334	2,689	9,875	1,165	234	1,209	13,160	40,666	2,34,149	2,55,925
Berar	2,143	265	878	142	90	103	2,040	5,661	27,127	28,520
Madras	29,474	6,907	11,655	6,082	2,076	3,274	33,272	92,740	2,72,518	2,86,056
Bombay	40,132	7,876	14,606	8,151	889	5,728	75,084	152,466	11,57,691	12,45,717
TOTAL	174,930	41,211	93,325	25,489	7,331	18,123	2,52,796	613,205	30,87,403	33,35,908
									8,92,61,919	9,34,87,846



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REPLIES TO TWO QUESTIONS RAISED BY THAT GOVERNMENT AS REGARDS  
THE TREATMENT, FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE TARIFF ACT, OF CERTAIN  
ARTICLES WITH REFERENCE TO CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED BY  
THE HOME DEPARTMENT UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

No. 568 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 31st January, 1895.

ORDER—By the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Customs Circular No. II.—Letter from the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 372-S.R.,  
dated the 23rd January 1895.

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

Customs Circular No. II.

No. 372 S. R.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.  
Customs.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Calcutta, the 23rd January 1895.*

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7447, dated the 6th September 1894, making enquiries as to the liability of certain articles to assessment under Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

2. I am to observe that under this schedule, as amended on 27th December last by Act XVI of 1894, *first*, every article that is ordinarily known as "ammunition" or "military stores" will be assessed as such, unless it is specifically mentioned in another schedule of the Act; and, *secondly*, such other articles (if any) will be so assessed as the Governor General in Council may declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for tariff purposes.

3. Applying these principles to the specific instances mentioned in your letter, it will be evident—

- (1) that gunwads, wire cartridges, and bullets, being ordinarily known as “ammunition,” are chargeable with duty under Schedule II of the Tariff Act; while
- (2) sulphur, lead, and bird-shot, being specifically mentioned in Schedule IV, and not having been declared to be “ammunition” or “military stores” for the purposes of the Tariff Amendment Act, are chargeable with duty at 5 per cent. under the appropriate heads of Schedule IV.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. H. R. HART,

*Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m.  
on Saturday, January 19th, 1895.**

**General Summary.**—A feeble cold weather disturbance, which travelled across Northern and Central India from Khandesh and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces, gave light to moderate general rain in the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and North Bengal on the 15th, Meerut receiving 1·43 inches and Mainpuri and Benares each nearly 1 inch. It passed through Bengal next day, and light showers of little importance were received in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bengal and Assam. On the 13th and 14th pressure gave way briskly in Baluchistan and North-Western India, and skies were moderately to heavily clouded, especially in Baluchistan and the Punjab hill districts, but the barometer rose rapidly on the 15th and the disturbance filled up, after having given only a few light falls of snow in the Upper India hill districts. During the greater part of the week fine and unusually cool weather prevailed over Northern and Central India. Temperature was in general excess of the normal in Burma and Madras, and during the first part of the week in Bengal, Bombay and the Central Provinces, but in all other parts of India temperature was in moderate to large defect. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was nearly 2° below the normal.

A heavy fall of rain, amounting to 2·08 inches, was received at Colombo on the 16th, but no rain fell in Southern India during the week.

**Daily Summary.**—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way briskly in Baluchistan, the North-West Punjab, Gujarat and Assam. A shallow low-pressure area was covering North Bengal, where pressure was considerably below the normal. Cloud had commenced to form in West Baluchistan, and skies were heavily clouded in the hill districts of the North-West Punjab. No rain was reported.

*Monday.*—The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan, the West Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat, and weather was slightly disturbed in North-Western India. It had risen briskly to rapidly in Bengal and Assam. Pressure was in moderate to considerable defect in Khandesh and the Central Provinces, and was nearly normal elsewhere. Winds had increased at Cherat and Murree and were irregularly cyclonic in direction in Khandesh and the Central Provinces. Nowgong and Sutna had received light showers.

*Tuesday.*—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, North-Western India and Khandesh, and the low-pressure area in Khandesh had advanced eastwards, giving light to moderate general rain to the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and North Bengal. Meerut received 1·43 inches, Mianpuri ·84 inch and Benares ·83 inch. Light snow had fallen at the Upper India hill stations, but the disturbance affecting Baluchistan and North-Western India had filled up without giving any rain to the plains.

*Wednesday.*—Pressure had increased slightly in North-Western and Central India, and was in moderate to considerable excess in Sind and Rajputana. Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in Bengal, Assam and Burma, and the feeble disturbance from Khandesh was passing through Bengal. Light

showers were reported from Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bengal and Assam, and from the Upper India hill districts. The heaviest fall, however, was only  $\cdot 35$  inch at Simla. Colombo had received a heavy fall of  $2\cdot 08$  inches.

*Thursday.*—Pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly in Sind and the Punjab, and had changed by only small amounts elsewhere. The relative distribution of pressure was practically normal. Skies had cleared in the Central Provinces, Baluchistan and the Punjab, and the only showers of rain reported were Colombo  $\cdot 4$  inch and Chaibassa  $\cdot 31$  inch.

*Friday.*—The pressure changes were small in amount over the greater part of India, and the distribution of pressure varied but little from the normal. Fine weather prevailed generally with unusually low temperatures in Northern and Central India, the Central Provinces and the North Deccan. Temperature was in excess of the normal in Lower Burma and Southern India. With the exception of some parts of Bengal and Madras, skies were clear over the whole of India and Baluchistan. Sibsagar reported a light shower of  $\cdot 4$  inch.

*Saturday.*—Pressure had decreased slightly in Baluchistan and North-Western India, and had increased slightly in North-Eastern India, Burma and the Peninsula. Skies had clouded over in Baluchistan and the Upper India hill districts, where weather conditions were slightly unsettled. Pressure was in moderate defect in the hill districts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but was practically normal over the remainder of the Indian area. Sibsagar had received a light fall of rain amounting to  $\cdot 2$  inch.

*Temperature.*—Unusually low temperatures have been recorded in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and, towards the end of the week, in Bengal and the Central Provinces. In Burma and Madras, on the other hand, temperature has been in excess of the normal. In Sind and Rajputana during the first four days of the week temperature was in large defect; the deficiency ranging from  $6^{\circ}\cdot 2$  on the 16th to  $10^{\circ}\cdot 2$  on the 15th. On the 15th Jacobabad reported a maximum temperature  $19^{\circ}\cdot 6$  below the normal of the day.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	JANUARY, 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	+1'7	+2'3	+2'6	+2'5	+2'5	+2'8	+1'3	+2'2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+5'5	+3'2	+2'0	-0'3	+1'2	-1'8	-3'5	+0'9
Punjab	-2'8	-4'1	-4'4	-2'6	-3'0	-4'8	-3'9	-3'7
Bombay	-5'6	-6'1	-6'3	-3'8	-2'7	-3'0	-2'3	-4'3
Central Provinces and Berar	+1'6	+2'5	+1'1	-0'1	-0'1	-1'0	-0'6	+0'5
Central India and Gujarat	+2'9	+1'0	+4'6	+2'3	-1'2	-4'7	-5'2	0
Sind and Rajputana	-4'7	-4'2	-4'4	-4'8	-7'7	-6'8	-4'8	-5'3
Madras	-6'8	-7'4	-10'2	-6'2	-6'6	-3'8	-2'3	-6'2
	+1'5	+2'3	+2'3	+1'8	+2'3	+1'7	+1'3	+1'9
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-0'7	-1'2	-1'4	-1'2	-1'7	-2'4	-2'2	-1'6



The mean temperature of the week was exactly normal in the Central Provinces and nearly normal in Bombay and Bengal. It was in slight excess in Madras and in moderate excess in Burma. In all other provinces it was in considerable to large defect, the deficiency being most marked in Sind and Rajputana ( $-6^{\circ}2$ ) and Central India and Gujarat ( $-5^{\circ}3$ ).

The average mean temperature of the whole of India was approximately normal on Sunday, but was in slight to moderate defect on the remaining six days of the week. For the whole week it was  $1^{\circ}6$  below the normal.

*Rainfall.*—During the week under review rain has been received in 27 of the 52 rainfall divisions, but the largest average fall was only  $\cdot77$  inch in the central districts of the North-Western Provinces. In only 3 other divisions did the rainfall amount to half an inch, in six others it amounted to a quarter of an inch or slightly above, while in no less than 13 divisions it did not exceed a tenth of an inch. The rainfall of the week has been mainly restricted to the North-Western Provinces, and very little rain was received elsewhere. The station of Shahabad in South Oudh recorded the largest amount of rain during the week, *viz.*, 1.9 inches.

Less rain than usual has fallen in most divisions during the period, 30th December to 19th January. The only parts of the country where rainfall has been received in excess of the normal are the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (with the exception of the western districts), Central India and East Rajputana.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH JANUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 19TH JANUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Dec- ember to 19th Jan- uary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'06	— 100
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'01	— 100
	Upper do. . . . .	0	?	?	0	?	?
	Arakan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'02	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . . . .	0	0'10	—0'10	0	0'33	— 100
	Assam (Surma) . . . . .	0	0'11	—0'11	0	0'47	— 100
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . . . .	0'31	0'22	+0'09	0'34	0'56	— 39
	Deltaic Bengal . . . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'26	— 100
	Central do. . . . .	0'04	0'08	—0'04	0'04	0'25	— 84
	North do. . . . .	0'12	0'15	—0'03	0'12	0'27	— 56
	Orissa . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'13	— 100
	Chota Nagpur . . . . .	0'23	0'12	+0'11	0'23	0'36	— 36
	Bihar (South) . . . . .	0'19	0'15	+0'04	0'22	0'36	— 39
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'15	0'15	0	0'18	0'34	— 47
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . . . .	0'53	0'09	+0'44	0'55	0'35	+ 56
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a) . . . . .	0'33	0'08	+0'25	0'54	0'28	+ 93
	Oudh (South) . . . . .	0'57	0'13	+0'44	1'38	0'40	+ 245
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'39	0'12	+0'27	0'93	0'32	+ 206
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . . . .	0'77	0'10	+0'67	1'82	0'36	+ 406
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'50	0'12	+0'38	1'40	0'30	+ 367
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b) . . . . .	0'44	0'34	+0'10	2'15	0'79	+ 172
	Punjab (South) . . . . .	0	0'08	—0'08	0'61	0'33	+ 85
PUNJAB.	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'02	0'10	—0'08	1'38	0'36	+ 283
	Do. (Submontane) . . . . .	0'01	0'30	—0'29	1'85	0'86	+ 115
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . . . .	0'25	1'01	—0'76	3'38	2'01	+ 68
	Do. (North-West) . . . . .	0'01	0'30	—0'29	1'42	0'92	+ 54
	Do. (West) . . . . .	0	0'14	—0'14	0'17	0'29	— 41
	Malabar . . . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	0'05	0'26	— 81
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Madras (South Central) . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0'02	0'19	— 89
	Coorg . . . . .	0'02	0'06	—0'04	0'02	0'21	— 90
	Mysore . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'07	— 100
	Konkan . . . . .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'10	— 100
	Bombay Deccan . . . . .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'06	— 100
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh . . . . .	0'01	0'04	—0'03	0'09	0'12	— 25
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Berar . . . . .	0'03	0'11	—0'08	0'03	0'25	— 88
	Central Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'02	0'19	—0'17	0'06	0'29	— 79
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'07	0'19	—0'12	0'15	0'36	— 58
	Do. (East) . . . . .	0'01	0'10	—0'09	0'01	0'24	— 96
BOMBAY (NORTH) .	Gujarat . . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'02	— 100
	Kathiawar . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind . . . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	0'14	0'25	— 44
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) . . . . .	0'26	0'17	+0'09	0'78	0'31	+ 152
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West) . . . . .	0'08	0'06	+0'02	0'51	0'14	+ 264
	Rajputana (West) . . . . .	0	0'07	—0'07	0'20	0'22	— 9
	East Coast (North) . . . . .	0'08	0'09	—0'01	0'08	0'15	— 47
MADRAS . . . . .	Do. (do.) (a) . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Hyderabad (South) . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'09	— 100
	Madras (Central) . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'05	— 100
	East Coast (Central) . . . . .	0	0'25	—0'25	0	0'34	— 100
	Do. (South) . . . . .	0	0'10	—0'10	0'02	0'41	— 95
	Madras (South) . . . . .	0'01	0'11	—0'10	0'08	0'46	— 83

W. A. BION,

Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of India.

SIMLA, 24th January, 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 26th January.*—No rain except slight scattered showers in Vizagapatam and Godavari. Water-supply continues insufficient for irrigation in most districts. Agricultural operations progressing. Standing crops fair, but suffering from want of rain. Harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Prices falling generally, except in Coimbatore and Madura where they are rising.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad, more wanted in parts of Shikarpur. Standing crops damaged by frost in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, and Upper Sind frontier, by blight in parts of Karachi and Dharwar, by insects in parts of Surat and withering for want of moisture in parts of Poona. Reaping continues in parts of seven districts and preparations for next season in parts of three. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices normal, except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 28th January.*—There was rain in Bihar and in parts of Western and Central Bengal during the week. The general agricultural prospects are favourable. The harvesting of winter rice is over except on low lands in a few districts, and a good outturn has been generally obtained. The spring and poppy crops are doing well, but poppy is backward in Hazaribagh. Sugarcane is being pressed in some districts. The sowing of spring rice is in progress, and the preparation of lands for the hot-weather crops has begun in North Bengal. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice continues generally steady and normal.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—Weather generally clear. Showers reported from nine districts. The crops are now promising well. In a few districts slight injury has been done by damp weather. Sugarcane-pressing in progress. Prospects are generally favourable. Supplies and fodder ample and prices fairly normal.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Sialkot, Lahore, and Peshawar. Sugarcane pressing still going on in some districts. Irrigation of spring crops in progress. Crops flourishing;

condition is said to be good to average. The recent rain and sunshine have improved the prospects of spring crops, but fine weather is still needed in Umballa. Field rats are damaging the crops in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in Umballa, normal in Delhi; below normal in Sialkot, and low elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—Weather generally cloudy with slight falls of rain in three districts. Insects are reported to have attacked the false crop in places. Harvesting of the linseed crop commenced in one district. Prices normal.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 26th January.*—In Lower Burma threshing progressing and crop prospects fair. In Upper Burma threshing of the main paddy crop is in hand and sowing of dry-weather paddy and other crops has made some progress. Crop prospects are good, except in the Southern Division where want of rain has been felt. In Lower Burma prices rose during the week and are above normal. In Upper Burma prices remained steady and are low in consequence of good crops. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 29th January.*—Slight rain throughout the province. Reaping of late rice almost over. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—**MYSORE.** Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in Bangalore and Kadur districts. Rice harvested in Bangalore, Hassan, and Kadur districts. Prices fallen in Kolar district.

**COORG.** Reaping of rice nearly completed. Picking of coffee completed. Prices of food grains normal. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—**BERAR.** Weather cool and clear. Winter crops generally in fair condition, except linseed which has been much damaged through blight. Fodder and water ample for requirements. Prices almost stationary.

**HYDERABAD.** No rain during week. Land being ploughed for hot-weather crops. Prices normal.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—Rain fell during week in some parts of Gwalior, Bhopawar, and Goona. Agricultural operations in progress, though crops somewhat damaged by recent rain and hailstorms. The condition of standing crops is fairly good. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition. Pasturage good except in parts of Bhopawar. Prices of food-grains above normal in Bhopawar, Goona, Neemuch district,



Bundelkhand, and parts of Gwalior. Opium crop partly damaged by rain in Goona, in bad condition in Neemuch district; good elsewhere.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—Rain slight in Ajmere and Marwar. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops, prospects, and agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient except in Dholepore. Prices risen in three States, below average in one, and normal elsewhere.

**Kashmir.**—KASHMIR VALLEY: *For week ending 29th January.*—Weather cloudy. Prices continue normal.

**Jammu Province.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—No rain. Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder scanty.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 26th January.*—Slight rain. The winter this year has been somewhat mild and short, and warm weather is already setting in. Prospects good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 20TH JANUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST TO 19TH JANUARY 1895.**

*N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.*

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 20TH JANUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 19TH JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st to 20th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st to 19th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian . . . . .	655	1,634	11,09,522	679	1,687	9,78,547	580	31,07,764	27,46,689	...	3,61,075		
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	189	863	1,49,998	174	862	1,67,504	194	4,34,087	4,56,783	22,696	...		
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	162	752	1,40,347	187	752	1,02,949	137	3,62,519	2,92,661	...	69,858		
Bezwa extension . . . . .	108	21	1,707	81	21	2,906	138	5,007	7,399	2,392	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	324	1,699	5,43,584	320	1,790	5,34,920	299	14,23,110	15,10,360	87,250	...		
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .	47	17	729	43	17	1,300	76	1,965	3,226	1,255	...		
South Indian . . . . .	143	1,043	1,09,520	105	1,042	1,17,501	113	3,31,014	4,11,689	80,675	...		
Máyavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	61	...	...	...	54	2,775	51	...	9,381	...	...		
Southern Mahratta (c) . . . . .	115	1,163	1,14,009	98	1,165	1,20,028	103	3,13,078	3,45,197	32,119	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d) . . . . .	162	756	1,04,835	139	756	1,09,970	145	2,95,332	2,94,950	...	382		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	88	223	20,454	92	231	17,753	77	52,937	51,068	...	1,869		
TOTAL	286	8,171	22,94,705	281	8,377	21,56,153	257	63,26,813	61,29,397	...	1,97,416		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e) . . . . .	255	2,509	6,02,071	240	2,511	6,94,088	276	18,39,059	18,78,919	39,860	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	287	740	2,09,262	283	797	2,84,270	357	5,34,717	7,05,639	1,70,922	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	281	813	2,47,588	305	813	2,86,640	353	6,90,127	8,01,690	1,11,563	...		
Bengal Central (f) . . . . .	126	125	15,219	122	125	14,400	115	40,895	42,820	2,025	...		
East Coast (state) . . . . .	107	266	17,271	65	353	21,556	61	45,034	63,911	18,277	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state) . . . . .	199	730	1,37,482	188	746	1,55,288	208	3,53,991	3,71,962	17,971	...		
Special gauges—													
Jorhát (state provincial) . . . . .	44	28	916	33	28	1,056	38	2,873	3,435	562	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	60	8	487	61	8	612	77	1,231	1,758	527	...		
TOTAL	244	5,219	12,30,296	236	5,381	14,57,910	271	35,08,527	38,70,234	3,61,707	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g) . . . . .	596	1,490	9,14,822	614	1,490	7,32,089	491	26,42,450	20,52,875	...	5,89,605		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	801	461	3,08,020	668	461	3,03,000	657	8,31,128	8,30,000	...	1,128		
Madras . . . . .	237	840	1,67,005	199	840	1,67,579	199	5,15,826	5,24,749	8,923	...		
TOTAL	522	2,791	13,89,847	498	2,791	12,02,668	431	39,89,434	34,07,624	...	5,81,810		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	313	16,181	49,14,848	304	16,549	48,16,731	291	1,38,24,774	1,34,07,255	...	4,17,519		
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	167	161	25,326	157	161	27,578	171	61,806	68,288	6,482	...		
Tarkessur . . . . .	308	22	5,793	263	22	5,600	255	15,504	14,936	...	568		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	149	67	7,888	118	67	4,338	65	22,450	10,978	...	11,472		
Bengal Doonars . . . . .	80	32	2,812	88	36	2,280	63	6,713	7,110	397	...		
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	133	78	8,989	115	78	9,935	127	28,950	29,168	212	...		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	232	51	8,274	162	51	8,634	169	18,016	22,498	4,482	...		
TOTAL	166	411	59,082	144	415	58,365	141	1,53,445	1,52,978	...	467		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	185	333	51,184	154	333	56,540	170	1,29,423	1,58,181	28,758	...		
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	112	13	1,175	90	13	1,120	86	3,085	3,740	655	...		
Rajputana-Bhatinda . . . . .	192	108	15,068	140	108	29,022	269	43,052	78,656	35,604	...		
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	306	...	...	...	10	3,432	343	...	6,391	6,391	...		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h) . . . . .	88	362	27,328	75	362	31,394	87	84,890	89,308	4,418	...		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	98	93	7,249	78	93	6,850	74	19,870	17,310	...	2,560		
Kolhapur . . . . .	92	29	1,807	62	29	1,734	60	5,101	5,095	...	6		
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	81	72	4,376	61	72	3,120	43	12,254	8,640	...	3,614		
Cooch Behar . . . . .	30	22	389	18	22	1,180	54	678	2,630	1,952	...		
TOTAL	130	1,032	1,08,576	105	1,042	1,34,392	129	2,98,353	3,69,951	71,598	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar . . . . .	131	334	38,463	115	334	34,035	102	1,01,178	84,523	...	16,655		
Jetalsar-Majkot . . . . .	68	46	2,654	58	46	2,608	57	7,932	7,211	...	...		
Jodhpore-Bikaner . . . . .	75	364	24,191	66	364	19,700	54	66,471	51,710	...	14,761		
Special gauge—													
Morvi . . . . .	75	94	6,772	72	94	5,370	57	18,092	15,308	...	2,784		
TOTAL	97	838	72,080	86	838	61,713	74	1,92,773	1,58,752	...	34,021		
GRAND TOTAL	290	18,462	51,54,586	279	18,844	50,71,201	269	1,44,69,345	1,40,88,936	...	3,80,409		
(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itánsi railway.													

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Phond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI of 1894-95.

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 20TH JANUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 19TH JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 20th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 19th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian . . . . .	602	1,634	11,09,522	679	1,687	9,78,547	580	3,97,41,953	4,11,02,388	14,20,435	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	149	863	1,49,998	174	862	1,67,504	194	47,72,877	47,33,172	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	132	752	1,40,347	187	752	1,02,949	137	39,71,520	44,92,985	5,21,465	...	39,705	...
Bezawada extension . . . . .	95	21	1,707	81	21	2,906	138	84,171	1,38,174	54,003	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	261	1,699	5,43,584	320	1,790	5,34,920	299	1,76,05,152	1,96,07,164	20,02,012	...	...	...
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .	41	17	729	43	17	1,300	76	(c) 6,401	31,136	24,735	...	...	...
South Indian . . . . .	144	1,043	1,09,520	105	1,042	1,17,501	113	64,12,065	66,83,991	2,71,926	...	...	...
Máyavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (e) . . . . .	100	1,163	1,14,009	98	1,165	2,775	51	...	(d) 1,70,209	1,70,209	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f) . . . . .	132	756	1,04,835	139	756	1,20,028	103	47,98,796	50,08,179	2,09,383	...	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	67	223	20,454	92	231	1,09,970	145	40,33,956	44,04,460	3,70,504	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	250	8,171	22,94,705	281	8,377	17,753	77	5,72,227	7,29,594	1,57,367	...	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (g) . . . . .	232	2,509	6,02,071	240	2,511	6,94,088	276	2,37,82,946	2,59,88,091	22,05,145	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	242	740	2,09,262	283	797	2,84,270	357	68,85,146	85,92,945	17,07,799	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauge) . . . . .	309	813	2,47,588	305	813	2,86,640	353	1,01,39,366	1,14,95,650	13,56,284	...	...	...
Bengal Central (h) . . . . .	120	125	15,219	122	125	14,400	115	6,21,202	6,54,228	33,026	...	...	...
East Coast (state) . . . . .	71	266	(i) 17,271	65	353	21,556	61	(i) 5,16,684	11,81,919	6,65,235	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state) . . . . .	171	730	1,37,482	188	746	1,55,288	208	45,90,835	44,40,515	...	1,50,320	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	49	28	916	33	28	1,056	38	59,409	60,934	1,525	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	54	8	487	61	8	612	77	17,681	20,618	2,937	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	226	5,219	12,39,296	236	5,381	14,57,910	271	4,66,13,269	5,24,34,900	58,21,631	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j) . . . . .	510	1,490	9,14,822	614	1,490	7,32,089	491	2,98,90,455	2,59,88,900	...	39,01,555	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	638	461	3,08,020	668	461	3,03,000	657	1,18,64,402	1,23,71,729	5,07,327	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	238	840	1,67,005	199	840	1,67,579	199	83,72,011	82,87,413	...	85,198	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	440	2,791	13,89,847	498	2,791	12,02,668	431	5,01,27,468	4,66,48,042	...	34,79,426	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . .													
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	148	161	25,326	157	161	27,578	171	9,79,355	10,84,051	1,04,696	...	...	...
Tarkessur . . . . .	253	22	5,793	263	22	5,600	255	2,20,483	2,37,299	16,816	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	137	67	7,888	118	67	4,338	65	3,74,039	3,48,295	...	25,744	...	...
Bengal Doorgas . . . . .	77	32	2,812	88	36	2,280	63	1,07,770	1,77,089	69,319	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	130	78	8,989	115	78	9,935	127	4,18,305	4,34,118	15,813	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	238	51	8,274	162	51	8,634	169	5,17,940	5,20,653	2,713	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	155	411	59,082	144	415	58,365	141	26,17,892	28,01,505	1,83,613	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	158	333	51,184	154	333	56,540	170	21,29,463	24,94,268	3,64,805	...	...	...
The Gackwar's Petlad . . . . .	92	13	1,175	90	13	1,120	86	49,040	56,277	7,237	...	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda . . . . .	129	108	15,068	140	108	29,022	269	5,68,374	10,03,456	4,35,082	...	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10	3,432	343	...	(k) 82,303	82,303	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l) . . . . .	95	362	27,328	75	362	31,394	87	14,15,763	13,39,121	...	76,642	...	...
The Gackwar's Mehsana . . . . .	75	93	7,249	78	93	6,850	74	2,62,637	2,71,253	8,616	...	...	...
Kolhapur . . . . .	77	29	1,807	62	29	1,734	60	91,402	97,589	6,187	...	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	67	72	4,376	61	72	3,120	43	1,91,754	1,74,914	...	16,840	...	...
Cooch Behar . . . . .	20	22	389	18	22	1,180	54	(m) 6,524	34,911	28,387	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	114	1,032	1,08,576	105	1,042	1,34,392	129	47,14,957	55,54,092	8,39,135	...	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar . . . . .	118	334	38,463	115	334	34,035	102	15,88,779	13,68,406	...	2,20,373	...	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	60	46	2,654	58	46	2,608	57	(n) 1,10,039	1,24,203	14,164	...	...	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer . . . . .	54	364	24,191	66	364	19,700	54	7,25,714	8,53,335	1,27,621	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi . . . . .	67	94	6,772	72	94	5,370	57	2,61,027	2,50,132	...	10,895	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	81	838	72,080	86	838	61,713	74	26,85,559	25,96,076	...	89,483	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .													

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 20th January 1894.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 19th January 1895.

(e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Bezawada-Godvari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amraoti railways.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 19th January 1895.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 20th January 1894.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 20th January 1894.

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No. 6.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1894.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.											
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
GRAIN, OR CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR KUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).	MAIZE (Zea Mays).		KANGNI, OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cassia indica).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
<b>Burma—</b>												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	7 0	7 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Fegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon . . . . .	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Shwegyin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 13	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tharavaddy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 13	12 5	13 14	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 14	11 15	13 14	11 15	...	...	...	...
Frome . . . . .	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 15	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 4	...	...	...	...
Thayemyi . . . . .	11 3	12 3	...	...	11 10	11 3	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...
<b>Upper Burma—</b>												
Mandalay . . . . .	13 9	13 5	...	...	12 13	13 7	14 1	14 7	...	...	...	...
Bano . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Pakoku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Mektila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 1	16 1	...	...	...	...
<b>Arakan—</b>												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	27 0	22 11	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 11	17 13	17 9	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
<b>Assam—</b>												
<i>Sylhet—</i>												
Sylhet . . . . .	8 8	8 8	...	...	12 1	9 8	15 12	18 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar . . . . .	6 12	6 0	...	...	7 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
Garohills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Prohmawp—</b>												
Goalpara . . . . .	12 8	12 0	...	...	6 12	6 8	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...
Kamrup . . . . .	9 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
Darrang . . . . .	10 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
Nowong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur . . . . .	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...



[illegible]

(a) Not stated.

† Not procurable.

\* Kalsi.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICT.	WHEAT.		RAJSEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—continued.																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monrovia.	13 0	13 4	16 12	16 12	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	20 0	17 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Cayenne.	14 0	14 8	17 4	16 0	9 4	9 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	12 4	18 8	18 8	18 8	20 4	21 4	17 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Panna.	15 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	17 8	17 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	10 0
Shahabad.	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bihar, north—																										
Putna.	13 0	13 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhagalpur.	15 2	14 8	15 12	15 2	11 5	10 11	15 2	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 11	21 7	22 11	15 2	15 12	151 8	151 8	10 0	10 0
Darbhanga.	14 0	14 12	19 0	19 12	12 4	12 4	17 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	...	16 0	16 6	24 0	25 0	16 0	15 4	176 0	176 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur.	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	7 8	15 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Saran.	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	14 12	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran.	15 8	15 8	18 8	19 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	24 8	24 12	16 8	16 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Rashtree—																										
Mirzapur.	13 8	13 8	16 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares.	12 10	12 10	16 8	17 14	8 11	8 11	11 13	11 15	18 0	18 0	15 9	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 11	16 14	18 9	15 11	17 5	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Gazipur.	12 10	12 10	16 8	17 14	7 12	7 12	15 0	15 4	17 0	18 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	18 0	16 8	18 0	16 8	16 8	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur.	12 10	12 10	16 8	17 14	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	19 0	20 0	15 4	16 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad.	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Banda.	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur.	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur.	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun.	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore.	16 0	16 4	18 12	19 2	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Etawah.	16 0	16 4	18 12	19 2	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Farrukhabad.	16 0	16 4	18 12	19 2	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Mainpuri.	16 0	16 4	18 12	19 2	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Etah.	16 0	16 4	18 12	19 2	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	...	...	19 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Western—																										
Jhansi.	14 10	15 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra.	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra.	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Aligarh.	16 0	17 4	22 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Fulandshahr.	16 0	17 12	22 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Submontane—																										
Ballia.	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh.	11 12	11 12	17 0	16 4	8 0	8 0	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Gorakhpur.	13 1	13 1	17 2	17 2	8 8	8 8	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Basti.	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Shahjahanpur.	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun.	15 8	15 8	19 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	18 4	18 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit.	15 12	15 12	19 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	11 4	11 4	18 4	18 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit.	16 12	16 12	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	19 0	19 0	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0



Nainital	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Almora	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Bijnor	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Muzaffargarh	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Meerut	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Saharanpur	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Delhra Dn	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Garhwal	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
South—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

• Sold in bundles.

† Not sold.

† Nine pies per bundle.

§ Husked.

|| Seven and half pies per bundle.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MARUA, OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arvense).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		PINEWOOD.		SALT.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
Punjab—																											
Southern—																											
Hisar . . . . .	20 0	21 0	36 0	33 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	29 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	32 0	27 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	
Ferozpur . . . . .	19 0	22 0	27 0	32 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	36 0	29 0	27 0	31 0	9 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0		
Montgomery . . . . .	20 0	20 0	32 0	33 0	9 0	10 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	180 0	220 0	12 0	12 0		
Central—																											
Gurgaon . . . . .	17 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	5 0	
Delhi . . . . .	17 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0	
Rohitak . . . . .	17 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	
Karnal . . . . .	16 0	19 0	25 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	
Lahore . . . . .	20 0	21 0	33 0	36 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	25 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	75 0	75 0	12 0	12 0	
Sub-montane—																											
Umballa . . . . .	20 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	
Ludhiana . . . . .	19 0	24 0	28 0	34 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	105 0	105 0	13 0	13 0	
Jullundur . . . . .	20 0	23 0	28 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	17 0	22 0	25 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	
Gurdaspur . . . . .	22 0	25 0	32 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	
Amritsar . . . . .	19 0	22 0	26 0	33 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	
Hills—																											
Simla . . . . .	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	8 8	
Kangra . . . . .	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	
North-western—																											
Shikot . . . . .	22 0	23 0	35 0	42 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	31 0	29 0	29 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	
Gujranwala . . . . .	24 0	22 0	40 0	41 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	
Gujrat . . . . .	24 0	25 0	36 0	39 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	31 0	28 0	29 0	14 0	14 0	125 0	125 0	14 0	14 0	
Jhelum . . . . .	22 0	25 0	34 0	45 0	13 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	
Rawalpindi . . . . .	22 0	25 0	40 0	42 0	12 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	13 4	13 4	
Hazara . . . . .	22 0	23 0	35 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	
Peshawar . . . . .	22 0	23 0	36 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	33 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	96 0	96 0	40 0	39 0	
Kohat . . . . .	25 0	27 0	54 0	52 0	11 0	11 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	33 0	34 0	36 0	39 0	31 0	31 0	153 0	153 0	59 10	61 3	
Western—																											
Shahpur . . . . .	26 0	30 0	40 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	33 0	39 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
Jhang . . . . .	21 0	25 0	32 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	
Mooltan . . . . .	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4	
Bannu . . . . .	32 0	31 0	72 0	72 0	15 0	15 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	48 0	48 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	
D. I. Khan . . . . .	26 0	27 0	44 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	4 0	4 0	39 0	39 0	25 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	103 0	103 0	37 0	41 0	
Muzaffargarh . . . . .	21 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	17 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	
D. G. Khan . . . . .	18 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	7 8	7 8	125 0	125 0	24 0	23 12	
Sind and Baluchistan—																											
Karachi . . . . .	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	7 8 and 9 8	7 8 and 9 8	80 0	80 0	14 8	14 8	
Hyderabad . . . . .	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8	
Tbar and Paritar (Umarkot) . . . . .	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	116 6	116 6	12 0	12 0	
Sukkur (Shikarpur) . . . . .	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	11 8	
Upper Sind Frontier . . . . .	17 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	25 0	24 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0	
Quetta . . . . .	17 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	53 5	53 5	8 0	8 0	



[illegible]

Not procurable.

† Not produced.

\* Not sold.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1894—concluded

[illegible]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT  
(Statistical Branch).

• Not sold.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on  
Saturday, January 26th, 1895.

**General Summary.**—The most important feature in the meteorology of the past week was the passage of a disturbance through Northern India, which, though of very feeble intensity itself, gave rise to a deepish secondary depression in the Punjab. The barometer fell slightly in Sind and Gujarat on Sunday morning showing that a disturbance had crossed the frontier from Baluchistan, but it was very faintly indicated and had given no rain to Baluchistan or Sind. Pressure, however, gave way very rapidly in the South-East Punjab and adjacent hills on Monday morning, the fall being greatest at Ludhiana where it amounted to nearly three-tenths of an inch, and a secondary depression was formed with pressure more than two-tenths of an inch in defect in its central area. Strong to stormy winds prevailed in the Punjab hill districts and winds had increased in Rajputana, to which province the primary depression had advanced. Falls of snow or rain were reported from the Upper India hill districts, the Punjab and Rajputana, but the falls were generally light, the heaviest being only  $\cdot 74$  inch at Chakrata. The secondary depression filled up within the next 24 hours the barometer rising very rapidly over the greater part of North-Western India by Tuesday morning. Moderately heavy snow had, however, fallen in the hill districts, Simla registering a fall of  $1\cdot 65$  inches, Chakrata  $1\cdot 51$  inches and Mussoorie  $\cdot 91$  inch; and general rain had fallen in the East Punjab and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, the principal falls being  $\cdot 86$  inch at Rawalpindi,  $\cdot 81$  inch at Ludhiana and  $\cdot 77$  inch at Sialkot. The primary depression had by Tuesday morning advanced as far as Baghelkhand and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. During the next two days it travelled through Bengal and Upper Burma and gave a few showers in West Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, but the falls were in most cases light and of little importance. Anti-cyclonic conditions were established in North-Western India after the secondary depression in the Punjab had filled up, and fine dry weather with unusually low temperature prevailed during the remainder of the week.

**Daily Summary.**—*Sunday.*—Pressure had changed by only small amounts and its distribution was approximately normal except in the western Himalayan hill districts and in Sind and Gujarat where it was in slight to moderate defect. A very feeble disturbance had crossed the Sind frontier from Baluchistan and skies were moderately to heavily clouded in Baluchistan and North-Western India. No rain was reported.

*Monday.*—Pressure had fallen very rapidly in the South-East Punjab and adjacent hills, and a deepish secondary depression was formed in which pressure was upwards of two-tenths of an inch in defect. The primary depression was advancing through South Rajputana and Central India. Light to moderate showers had fallen generally in the Punjab and Rajputana, and snow-storms were reported from the Upper India hill stations. Chakrata received  $\cdot 74$  inch Montgomery  $\cdot 65$  inch, and Ranikhet  $\cdot 55$  inch.

*Tuesday.*—Pressure had increased very rapidly over the greater part of North-Western India and the secondary depression had filled up after giving moderately heavy snow to the Upper India hills and rain to the adjacent districts in the East Punjab. The primary depression had advanced to the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Baghelkhand and moderate rain had fallen over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces. The more important falls reported were: Simla 1·66 inches, Chakrata 1·51 inches, Mussooree ·91 inch, Bareilly ·86 inch, Ludhiana ·81 inch and Sialkot ·77 inch. Temperature had fallen very rapidly in Sind, Rajputana, Central India and the Punjab, and very low minimum temperatures were registered at the hill stations in Upper India.

*Wednesday.*—The barometer had again risen in North-Western India and had risen briskly to rapidly in Central India, the Central Provinces and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. It had fallen briskly in Bengal. Well marked anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed over the whole of North-Western and Central India where temperature was largely below the normal. Showers had been received in West Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the eastern hill districts of the North-Western Provinces. Burdwan reported a fall of 1·2 inches, Bahraich ·59 inch and Sibsagar ·39 inch. Conditions were slightly disturbed in Baluchistan.

*Thursday.*—Pressure had increased slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and Upper Burma and had given way briskly to rapidly in North-Western India, the fall being greatest in the East Punjab.

Local showers had fallen in East Bengal and Assam, the largest amount, however, being only ·28 inch at Jessore.

*Friday.*—The barometer had risen briskly in the Punjab and had fallen briskly in North Bombay and Berar. It had changed by only small amounts elsewhere. Pressure was in moderate to considerable excess in North-Western India, in slight defect in North Bombay, and normal in Burma and Southern India. Temperature had increased briskly to rapidly in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Central India, and had decreased slightly in the Gangetic plain and Bengal. Sibsagar reported a light shower.

*Saturday.*—Pressure was practically unchanged in Southern India and had increased slightly to briskly in Northern India. It was in considerable excess in North-Western India and was normal in Burma and the Peninsula. Temperature had risen generally, the rise averaging 4° in the Central Provinces and 2° in Central India, where it occurred in the night temperature, due to the presence of moderate cloud. Rajahmundry reported a light shower of rain amounting to ·4 inch.

**Temperature.**—Unusually cool weather prevailed over the whole of India during the week, except in Madras, where temperature was either normal or in slight excess. A cool wave following in the rear of the depression which advanced across Northern India began affecting North-Western and Central India on Tuesday when it reduced the mean temperature in Sind and Rajputana by amounts averaging 8°. Very low minimum temperatures were registered the night before at the hill stations of Upper India, Quetta reporting 20°·3 and Simla 25°·2. Temperature fell 8° next day in the Central Provinces and 4° in the North-Western Provinces and Central India, and the mean temperature averaged 9°·6 below normal in Sind and Rajputana, 9°·4 in Gujarat and Central India, 5°·9 in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 5° in the Punjab.



Temperature then began rising in North-Western and Central India, but it fell rapidly in Bengal on Thursday by amounts averaging 5°.

The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	JANUARY, 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma . . . . .	—1'1	—2'7	—2'9	—1'1	—0'1	—0'5	—0'4	—1'3
Bengal and Assam . . .	—4'1	—3'5	—0'1	+2'0	—2'6	—3'8	—2'6	—2'1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	—3'4	+0'9	—0'3	—4'3	—4'0	—5'1	—3'4	—2'8
Punjab . . . . .	—2'7	—1'2	—5'0	—5'0	—3'9	—3'8	—2'0	—3'4
Bombay . . . . .	+0'4	+1'2	—1'7	—4'2	—2'7	—0'2	+0'9	—0'9
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	—2'5	+0'5	+1'8	—5'9	—8'3	—4'5	—0'3	—2'7
Central India and Guzarat . . .	—2'1	+1'5	—5'2	—9'4	—8'1	—4'3	—2'7	—4'3
Sind and Rajputana . . . .	+0'2	—2'3	—10'3	—9'6	—7'4	—6'0	—3'0	—5'5
Madras . . . . .	+1'6	+0'7	+0'0	0	+0'6	+0'9	+1'2	+0'8
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA .	—1'5	—0'5	—2'6	—4'2	—4'1	—3'0	—1'4	—2'5

The coolest days of the week were the 23rd and 24th, when the mean average temperature for the whole of India was more than 4° below the normal. For the whole week temperature was 5°·5 in defect in Sind and Rajputana, 4°·3 in Central India and Gujarat, and 3°·4 in the Punjab. For the whole of India it averaged 2°·5 below the normal.

**Rainfall.**—Rain fell in 30 of the 52 rainfall divisions the average fall amounting to 1'75 inches in the Punjab hill districts and '98 inch in the Punjab submontane districts. It exceeded half an inch in the western submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the South Punjab. In all other divisions it was below half an inch, and in 12 did not exceed a tenth of an inch. Bengal received a few light showers, but rainfall was chiefly restricted to the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces.

For the period from 30th December 1894, to the 26th January 1895, rain fall in excess of the normal has been received in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab (with the exception of the western districts) and also in Rajputana and Central India. In all other provinces it has been in defect of the normal.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH JANUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER, 1894, TO 26TH JANUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Decem- ber to 26th Janu- ary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA . . .	Tenasserim . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'06	— 100
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'03	— 100
	Upper do. . . . .	0'02	?	?	0'02	?	?
	Arakan . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'05	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . . . .	0'04	0'19	—0'15	0'04	0'51	— 92
	Assam (Surma) . . . . .	0'14	0'25	—0'11	0'15	0'71	— 79
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . . . .	0'29	0'32	—0'03	0'63	0'88	— 28
	Deltaic Bengal . . . . .	0'12	0'17	—0'05	0'12	0'43	— 72
	Central do. . . . .	0'17	0'14	+0'03	0'21	0'39	— 46
	North do. . . . .	0'07	0'18	—0'11	0'19	0'44	— 57
	Orissa . . . . .	0	0'16	—0'16	0	0'29	— 100
	Chota Nagpur . . . . .	0'32	0'23	+0'09	0'65	0'58	— 5
	Bihar (South) . . . . .	0'13	0'20	—0'07	0'36	0'55	— 35
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'04	0'22	—0'18	0'23	0'56	— 59
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . . . .	0'02	0'18	—0'16	0'56	0'53	+ 6
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (a) . . . . .	0'23	0'24	—0'01	0'77	0'52	+ 48
	Oudh (South) . . . . .	0'08	0'29	—0'21	1'46	0'69	+ 112
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'24	0'41	—0'17	1'22	0'73	+ 67
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . . . .	0'03	0'17	—0'14	1'85	0'53	+ 249
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'08	0'20	—0'12	1'48	0'50	+ 196
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b) . . . . .	0'68	0'47	+0'21	2'83	1'26	+ 125
PUNJAB . . . . .	Punjab (South) . . . . .	0'64	0'17	+0'47	1'25	0'50	+ 150
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'30	0'20	+0'10	1'67	0'56	+ 198
	Do. (Submontane) . . . . .	0'98	0'41	+0'57	2'83	1'27	+ 123
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . . . .	1'75	0'94	+0'81	5'13	2'95	+ 74
	Do. (North-West) . . . . .	0'33	0'53	—0'20	1'75	1'44	+ 22
	Do. (West) . . . . .	0'11	0'19	—0'08	0'28	0'48	— 42
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar . . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0'05	0'27	— 81
	Madras (South Central) . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0'02	0'21	— 90
	Coorg . . . . .	0	0'00	—0'00	0'02	0'27	— 93
	Mysore . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Konkan . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'12	— 100
	Bombay Deccan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Khandesh . . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0'09	0'12	— 25
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	Berar . . . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	0'03	0'31	— 90
	Central Provinces (West) . . . . .	0	0'17	—0'17	0'06	0'47	— 87
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'05	0'14	—0'09	0'20	0'50	— 60
	Do. (East) . . . . .	0'01	0'16	—0'15	0'03	0'40	— 93
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzarat . . . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'07	— 100
	Kathiawar . . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'01	— 100
	Sind . . . . .	0'05	0'08	—0'03	0'19	0'33	— 42
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) . . . . .	0'02	0'07	—0'05	0'81	0'38	+ 113
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West) . . . . .	0'02	0'07	—0'05	0'52	0'21	+ 147
	Rajputana (West) . . . . .	0'15	0'07	+0'08	0'35	0'29	+ 21
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . . . .	0'01	0'03	—0'02	0'09	0'18	— 50
	Do. (do.) (a) . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Hyderabad (South) . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'12	— 100
	Madras (Central) . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'05	— 100
	East Coast (Central) . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'37	— 100
	Do. (South) . . . . .	0	0'08	—0'08	0'02	0'48	— 96
	Madras (South) . . . . .	0	0'15	—0'15	0'08	0'60	— 87

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 31st January, 1895.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of  
the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 2nd February.*—There has been practically no rain during the week and the water-supply is diminishing. Agricultural operations continue. Standing crops fair but withered in parts from want of water. Rain is generally required. The harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are sufficient but growing scarce. Prices are steady or falling generally except in Coimbatore and Madras where they are rising.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—There has been slight rain in parts of Sind and Kathiawar. Standing crops have been damaged by frost, rust or blight in parts of Sind; by blight in parts of Dharwar; by cloudy weather in parts of Broach; by insects in parts of Surat and Baroda and are withering for want of rain in parts of Poona. Reaping of late crops continues in parts of nine districts and preparations for next season's crops in parts of four. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda territory. The fodder-supply is sufficient, agricultural stock in good condition, and prices normal except in Sholapur.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 4th February.*—There was rain generally over Bihar and Chota Nagpur and in parts of North Bengal during the week. It has done good to the spring crops except the *arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*) and to the poppy. Both the spring and the poppy crops are promising well. In Eastern Bengal rain is needed for the spring crops. The harvesting of winter rice is finished except in a few low-lying tracts, and the general results have been satisfactory. Mustard is being gathered, and other early spring crops are coming into flower. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed in some districts. The cultivation of spring rice is in progress. Cattle are generally reported well. The price of common rice continues normal and almost stationary.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—The weather has been unsettled during the past week and rain has fallen everywhere. In some places the falls have been heavy. Except in a few districts where slight damage has been caused by excessive moisture, the crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. Sugarcane-pressing is in progress, supplies are ample, and prices generally steady with a tendency to fall.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—The rainfall has been general. Sugarcane-pressing still continues in some districts. The condition of standing crops is generally reported to be good to average and they have benefited by the recent rain and sunshine in certain districts; but those on low-lying land have suffered in parts of the Delhi and Peshawar districts. More rain is needed in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan and sunny weather in Umballa. Hail has fallen in parts of Lahore and Umballa and has slightly damaged the wheat and gram crops in the latter district. Cattle are generally in good condition and pasturage and fodder are sufficient throughout the province. Prices are rising in Umballa, falling in Jullundur, normal in Sialkot, below normal in Shahpur, and continue low elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—Weather generally cloudy in the beginning of the week with slight showers of rain in four districts. Hail is reported to have fallen in parts of three of the Northern Districts. Rust has attacked the wheat crop in two districts and is likely to extend to this crop in other districts if clouds reappear. Linseed and early sown wheat are being harvested. Prices above normal in one district but steady elsewhere.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 2nd February.*—There has been no rain in Lower Burma. Threshing operations are in progress and crop prospects fair. In Upper Burma threshing continues, and cultivation of the dry-weather crops is in progress. Prospects are generally good. The price of paddy is above normal and unsteady in Lower Burma and below normal in Upper Burma. Fodder and water are sufficient.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 5th February.*—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy is over, but pressing of sugarcane continues. The condition of cattle is good and fodder and water are sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—**MYSORE:** Crops and prospects are good. Rice has been harvested in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, and parts of the Kadur district, and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in Bangalore and parts of Kadur. Prices have slightly risen in the Kolar and Chitaldroog districts.

**COORG.**—The harvesting of rice is completed and threshing operations have commenced. Prices of food-grains are normal and fodder is sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—**BERAR:** The weather is cool. Standing crops are thriving satisfactorily with the exception of linseed which has been considerably damaged through blight in Amraoti, and gram also has been affected by rust in parts of Akola. The fodder and



water-supply are adequate. Prices are fluctuating in Wun, but are otherwise stationary.

**HYDERABAD.**—No rain has fallen during the week. The weeding of hot-weather crops has been completed. Prices are normal.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—Rain fell during the week in five Agencies. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bhopal and are in progress in other Agencies. The condition of standing crops is fairly good, though some damage has been done by rain and frost in all Agencies. Cattle are still in indifferent condition in Gwalior and Bhopawar. Pasturage is good and sufficient except in Bhopawar and three districts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains are above normal in Bundelkhand, Goona and one district of Gwalior and normal elsewhere. The opium crop is indifferent in one district of Gwalior, partly damaged by rain in Goona, but fairly good elsewhere.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—The rainfall has been fair in Bickaneer, Bhurtpore and Dholpore and slight in eight States. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops, prospects, and agricultural stock good. Fodder is sufficient but failing in Dholepore. Prices have risen in four States, are below the average in one, and normal elsewhere.

**Kashmir.**—*For week ending 5th February.*—**KASHMIR VALLEY:** Heavy snow has fallen. Prices continue normal.

**JAMMU PROVINCE.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—Heavy rain has fallen and the weather is stormy. Crops are in fair condition. Prices are normal and fodder sufficient.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 2nd February.*—Rain fell during the week, and has done some good to the wheat seedlings. The weather is still cloudy and wet.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 666 S.R., dated Calcutta, the 6th February, 1895.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Customs Circular No. III.—Notifications in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 338 S. R. and 599 S. R., dated the 18th January and 1st February, 1895, respectively.

Letter from the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 601 S.R., dated the 2nd February 1895.

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

Customs Circular No. III.

No. 338 S. R.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.  
Customs.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 18th January 1895.*

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 188 S.R., dated the 10th January 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, leviable under No. 15 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894) as amended by Act XVI of 1894 on the following descriptions of iron and steel, namely:—

- (1) iron, bar, of any kind not specified in that number;
- (2) steel, cast and blistered, of any kind not specified in that number;
- (3) steel, bar and blooms;
- (4) steel angle, channel and spring;
- (5) steel nails;

shall be reduced to one per cent. *ad valorem*.

STEPHEN JACOB,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



No. 599 S. R.

**STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.****Customs.****NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 1st February 1895.*

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Tariff values fixed for the same in columns 3 and 4 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Act XVI of 1894 (which values are shown in columns 2 and 3 of the Schedule hereto annexed), the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the Tariff values of the descriptions of iron and steel specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed as shown in columns 4, 5 and 6 of that Schedule.

*Schedule.*

NAME OF ARTICLE.	Per.	Original Tariff Valuation.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Per.	Revised Tariff Valuation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron, angle, T, and channel . . .	ton	<i>R a. p.</i> 110 0 0	Iron, angle, T, and channel . . .	ton	<i>R a. p.</i> 110 0 0
„ hoop, plate and sheet other than Swedish . . .	„	122 0 0	„ „ and T (if galvanised) . . .	„	160 0 0
„ nails, rose, wire and flat- headed, rivets and washers . . .	cwt.	10 0 0	„ hoop, plate and sheet other than Swedish . . .	„	122 0 0
			„ plate (if galvanised) . . .	„	200 0 0
			„ nails, rose, wire and flat- headed . . .	cwt.	10 0 0
			„ rivets and washers . . .	„	10 0 0
			„ „ (if gal- vanised) . . .	„	15 0 0
Steel, plates and sheets . . .	ton.	130 0 0	Steel, plates and sheets . . .	ton	130 0 0
			„ „ (if gal- vanised) . . .	„	220 0 0
„ rivets . . .	„	220 0 0	„ rivets . . .	„	220 0 0
„ T bars . . .	„	105 0 0	„ „ (if galvanised) . . .	„	320 0 0
„ wire, excluding wire-net- ting . . .	„	140 0 0	„ T bars . . .	„	105 0 0
			„ „ (if galvanised) . . .	„	180 0 0
			„ wire, excluding wire-net- ting . . .		<i>ad valorem.</i>

STEPHEN JACOB,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 601 S.R.

**STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.****Customs.**

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF

MADRAS.  
BOMBAY.  
BENGAL.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

*Calcutta, the 2nd February 1895.*

SIR,

As it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that doubts have arisen as to the proper mode and rate of assessment to customs duty of various descriptions of galvanised or tinned iron and steel if imported under the provisions of the Tariff Amendment Act, XVI of 1894, I am desired to request that Collectors of Customs may be instructed that galvanised or tinned iron or steel of any of the descriptions specified in No. 15 of Schedule IV of Act XVI of 1894, or in any Notifications issued subsequently to the passing of that Act under the provisions of section 22 or 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, must be held to be a species of iron or steel coming under

such general description, that is to say, galvanised or tinned iron wire, rivets, washers, etc., or galvanised steel plates, sheets, wire, etc., are still iron wire, rivets and washers, and steel plates, sheets and wire: and unless specifically distinguished in the Schedule of the Tariff Amendment Act as altered by Notifications under sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, the galvanised descriptions are assessable to duty precisely as if they were ungalvanised.

2. Galvanised iron and steel are, however, generally of greater value than other kinds of iron and steel coming under the same general description. Where, therefore, the general description is assessed to duty *ad valorem*, the galvanised kinds will be fully assessed under the above instructions, but in the case of iron and steel of descriptions on which duty is levied on a fixed Tariff valuation, it is necessary to prescribe separate valuations for the galvanised kinds; and the Governor General in Council has accordingly issued a Notification, No. 599 S.R., dated the 1st February 1895, in which the descriptions most commonly imported are specified.

3. The opportunity has been taken to alter the Tariff valuation on steel wire, which enquiry has shown to be incorrect.

4. For the guidance of Collectors of Customs and the convenience of the public, I am to point out that, as regards iron and steel, No. 15 of the Schedule as so altered stands as in the appendix to this letter.

5. I am to request that if duty has been levied at a higher rate than the rate admissible under the Schedule entry as reproduced in the appendix on any descriptions of iron or steel imported since the 27th December 1894, the duty so levied in excess may be refunded to the parties concerned.

6. I am to take this opportunity of explaining that the intention of the amended Tariff Act and its Schedule was to specify and tax at one per cent. all iron and steel imported for the purpose of being worked up into manufactures, and to tax at five per cent. such manufactures of iron and steel as might reasonably be treated as hardware. I am to request that Collectors of Customs may be informed accordingly, and instructed to report at once for orders any case in which that purpose appears likely to be defeated owing either to the unintentional omission of any sort of iron or steel which is of the class that is imported merely to be worked up, or to the unintentional inclusion of any descriptions of those metals which ought properly to be regarded as hardware or manufactures.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. H. R. HART,

Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Appendix.*

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Per.	Tariff Valuations.	Duty.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	
Iron, anchors and cables . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
„ angle, T, and channel . . . . .	ton	110 0 0	„
„ „ and T (if galvanised) . . . . .	„	160 0 0	„
„ bar, plate and sheet, Lowmoor . . . . .	„	310 0 0	„
„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridgework and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes.		<i>ad valorem</i>	„
„ flat, square and bolt, including Scotch . . . . .	ton	94 0 0	„
„ galvanised sheets and ridging . . . . .	cwt.	10 0 0	„
„ hoop, plate and sheet, other than Swedish . . . . .	ton	122 0 0	„
„ plate (if galvanised) . . . . .	„	200 0 0	„
„ nails, rose, wire and flat-headed . . . . .	cwt.	10 0 0	„
„ rivets and washers . . . . .	„	10 0 0	„
„ „ „ (if galvanised) . . . . .	„	15 0 0	„
„ nails, clasp . . . . .	„	17 0 0	„
„ „ other sorts, including galvanised . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	„
„ nail-rod . . . . .	ton	104 0 0	„



NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Per.	Tariff Valuations.	Du.
		R a. p.	
Iron, nuts and bolts . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
" old . . . . .	cwt.	2 8 0	"
" pig . . . . .	ton	60 0 0	"
" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" rails, chairs and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93 . . . . .		"	"
" rice bowls . . . . .	set of ten	" 6 0 0	"
" " " . . . . .	set of six	3 0 0	"
" " not in sets . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" rod, round, other than Swedish under half an inch in diameter. . . . .	ton	105 0 0	"
" Swedish, flat, square and bolt . . . . .	"	142 0 0	"
" " nail-rod . . . . .	"	142 0 0	"
" " round rod, under half an inch in dia- meter. . . . .	"	160 0 0	"
" bar of any kind not specified in this number . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" tinned plates . . . . .		"	"
" wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting . . . . .		"	"
" all other sorts, including wire-netting . . . . .		"	"
Steel, Basic, all sorts . . . . .	ton	" 100 0 0	Five per cent. One per cent.
" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridgework and other descriptions of steel imported exclu- sively for building purposes . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" bar and blooms . . . . .		"	"
" angle, channel and spring . . . . .		"	"
" hoops . . . . .	ton	145 0 0	"
" nails . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" nuts and bolts and nail-rods . . . . .		"	"
" old . . . . .	ton	" 60 0 0	"
" pipes and tubes . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" plates and sheets . . . . .	ton	180 0 0	"
" " " (if galvanised) . . . . .	"	220 0 0	"
" rails, chairs and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93 . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" rivets . . . . .	ton	220 0 0	"
" " (if galvanised) . . . . .	"	320 0 0	"
" T bars . . . . .	"	105 0 0	"
" " (if galvanised) . . . . .	"	180 0 0	"
" cast and blistered, of any kind not specified in this number . . . . .		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" wire, excluding wire-netting . . . . .		"	"
" wire-rope . . . . .		"	"
" all other sorts, including wire-netting . . . . .		"	Five per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 27TH JANUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST TO 26TH JANUARY 1895.**

*N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.*

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 26TH JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st to 27th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st to 26th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Standard gauge—													
East Indian . . . . .	655	1,634	11,04,913	676	1,687	10,84,233	643	42,12,677	38,30,922	...	3,81,755		
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	189	862	1,86,530	216	862	1,89,691	220	6,20,617	6,46,474	25,857	...		
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	162	752	1,24,141	165	752	1,14,258	152	4,86,060	4,06,919	...	79,741		
Bezwada extension . . . . .	108	21	1,586	76	21	2,809	134	6,593	10,208	3,615	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	324	1,699	6,17,966	364	1,790	5,74,940	321	20,41,076	20,85,300	44,224	...		
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .	47	17	749	44	17	1,110	65	2,714	4,330	1,616	...		
South Indian . . . . .	143	1,043	1,26,704	121	1,042	1,34,594	129	4,57,718	5,46,283	88,565	...		
Máyavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	61	...	...	...	54	3,375	63	...	12,756	12,756	...		
Southern Mahratta (c) . . . . .	115	1,165	1,10,712	95	1,165	1,25,309	108	4,23,790	4,70,566	46,776	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d) . . . . .	162	756	1,14,283	151	756	1,20,900	160	4,09,615	4,15,850	6,235	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	88	223	20,070	90	231	25,724	111	73,007	76,792	3,785	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	286	8,172	124,07,654	295	8,377	23,77,003	284	87,34,467	85,06,400	...	2,28,067		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e) . . . . .	255	2,507	5,52,361	220	2,511	6,82,372	272	23,91,420	25,61,291	1,69,871	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	287	740	1,78,814	242	797	2,90,930	365	7,13,531	9,96,569	2,83,038	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	281	813	3,44,179	423	813	3,31,380	408	10,34,306	11,33,070	98,764	...		
Bengal Central (f) . . . . .	126	125	16,295	130	125	14,610	117	57,190	57,530	340	...		
East Coast (state) . . . . .	107	266	20,407	77	353	41,154	117	66,101	1,05,065	38,904	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state) . . . . .	199	730	1,63,004	223	746	1,75,258	235	5,16,995	5,47,220	30,225	...		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	44	28	1,371	49	28	1,347	48	4,244	4,782	538	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	60	8	549	69	8	639	80	1,780	2,397	617	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	244	5,217	12,77,040	245	5,381	15,37,690	286	47,85,567	54,07,924	6,22,357	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g) . . . . .	596	1,490	10,28,391	710	1,490	8,20,617	551	36,70,871	28,73,492	...	7,97,379		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	801	461	3,58,840	778	461	3,12,000	677	11,89,998	11,42,000	...	47,998		
Madras . . . . .	237	840	1,79,416	214	840	1,88,194	224	6,95,242	7,12,943	17,701	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	522	2,791	15,66,647	561	2,791	13,20,811	473	55,56,081	47,28,435	...	8,27,646		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . .	313	16,180	52,51,341	325	16,549	52,35,504	316	1,90,76,111	1,86,42,759	...	4,33,356		
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	167	161	22,478	140	161	26,989	168	84,234	95,277	10,993	...		
Tarkessur . . . . .	308	22	5,748	201	22	5,629	256	21,252	20,565	...	687		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	149	67	7,787	116	67	4,284	64	30,237	15,262	...	14,975		
Bengal Doars . . . . .	80	32	2,749	86	36	2,910	81	9,402	10,020	558	...		
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	133	78	11,285	145	78	10,772	138	40,241	39,940	...	301		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	232	51	8,258	162	51	8,937	175	26,274	31,435	5,161	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	166	411	58,305	142	415	59,521	143	2,11,750	2,12,499	749	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	185	333	59,027	177	333	65,717	197	1,88,450	2,23,898	35,448	...		
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	112	13	1,310	101	13	1,110	85	4,395	4,850	455	...		
Rajpura-Bhatinda . . . . .	192	108	15,068	140	108	29,234	271	58,120	1,07,890	49,770	...		
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	306	...	...	...	10	3,024	302	...	9,415	9,415	...		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h) . . . . .	88	362	27,341	76	362	34,343	95	1,12,231	1,23,651	11,420	...		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	98	93	10,792	116	93	6,230	67	30,662	23,540	...	7,122		
Kolhapur . . . . .	92	29	1,869	64	29	2,168	75	6,970	7,263	293	...		
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	81	72	4,708	65	72	3,830	53	16,962	12,470	...	4,492		
Cooch Behar . . . . .	30	22	407	19	22	1,230	56	1,085	3,800	2,775	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	130	1,032	1,20,522	117	1,042	1,46,886	141	4,18,875	5,16,837	97,962	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar . . . . .	131	334	40,350	121	334	40,747	122	1,41,528	1,25,270	...	16,258		
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	68	46	3,000	65	46	2,867	62	10,032	10,078	46	...		
Jodhpore-Bickaneer . . . . .	75	364	28,156	77	364	17,600	48	94,627	69,310	...	25,317		
Special gauge—													
Morvi . . . . .	75	94	6,658	71	94	16,321	67	24,750	21,629	...	3,121		
TOTAL . . . . .	97	838	78,164	93	838	67,535	81	2,70,937	2,26,287	...	44,650		
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	290	18,461	55,08,332	298	18,844	55,09,446	292	1,99,77,671	1,95,98,382	...	3,79,289		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amratoli railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLII of 1894-95.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.**

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 26TH JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 27th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 26th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian . . . . .	602	1,634	11,04,913	676	1,687	10,84,233	643	4,08,46,866	4,22,46,682	13,99,816	...	...	
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	149	862	1,86,530	216	862	1,89,691	220	49,59,407	49,22,863	...	...	36,544	
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	132	752	1,24,141	165	752	1,14,258	152	40,95,661	40,07,243	5,11,582	...	...	
Bezawada extension . . . . .	95	21	1,586	76	21	2,809	134	85,757	1,42,655	56,898	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	261	1,699	6,17,966	364	1,790	5,74,940	321	1,82,23,118	2,02,00,118	19,77,000	...	...	
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .	41	17	749	44	17	1,110	65	(c) 7,150	31,972	24,822	...	...	
South Indian . . . . .	144	1,043	1,26,704	121	1,042	1,34,594	129	65,38,769	68,18,585	2,79,816	...	...	
Máyavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	54	3,375	63	...	(d) 1,73,584	1,73,584	...	...	
Southern Mahratta (e) . . . . .	100	1,165	1,10,712	95	1,165	1,25,369	108	49,09,508	51,21,274	2,11,766	...	...	
Bengal and North-Western (f) . . . . .	132	756	1,14,283	151	756	1,20,900	160	41,48,239	45,26,873	3,78,634	...	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	67	223	20,070	90	231	25,724	111	5,92,297	7,57,057	1,64,760	...	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	250	8,172	24,07,654	295	8,377	23,77,003	284	8,44,06,772	8,95,48,906	51,42,134	...	...	
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North-Western (state) (g) . . . . .	232	2,507	5,52,361	220	2,511	6,82,372	272	2,43,35,306	2,66,56,987	23,21,681	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	242	740	1,78,814	242	797	2,90,930	365	70,63,960	88,87,541	18,23,581	...	...	
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	309	813	3,44,179	423	813	3,31,380	408	1,04,83,545	1,18,52,898	13,69,353	...	...	
Bengal Central (h) . . . . .	120	125	16,295	130	125	14,610	117	6,37,497	6,71,886	34,389	...	...	
East Coast (state) . . . . .	71	266	(i) 20,467	77	353	41,154	117	(i) 5,37,151	12,29,203	6,92,052	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state) . . . . .	171	730	1,63,004	223	746	1,75,258	235	47,53,839	46,28,456	...	1,25,383	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	49	28	1,371	49	28	1,347	48	60,780	62,281	1,501	...	...	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	54	8	549	69	8	639	80	18,230	21,258	3,028	...	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	226	5,217	12,77,040	245	5,381	15,37,690	286	4,78,90,308	5,40,10,510	61,20,202	...	...	
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (j) . . . . .	510	1,490	10,28,391	710	1,490	8,20,617	551	3,09,18,846	2,68,33,474	...	40,85,372	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	638	461	3,58,840	778	461	3,12,000	677	1,22,23,242	1,27,17,111	4,93,869	...	...	
Madras . . . . .	238	840	1,79,416	214	840	1,88,194	224	85,52,027	84,86,268	...	65,759	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	440	2,791	15,66,647	561	2,791	13,20,811	473	5,16,94,115	4,80,36,853	...	136,57,262	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . .	277	16,180	52,51,341	325	16,549	52,35,504	316	18,39,91,195	19,15,96,269	76,05,074	...	...	
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	148	161	22,478	140	161	26,989	168	10,01,833	11,11,043	1,09,210	...	...	
Tarkessur . . . . .	253	22	5,748	261	22	5,629	256	2,26,231	2,43,042	16,811	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	137	67	7,787	116	67	4,284	64	3,81,826	3,51,831	...	29,995	...	
Bengal Doonars . . . . .	77	32	2,749	86	36	2,910	81	1,10,519	1,82,433	71,914	...	...	
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	130	78	11,285	145	78	10,772	138	4,29,590	4,46,585	16,995	...	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	238	51	8,258	162	51	8,937	175	5,26,198	5,27,444	1,246	...	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	155	411	58,305	142	415	59,521	143	26,76,197	28,62,378	1,86,181	...	...	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	158	333	59,027	177	333	65,717	197	21,88,490	25,54,498	3,66,008	...	...	
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	92	13	1,310	101	13	1,110	85	50,350	57,504	7,154	...	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda . . . . .	129	108	15,068	140	108	29,234	271	5,83,442	10,32,690	4,49,248	...	...	
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10	3,024	302	...	(k) 85,407	85,407	...	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l) . . . . .	95	362	27,341	76	362	34,343	95	14,43,104	13,72,977	...	70,127	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	75	93	10,792	116	93	6,230	67	2,73,429	2,79,744	6,315	...	...	
Kolhapur . . . . .	77	29	1,869	64	29	2,168	75	93,271	99,778	6,507	...	...	
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	67	72	4,708	65	72	3,830	53	1,06,462	1,79,785	...	16,677	...	
Cooch Behar . . . . .	20	22	407	19	22	1,230	56	(m) 6,931	36,620	29,689	...	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	114	1,032	1,20,522	117	1,042	1,46,885	141	48,35,479	56,99,003	8,63,524	...	...	
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar . . . . .	118	334	40,350	121	334	40,747	122	16,29,129	14,10,727	...	2,18,402	...	
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	60	46	3,000	65	46	2,867	62	(n) 1,13,039	1,26,969	13,930	...	...	
Jodhpore-Bickaneer . . . . .	54	364	28,156	77	364	17,600	48	7,53,870	8,71,551	1,17,681	...	...	
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi . . . . .	67	94	6,658	71	94	6,321	67	2,67,685	2,56,491	...	11,194	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	81	838	78,164	93	838	67,535	81	27,63,723	26,65,738	...	97,985	...	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	256	18,461	55,08,332	298	18,844	55,09,446	292	19,42,66,504	20,28,23,388	85,56,704	...	...	

Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.  
Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.  
Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 27th January 1894.  
Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 26th January 1895.  
Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.  
(j) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.  
Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(k) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.  
(i) Includes the earnings of the Bezawada-Godavari section.  
(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.  
(k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 26th January 1895.  
(l) Includes the Mysore-Naljangud and the Yeshwantpur-Mysore frontier sections.  
(m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 27th January 1894.  
(n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 27th January 1894.

F. B. HEBBERT,

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m.  
on Saturday, February 2nd, 1895.**

**General Summary.**—Fine settled weather prevailed over the whole country during the first part of the week, but pressure gave way briskly in Baluchistan on the 31st January, and by next morning a disturbance had entered Rajputana which caused the formation of a deepish secondary depression in the North Punjab. The fall of the barometer exceeded two-tenths of an inch at the Northern Stations, and pressure was nearly a quarter of an inch in defect in the central area of the depression. Light to moderate general rain had fallen in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the North-Western Provinces, and snow had fallen at Quetta and Srinagar, the fall amounting to two feet at the latter station. The secondary depression commenced to fill up during the next 24 hours, but the pressure changes were very irregular, and weather continued unsettled, especially in the Simla and Mussooree hill districts, where heavy falls of rain and snow were received. Chakrata and Mussooree were visited by severe thunderstorms. The precipitation at Chakrata amounted to 3·17 inches, at Mussooree 3 inches, Dehra Dun 2·25 inches, and at Simla 1·31 inches. The primary disturbance had advanced eastwards, and on Saturday morning lay over Baghelkhand, Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces, but pressure was in very moderate defect in its central area, and the depression was hence one of only moderate intensity. Light to moderate general rain had fallen over the South-East Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Bihar, the heaviest falls reported being Patna 71 inch, Gaya 62 inch and Gorakhpur 52 inch.

The changes in temperature were large during the week. On Sunday it was in slight defect over the greater part of Northern India. On the 31st it

was  $6^{\circ}$  above the normal in Sind and Rajputana and decreased nearly  $5^{\circ}$  during the next 24 hours. In the Central Provinces it was nearly  $8^{\circ}$  in excess of the normal on the 1st February, while on the 27th January it was practically normal. The increase in Central India was almost as great. The average mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was  $1^{\circ}4$  in excess of the normal.

**Daily Summary :—Sunday.**—Pressure had given way slightly in Northern India and Burma, and was steady or had risen slightly in Baluchistan and the Peninsula. Humidity had decreased generally over the whole country, the lowest humidity percentages recorded being 16 at Murree and 18 at Simla. Colombo reported a light shower.

**Monday.**—Pressure had decreased slightly in Northern India and was practically unchanged in the Peninsula. Temperature had risen briskly to rapidly in Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces, and was  $4^{\circ}$  above the normal in Central India. No rain had fallen in India. Aden reported a fall of  $\cdot 54$  inch.

**Tuesday.**—Pressure had fallen slightly in Sind and Rajputana and was in slight defect in Lower Sind, Kathiawar and Gujarat where skies were partially clouded. Temperature had increased  $3^{\circ}$  in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces, and was  $6^{\circ}$  above the normal in Central India,  $5^{\circ}$  in the Central Provinces and  $3^{\circ}$  in Rajputana. Light showers had fallen at Jubbulpore and Saugor.

**Wednesday.**—The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan, the West Punjab, Sind, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India, and a shallow depression in which pressure was upwards of an eighth of an inch below the normal was shown covering Lower Sind and Kathiawar. Winds were cyclonic in direction in the depression area and were of moderate intensity at the stations on the Kathiawar coast. Temperature was  $6^{\circ}$  above the normal in Central India and the Central Provinces and  $5^{\circ}$  in Sind and Rajputana. Jubbulpore and Gnatong reported very light showers, and Aden a fall of  $\cdot 2$  inch.

**Thursday.**—Pressure had increased slightly in Cutch and fallen briskly in East Rajputana, Central India and the Northern districts of the Central Provinces and the depression in Sind the day before had advanced to South-East Rajputana and Central India. The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan, showing the probable approach of a disturbance from Persia. Temperature had increased rapidly in the North-Western Provinces and was, more or less, considerably above the normal over the whole of North-Western and Central India. Showers had fallen in Rajputana, the South-East Punjab, and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, and at the hill stations eastwards from Simla to Ranikhet. Aden had received another fall of rain amounting to  $\cdot 32$  inch.

**Friday.**—The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan and briskly to very rapidly in the Punjab. A disturbance had advanced into Rajputana from Baluchistan and had given rise to the formation of a deepish secondary depression in the North Punjab. Weather was very unsettled in North-Western and Central India, and light to moderate general rain had fallen in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the North-Western Provinces. Two feet of snow had fallen at Srinagar. Temperature had decreased largely in Baluchistan, rapidly in Sind and Rajputana, and briskly in Central India.

**Saturday.**—The secondary depression in the Punjab had commenced to fill up, but the pressure changes were very irregular, and weather hence continued somewhat unsettled. The primary disturbance had travelled eastwards to Baghelkhand, Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces. Light to moderate rain had fallen in the South-East Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Bihar, and heavy rain and snow in the Simla and



Mussooree hill districts. Chakrata reported a fall of 3·17 inches, Mussooree 3 inches, Dehra Dun 2·25 inches and Simla 1·31 inches.

**Temperature.**—The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week :—

PROVINCE.	JANUARY, 1895.					FEBRUARY, 1895.		Mean variation of week.
	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	
Burma . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam . . . . .	-0·6	-0·7	-0·8	-0·9	-1·3	-0·3	+2·0	-0·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	-1·9	-1·6	-0·7	+0·1	+0·3	+2·1	+4·1	+0·3
Punjab . . . . .	-2·0	-1·5	-0·9	-0·4	+3·1	+3·8	+1·2	+0·5
Bombay . . . . .	-0·6	0	+0·4	+1·7	+0·9	+2·2	-0·1	+0·6
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	+2·1	+2·2	+2·5	+2·4	+2·0	+0·4	-0·8	+1·5
Central India and Gujarat . . . . .	+0·8	+2·6	+5·3	+5·7	+7·1	+7·8	+4·8	+4·9
Sind and Rajputana . . . . .	+0·6	+3·7	+6·5	+6·2	+5·7	+3·1	-2·3	+3·4
Madras . . . . .	-1·9	-0·1	+2·6	+5·1	+6·0	+1·2	-0·7	+1·7
	+0·7	-0·1	-1·0	-1·0	-0·6	+0·7	+0·8	-0·1
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-0·3	+0·5	+1·5	+2·0	+2·6	+2·3	+1·0	+1·4

As will be seen from the above, unusually high temperatures prevailed during the week. The average mean temperature for the whole of India was 0°·3 in defect of the normal on Sunday, but on all other days of the week it was in excess, the excess amounting to 2°·6 on the 31st. Temperature was most above the normal in the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind and Rajputana, the excess being chiefly shown in the night temperatures, especially in the Central Provinces and Central India. Night temperatures were in large excess also at the Upper India hill stations during the first part of the week, while at the neighbouring stations in the plains they were in defect. Some striking instances occurred of the inversion of temperature which is of occasional occurrence during the cold weather, the actual minimum temperatures registered in the plains being lower than those of the adjacent hill stations. At the hill station of Murree on the 28th, for example, the minimum temperature recorded was 11°·2 higher than at Rawalpindi and 7°·2 higher than at Peshawar.

The mean temperature for the whole week was 4°·9 above the normal in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 3°·4 in Central India and Gujarat. For the whole of India it was 1°·4 in excess of the normal.

**Rainfall.**—The rainfall of the week was unusually heavy in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, especially in the hill and submontane districts. The following gives the largest amounts received during the week :

Dharmasala (Kangra) . . . . .	4·43 inches.
Mussooree . . . . .	3·72 "
Chakrata . . . . .	3·77 "
Una (Hoshiarpur) . . . . .	3·36 "
Dehra Dun . . . . .	2·95 "

No rain fell in Burma and the Peninsula, where the rainfall for the period 30th December to 2nd February is in large defect. The only provinces in which it is in excess of the normal amount are the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, Central India and Rajputana. The excess considered as a percentage of the normal is greatest in the Central and Western districts, of the North-Western Provinces. The actual absolute excess is greatest in the Punjab hill districts where it averaged 3·72 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND FEBRUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 2ND FEBRUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Dec- ember to 2nd February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim . . . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	- 100
	Lower Burma . . . . .	0	0'15	-0'15	0	0'21	- 100
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'09	- 100
	Upper do. . . . .	0	?	?	0'02	?	?
	Arakan . . . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'12	- 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . . . .	0	0'21	-0'21	0'04	0'73	- 95
	Assam (Surma) . . . . .	0'07	0'30	-0'23	0'22	1'02	- 78
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . . . .	0'02	0'24	-0'22	0'64	1'12	- 43
	Deltaic Bengal . . . . .	0	0'19	-0'19	0'12	0'65	- 81
	Central do. . . . .	0'04	0'13	-0'09	0'25	0'52	- 52
	North do. . . . .	0'04	0'22	-0'18	0'25	0'66	- 62
	Orissa . . . . .	0	0'19	-0'19	0	0'48	- 100
	Chota Nagpur . . . . .	0'17	0'16	+0'01	0'72	0'74	- 3
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Bihar (South) . . . . .	0'38	0'14	+0'24	0'73	0'09	+ 6
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'32	0'13	+0'19	0'54	0'09	- 22
	North-Western Provinces (East) . . . . .	0'34	0'11	+0'23	0'91	0'64	+ 42
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a) . . . . .	0'47	0'09	+0'38	1'25	0'60	+ 108
	Oudh (South) . . . . .	0'60	0'08	+0'52	2'06	0'77	+ 168
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'74	0'16	+0'58	1'95	0'89	+ 119
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . . . .	0'68	0'07	+0'61	2'54	0'60	+ 323
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'60	0'12	+0'48	2'08	0'62	+ 235
PUNJAB.	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b) . . . . .	1'35	0'43	+0'92	4'18	1'69	+ 147
	Punjab (South) . . . . .	0'33	0'12	+0'21	1'58	0'62	+ 155
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'57	0'21	+0'36	2'25	0'77	+ 192
	Do. (Submontane) . . . . .	0'94	0'37	+0'57	3'77	1'04	+ 130
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . . . .	2'35	0'81	+1'54	7'47	3'75	+ 99
	Do. (North-West) . . . . .	0'68	0'44	+0'24	2'43	1'89	+ 28
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Do. (West) . . . . .	0'14	0'16	-0'02	0'42	0'64	- 34
	Malabar . . . . .	0	0'09	-0'09	0'05	0'36	- 86
	Madras (South Central) . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'02	0'23	- 91
	Coorg . . . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0'02	0'31	- 93
	Mysore . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'08	- 100
	Konkan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'12	- 100
	Bombay Deccan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Khandesh . . . . .	0	0	0	0'09	0'12	- 25
	Berar . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'03	0'32	- 91
	Central Provinces (West) . . . . .	0	0'08	-0'08	0'07	0'54	- 87
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'14	0'13	+0'01	0'31	0'63	- 46
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Do. (East) . . . . .	0	0'17	-0'17	0'03	0'57	- 95
	Gujarat . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Kathiawar . . . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Sind . . . . .	0'07	0'19	-0'12	0'25	0'52	- 52
	Central India (East) . . . . .	0'13	0'05	+0'13	0'98	0'43	+ 128
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West) . . . . .	0'14	0'03	+0'11	0'66	0'25	+ 164
	Rajputana (West) . . . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'35	0'31	+ 13
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'09	0'20	- 55
	Do. (do.) (a) . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Hyderabad (South) . . . . .	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'20	- 100
	Madras (Central) . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'06	- 100
	East Coast (Central) . . . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'41	- 100
	Do. (South) . . . . .	0	0'14	-0'14	0'02	0'62	- 97
	Madras (South) . . . . .	0	0'11	-0'11	0'08	0'71	- 89

W. A. BION,

Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of India.

SIMLA, 7th February, 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 9th February.*—Slight showers of rain fell in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Water-supply is insufficient, except in the Circars. Agricultural operations continue. Standing crops are fair, but suffering in many districts from drought. Rain is generally wanted. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are growing scarce in parts. Prices are easier in the Circars, slightly risen in parts of the Carnatic and Central districts, and nearly steady elsewhere.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 13th February.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Karachi and Thar and Parkar. Standing crops damaged by frost or blight in parts of Sind, by insects in parts of Surat, by blight in parts of Dharwar, and withering for want of moisture in parts of Poona. Reaping of late crops continues in parts of twelve districts, and preparations for next season's crops in parts of five. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda territory. Fodder-supply sufficient, and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are normal except in Sholapur.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 11th February.*—There was a little rain in Hazaribagh, but practically none in the other reporting districts. The general prospects of the spring crops continue favourable, but in East Bengal the crop requires rain. Mustard is being gathered, and in many districts the pressing of sugarcane is going on. Spring rice is being sown and transplanted, and the young plants are doing well. In parts of North and East Bengal the lands are under preparation for the autumn crops. The reports of the poppy crop in Bihar and Hazaribagh are promising; lancing has begun in Patna. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice is generally steady and normal.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 13th February.*—Weather generally clear, but showers have fallen in some places. Slight damage to crops reported in a few districts either by insects, rust or excessive moisture. The prospects of the spring crops are generally favourable. Sugar-cane-pressing is in progress. Fodder and supplies are ample, except in Sitapur and Rae Bareilly, where fodder is said to be getting scarce. Prices are normal.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 13th February.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar, Sialkot, and Lahore. Sugarcane-pressing still continues in some districts. The condition of standing crops is good to average, and prospects are favourable except on low-lying lands in Peshawar. Sunny weather is necessary for the development of crops in Umballa, and rain is needed in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Crops have been slightly damaged by hail in parts of Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition and pasturage and fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices are rising in Umballa, falling in Jullundur, normal in Sialkot, below normal in Shahpur and continue low elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 13th February.*—Weather generally cloudy with showers of rain in most of the Northern districts. There was also a heavy fall on the 10th instant in Wardha. Hail has again fallen in parts of the Northern districts where linseed has been badly damaged by rust, and wheat has also suffered but only to a slight extent. Harvesting of winter crops

progressing and prospects generally favourable. Prices rather high in Damoh and Seoni, but normal elsewhere.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 9th February.*—No rain. Harvesting of the main paddy crop is nearing completion. Transplanting of dry-weather paddy is progressing in Upper Burma where other agricultural operations continue. Crop prospects are good in Upper Burma and fair in the Lower province. The price of paddy is everywhere above normal in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma it is below normal but rising. Fodder and water are sufficient.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 12th February.*—Weather seasonable. The mustard crop is being gathered, and pressing of sugarcane continues. The condition of cattle is good and fodder and water are sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 13th February.*—**MYSORE:** Standing crops are in good condition. Rice harvested in Tumkur and in parts of Bangalore and Kolar. Prices have slightly risen in the Kolar and Chitaldrug districts.

**COORG:** Threshing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are normal and fodder for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 13th February.*—**BERAR:** Weather clear and cool. Winter crops in good condition, with the exception of linseed and gram which have been damaged through blight. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices fluctuating in Wun district, otherwise steady.

**HYDERABAD:** No rain fell during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops completed. Tanks and wells are full. Prices continue normal.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 13th February.*—Slight rain fell in three Agencies during the week. Agricultural operations completed in Bhopal and are in progress in other Agencies. Condition of standing crops fairly good, though somewhat damaged by rain and blight in all Agencies. Condition of agricultural stock still indifferent in Gwalior and Bhopawar. Pasturage good and sufficient in all districts except Gwalior. Prices high in Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, Goona, Nimach, and in one district of Gwalior, but normal elsewhere. The opium crop is in indifferent condition in one district of Gwalior, bad in Nimach, partly damaged by rain in Goona, and fairly good elsewhere.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 13th February.*—Slight rain fell in Bickaneer. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops, prospects, and agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient, but failing in Dholepore. Prices have risen in two States, are below average in one, and steady elsewhere.

**Kashmir.**—*For week ending 12th February.*—**KASHMIR VALLEY:** A little snow fell in Kashmir Proper. Condition of crops good in Gilgit. Prices continue normal.

**JAMMU PROVINCE.**—*For week ending 13th February.*—No rain. Weather fair. Crops are in good condition. Prices are normal and fodder sufficient.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 9th February.*—No rain during the week. Weather cold and foggy. Condition and prospects of crops good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*





SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1895.

**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

No.  $\frac{3 \text{ Education}}{91-102}$ .

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—dated Calcutta, the 19th February 1895.*

READ—

The several Reports on the Progress of Education in India during the year 1893-94, with the orders passed on them by Local Governments and Administrations.

**RESOLUTION.**

IN the Resolution recorded in the Home Department, dated the 7th September 1894, the Government of India reviewed at length the state and progress of education in India during the quinquennium 1887-88 to 1891-92 as shown in the Report of Mr. A. M. Nash of the Bengal Educational Service, and noticed also the results of education in the year 1892-93. In publishing for general information the statistics of education for 1893-94, therefore, only a brief summary is necessary of the most important features presented by the figures.

2. The total number of Public and Private Institutions to which the Educational Reports relate, rose from 141,793 in 1891-92 and 144,699 in 1892-93 to 147,297 in 1893-94. The increase was shared by both classes of Institutions, Public Institutions having numbered 102,145 in 1892-93, and 103,172 in 1893-94, and Private Institutions having numbered in those years 42,554 and 44,125. The number of Primary (public) institutions, which had fallen from 97,109 in 1891-92 to 96,409 in 1892-93, rose again to 97,325 in the year under

review. There was also an increase in the number of Secondary (public) Schools from 4,962 in 1892-93 to 5,066 in 1893-94. The number of elementary Private Institutions rose from 37,111 in 1892-93 to 38,395 in 1893-94, an increase of over 500 having occurred in Koran Schools.

3. The percentage of scholars to the total population of school-going age (calculated at 15 per cent. on the statistics of population according to the last Census) was 11·67 in 1893-94, as compared with 11·38 in 1892-93. The percentages of male (20·82) and female (2·19) scholars on the total male and female population of school-going age showed a slight advance over the figures for the previous year (20·32 and 2·12, respectively). The total number of pupils under instruction in schools of all classes increased from 3,966,267 in 1892-93 to 4,066,235 in 1893-94. Of these, there were 3,602,492 males and 363,775 females in 1892-93, against 3,691,292 males and 374,943 females in 1893-94.

4. The statement given in the margin compares the average monthly attendance at the different

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		AVERAGE MONTHLY ATTENDANCE.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.
Managed by Government.	Colleges . . . . .	6,549	6,940
	Secondary Schools . . . . .	51,427	51,082
	Primary Schools . . . . .	24,168	22,748
	Schools for special instruction . . . . .	13,664	13,901
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.	Colleges . . . . .	305	248
	Secondary Schools . . . . .	111,979	117,728
	Primary Schools . . . . .	767,011	788,683
	Schools for special instruction . . . . .	1,222	1,390
Maintained by Native States.	Colleges . . . . .	84	83
	Secondary Schools . . . . .	7,573	8,027
	Primary Schools . . . . .	126,777	130,581
	Schools for special instruction . . . . .	276	312
Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.	Colleges . . . . .	5,772	6,325
	Secondary Schools . . . . .	220,744	231,889
	Primary Schools . . . . .	1,429,935	1,465,952
	Schools for special instruction . . . . .	5,149	5,151
Unaided . . . . .	Colleges . . . . .	4,002	4,259
	Secondary Schools . . . . .	77,302	79,510
	Primary Schools . . . . .	371,848	370,877
	Schools for special instruction . . . . .	2,327	2,435
TOTAL . . . . .		3,228,114	3,308,121

classes of public institutions during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94. The average monthly number of scholars attending these institutions rose from 3,228,114 in 1892-93 to 3,308,121 in the year under report. As observed in previous years, similar statistics regarding private institutions (advanced and elementary) are not available. On the 31st March 1894 there were 14,360 students in Arts Colleges, as compared with 13,387 on the 31st March 1893. The number on the rolls of Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training on those dates were,

respectively, 3,824 and 3,344. It is satisfactory also to observe that the increase noticed last year in the number of pupils at Secondary and Primary Schools has been maintained, the former having risen from 488,261 at the end of March 1893 to 507,658 at the end of March 1894, and the latter from 2,890,824 to 2,947,530. There were 4,370 pupils attending Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1894, against 4,327 on the corresponding date in 1893; but the number attending Training Schools for Mistresses, which had risen from 793 at the close of 1891-92 to 1,092 at the close of 1892-93, again fell away to 909 at the close of 1893-94. There was, however, a steady increase in the number attending other special schools, from 16,586 at the end of 1891-92 and 17,681 at the end of 1892-93 to 18,363 at the end of 1893-94.

5. Of the total number (4,066,235) of pupils (including those in private institutions) receiving instruction, 404,591 were studying English, as compared with 388,650 in the previous year. The number (579,361) studying a classical language showed a small increase (575,789 in 1892-93); and the number learning a vernacular (3,690,391), a substantial increase (3,607,327 in 1892-93). The greatest increase among pupils learning English was among those attending Secondary Schools (301,376 in 1892-93 and 310,621 in 1893-94). The highest rise in the number of those studying a classical language also occurred among the pupils at Secondary Schools, and the increase among those studying a vernacular was naturally greatest at Primary Schools. The number of pupils in private institutions studying English, a classical language and a vernacular was, respectively, 4,784, 296,176 and 325,979 in 1893-94, as compared with 5,086, 284,132 and 316,445 in 1892-93.



6. The following statement shows the race and religion of the pupils, and the proportion borne by each class to the total number, during the past two years :—

RACE AND RELIGION.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Proportion to total number.	Number.	Proportion to total number.
Hindus . . . . .	2,661,136	67.09	2,732,186	67.19
Muhammadans . . . . .	894,241	22.55	905,571	22.27
Europeans and Eurasians . . . . .	26,952	.68	27,975	.69
Native Christians . . . . .	98,423	2.48	99,887	2.46
Miscellaneous races or religions . . . . .	285,515	7.20	300,616	7.39

Owing to the general increase of numbers, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total has slightly fallen : but the number of Muhammadan pupils shows an increase yet greater than that (from 887,236 to 894,241) in the preceding year. Of the students receiving a Collegiate education, the greatest number (15,303) were Hindus; 1,212 were Muhammadans; 528, Europeans and Eurasians; 548, Native Christians; and 593 belonged to other classes. Of the pupils in Secondary Schools, 367,413 were Hindus, 70,816 Muhammadans, 23,078 Europeans and Eurasians, 26,124 Native Christians, and 20,227 belonged to other classes. Of those under Primary instruction in public institutions 2,116,506 were Hindus, 580,272 Muhammadans, 3,431 Europeans and Eurasians, 68,311 Native Christians, and 179,010 belonged to other classes.

7. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on public instruction, which had risen from R3,05,19,632 in 1891-92 to R3,16,72,827 in 1892-93, reached R3,22,79,706 in 1893-94. The direct expenditure increased from R2,50,54,254 in 1892-93 to R2,58,51,608 in the year under review. The increase was mainly due to a rise in the expenditure on Secondary and Primary Schools, from R1,03,29,480 and R99,73,177, respectively, in 1892-93 to R1,06,36,125 and R1,03,23,937 in 1893-94. The expenditure on Arts Colleges increased from R21,10,205 to R22,13,938; that on Professional Colleges from R7,97,427 to R8,22,866; and that on Training Schools for teachers from R6,82,740 to R7,06,347. The expenditure on all other special schools decreased from R11,61,225 to R11,48,395. The indirect expenditure on education (which includes charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and miscellaneous items) fell from R66,18,573 to R64,28,098.

8. The expenditure on education was met from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds, from fees, and from miscellaneous sources, such as subscriptions, endowments, etc. The following statement compares the sums spent from each of these sources, and the proportion of each sum to the total cost of education in the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

Sources from which Expenditure on Education is met.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
	R	Per cent.	R	Per cent.
Provincial Revenues . . . . .	88,60,611	27.98	89,80,555	27.82
Local Funds . . . . .	54,44,351	17.19	55,52,107	17.20
Municipal Funds . . . . .	14,54,454	4.59	14,31,670	4.43
Fees . . . . .	92,61,649	29.24	95,05,271	29.45
Miscellaneous . . . . .	66,51,762	21.00	68,10,103	21.10
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,16,72,827</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,22,79,706</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The Government of India regret that the contribution from Municipal Funds, the smallness of which has been noticed in previous reviews, has declined, but the increase in the income from fees and miscellaneous sources is satisfactory; and the general results summarised above afford, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, satisfactory evidence of the continued progress in the work of public instruction during the year 1893-94.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for information.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



## EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces comprised in British India at the end of the Official year 1893-94.*

( For Details, see General Table III. )

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									PRIVATE INSTI- TUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of	REMARKS.
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total of public Insti- tutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.					
			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1,069,029	Towns . . 1,561 Villages . 572,701 TOTAL . 574,262	Males . . 118,193,476 Females . 114,164,609 TOTAL . 232,358,085	Institutions { For Males . For Females .	110	40	4,642	91,730	121	453	97,096	5,730	36,945	139,771	{ Institutions to num- ber of towns and villages. { 24·34 1·31		
				4	...	424	5,595	38	15	6,076	...	1,450	7,526			
			TOTAL .	114	40	5,066	97,325	159	468	103,172	5,730	38,395	147,297	25·65		
			Scholars. { Males . . Females .	14,299	3,777	469,664	2,654,414	4,296	17,613	3,164,063	67,005	460,224	3,691,292	{ Male scholars to male population of school- going age.* { 20·82 2·19		
				61	47	37,994	293,116	983	750	332,951	744	41,248	374,943			
			TOTAL .	14,360	3,824	507,658	2,947,530	5,279	18,363	3,497,014	67,749	501,472	4,066,235	{ Total scholars to total population of school- going age.* { 11·67		

\* The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.





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## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR  
ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE  
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
<b>Burma—</b>						
<i>Tenasserim—</i>						
Mergui . . . . .	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy . . . . .	12 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	22 8 0	15-0 to 20-0	12 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>						
Pegu . . . . .	12 8 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Rangoon . . . . .	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	25-0 to 30-0	25-0 to 30-0
Thongwa . . . . .	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0
Bassein . . . . .	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>						
Shwegyin . . . . .	15 0 to 20-0	12 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	30 0 0
Tharrawaddy . . . . .	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 to 20-0	12-0 „ 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 „ 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada . . . . .	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome . . . . .	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo . . . . .	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo . . . . .	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
<i>Upper Burma—</i>						
Mandalay . . . . .	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	20-0 to 24-0	22-0 to 24-0
Bamo . . . . .	15 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	30-0 „ 45-0	30-0 „ 45-0
Pakokku . . . . .	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	22 8 0	22 0 0
Meiktila . . . . .	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
<i>Arrakan—</i>						
Sandoway . . . . .	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 9-0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab . . . . .	15-0 „ 18-0	15-0 „ 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
<b>Assam—</b>						
<i>Surma—</i>						
Sylhet . . . . .	7 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar . . . . .	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 8-0	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	7-0 „ 12-0	7-0 „ 15-0	8-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 30-0	10-0 „ 60-0
Garo Hills . . . . .	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	20-0 „ 40-0	20-0 „ 40-0
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>						
Goalpara . . . . .	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kamrup . . . . .	9-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0	8-0 „ 12-0	20-0 „ 50-0	20-0 „ 50-0
Darrang . . . . .	5-0 „ 10-0	10 0 0	8-0 „ 10-0	10-0 „ 12-0	6-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Nowgong . . . . .	7-0 „ 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 „ 10-0	8-0 „ 10-0	10-0 „ 30-0	10-0 „ 30-0
Sibsagar . . . . .	8-0 „ 12-0	10 0 0	8-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0	15-0 „ 40-0	18-0 „ 30-0
Lakhimpur . . . . .	8-0 „ 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 12-0	15-0 „ 60-0	12-0 „ 60-0
<b>Bengal—</b>						
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>						
Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	10-0 to 12-0	*	*	*	15-0 to 22-0	*
Hill Tippera . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*
Naga Hills . . . . .	15-0 to 26-4	15-0 to 22-8	16-0 to 18-0	15-0 to 18-0	23-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 50-0

\* Not stated.



WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
<b>Bengal—continued.</b>						
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Backergunge . . . . .	4 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 13-0
Noakhali . . . . .	6-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 „ 20-0	8-0 „ 20-0
Chittagong . . . . .	11 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7-0 „ 20-0	7-0 „ 20-0
Tippera . . . . .	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 „ 15-0	7-0 „ 15-0
Dacca . . . . .	8-0 „ 10-0	5-0 „ 7-0	8-0 „ 10-0	5-0 „ 7-0	10-0 „ 22-0	7-0 „ 15-0
Mymensingh . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0
<i>Deltaic—</i>						
Khulna . . . . .	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas . . . . .	9-0 „ 10-0	9-0 „ 10-0	6-0 „ 7-0	6-0 „ 7-0	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0
Midnapore . . . . .	7 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	9-6 „ 13-0	7-8 „ 12-0
Howrah . . . . .	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 16-0	15-0 „ 16-0
Hooghly . . . . .	7 8 0	7 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	7 0 0	8-0 „ 30-0	12-0 „ 15-0
Nadia (Krishnagar) . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 „ 15-0	9-8 „ 15-0
Jessore . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Faridpur . . . . .	5-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 „ 16-0	8-0 „ 16-0
<i>Central—</i>						
Bankura . . . . .	5-0 to 6-8	5-0 to 6-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Burdwan . . . . .	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11-0 „ 15-0	11-0 „ 15-0
Birbhum . . . . .	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 „ 12-0	7-8 „ 12-0
Murshidabad . . . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	8-0 „ 10-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Sonhal Parganas . . . . .	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	5-0 „ 6-0	7-8 „ 18-12	5-10 „ 15-0
Pabna . . . . .	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 20-0	7-0 „ 20-0
Bogra . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Rajshahi . . . . .	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 16-0	10-0 „ 16-0
Malda . . . . .	7 8 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 „ 15-0	8-0 „ 15-0
<i>Northern—</i>						
Rangpur . . . . .	7 0 0	7 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dinajpur . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Jalpaiguri . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 „ 20-0	12-0 „ 20-0
Darjeeling . . . . .	7 0 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
<i>Orissa—</i>						
Puri . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Cuttack . . . . .	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 „ 9-6	7-8 „ 11-4
Balasore . . . . .	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 „ 15-0	8-0 „ 15-0
<i>Chota-Nagpur—</i>						
Singbhum . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Manbhum . . . . .	4-11 to 5-10	4-11 to 5-10	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 11-0	11-4 to 22-8	11-4 to 22-8
Lohardaga . . . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	5-10 „ 9-6	5-10 „ 9-6
Palámau . . . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	3-0 „ 5-0	3-0 „ 5-0	7-8 „ 9-6	7-8 „ 9-6
Hazáribágh . . . . .	5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 „ 7-0	7-0 „ 8-0	6-8 „ 7-8	7-8 „ 8-8
<i>Bihár, south—</i>						
Monghyr . . . . .	2-12 to 4-11	3-12 to 7-8	2-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	6-0 to 8-0	5-10 to 9-6
Gaya . . . . .	3-8 „ 5-10	4 8 0	4-0 „ 5-0	4 8 0	5-10 „ 14-0	8 0 0
Patna . . . . .	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 „ 7-0	6-0 to 7-0
Shahabad . . . . .	4-0 „ 5-4	4-0 „ 4-8	4-0 „ 6-0	4-4 „ 6-0	3-0 „ 10-4	3-8 „ 10-8
<i>Bihár, north—</i>						
Purnea . . . . .	4-11 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Bhágapur . . . . .	4-11 „ 5-10	4-11 „ 5-10	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 6-0	7-8 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Darbhanga . . . . .	2 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 „ 5-0	3-0 „ 4-0	5-10 „ 7-8	6-9 „ 7-8
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 „ 4-0	3-0 „ 4-0	5-10 „ 9-6	5-10 „ 9-6
Saran . . . . .	3-12 „ 5-10	3-12 „ 5-10	4-0 „ 7-0	4-0 „ 7-0	5-10 „ 10-0	6-9 „ 10-0
Champaran . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8-0 „ 9-0	8-0 „ 9-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce of Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
<b>N.W.-Provinces—</b>						
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Mirzapur . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Benares . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 11 0	8 11 0
Ghazipur . . . . .	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur . . . . .	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad . . . . .	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0
<i>Central—</i>						
Banda . . . . .	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Fatehpur . . . . .	2 8 0	2 8 0	3-8 „ 4-0	3-8 „ 4-0	5-10 „ 7-8	5-10 „ 7-8
Hamirpur . . . . .	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Jalaun . . . . .	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Cawnpore . . . . .	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	7-8 & 9-6	7-8 & 9-6
Etawah . . . . .	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri . . . . .	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Etah . . . . .	4-0 „ 5-0	3-8 to 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	8-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0
<i>Western—</i>						
Jhansi . . . . .	3-0 & 3-8	3-0 & 3-8	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	10-0 & 12-0	10-0 & 12-0
Agra . . . . .	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 11-0	10-0 „ 12-0
Muttra . . . . .	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0
Aligarh . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bulandshahr . . . . .	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	8-0 & 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
<i>Sub-montane—</i>						
Ballia . . . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0	7-8 to 8-0
Azamgarh . . . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Gorakhpur . . . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	7-8 to 9-12	7-8 to 9-12
Basti . . . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	8-0 „ 12-0	8-0 „ 12-0
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	2-0 & 3-0	2-0 & 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 „ 10-0	7-0 „ 10-0
Budaun . . . . .	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Pilibhit . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bareilly . . . . .	3 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Moradabad . . . . .	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Naini Tal . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Almora . . . . .	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Bijnor . . . . .	3 12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Muzaffarnagar . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	12-0 to 14-0	12-0 to 14-0
Meerut . . . . .	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 & 12-0	10-0 & 12-0
Saharanpur . . . . .	5 0 0	5-0 „ 6-0	5 0 0	5-0 „ 6-0	10 0 0	10-0 „ 12-0
Dehra-Dun . . . . .	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 7-0	12-2 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Garhwál . . . . .	5 10 0	5 10 0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0
<b>Oudh—</b>						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Partabgarh . . . . .	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	6-0 to 6-8	6 0 0
Sultanpur . . . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli . . . . .	3-8 & 4-0	4 0 0	4-0 & 4-8	4 8 0	7-0 & 8-0	8 0 0
Unao . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	10 5 0	8 0 0
Lucknow . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	11-4 to 15-0	11-8 to 15-0
Hardoi . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
<i>Northern—</i>						
Fyzabad . . . . .	1-14 to 3-12	1-14 to 3-12	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda . . . . .	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Bahraich . . . . .	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Sitapur . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	9 6 0	8-0 to 8-8
<b>Rajputana—</b>						
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Partabgarh . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14	15-0 to 16-14
Banswara . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 „ 18-12	11-4 „ 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore) . . . . .	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 7-0	5-8 to 7-0	25-0 „ 35-0	25-0 „ 35-0
Sirohee . . . . .	5-0 & 6-0	5 6 0	4-0 & 5-0	4 5 0	10 0 0	10 0 0



WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
<b>Rajputana—contd.</b>						
<i>Eastern—contd.</i>						
Erinpura . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere . . . . .	5 0 0	3-0 to 11-8	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 15-0	12 0 0
Abu . . . . .	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Kishengarh . . . . .	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-8 to 15-12	4-8 to 15-12
Boondee . . . . .	3 12 0	5 10 0	2 13 0	5 10 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7 8 0
Kotah . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 „ 8-0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallawar . . . . .	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 30-0	5-0 „ 30-0
Tonk . . . . .	3 12 0	5 10 0	2 13 0	5 10 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7 8 0
Jeypore . . . . .	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	8-0 „ 10-5	7-8 to 10-5
Kerowlee . . . . .	4 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0
Dholpur . . . . .	1-14 to 4-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 „ 20-0	5-10 „ 20-0
Bhurtpore . . . . .	1-8 „ 3-0	1-8 „ 3-0	...	...	4-0 „ 17-0	4-0 „ 17-0
Ulwar . . . . .	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 6-0	3-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 7-0	6-0 „ 15-0	6-0 „ 15-0
Deoli Cantonment . . . . .	3-12 „ 5-10	...	3-12 „ 5-10	7 0 6	7-8 „ 9-6	7 8 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	6-0 „ 9-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar . . . . .	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-6 „ 15-0	9-6 „ 15-0
Bálmer . . . . .	5 10 0	5 8 0	...	...	9 6 0	9 8 0
Anádra . . . . .	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	6 0 0	...	...
Shahpoora . . . . .	3 12 0	5 10 0	2 13 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0	7 8 0
<i>Western—</i>						
Jodhpore . . . . .	6 12 6	4 11 0	5 13 0	5 10 0	14 8 6	13 2 0
Jeysulmere . . . . .	11 0 0	11 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bickaneer . . . . .	4 11 0	5 2 6	4 3 6	4 3 6	9-6 to 13-2	9-6 to 12-6-9
<b>Central India—</b>						
Indore . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimuch Cantonment . . . . .	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	12-0 to 13-0
Goona . . . . .	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	12-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Gwalior . . . . .	5 10 0	4-11 „ 5-10	6 0 0	4-0 „ 6-0	11-4 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
<b>Panjab—</b>						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Hissar . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Montgomery . . . . .	8 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	18 5 4
<i>Central—</i>						
Gurgáon . . . . .	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Delhi . . . . .	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 3 0	12 8 0
Rohtak . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 0	9 5 4
Karnál . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Lahore . . . . .	5 0 0	8 7 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	10 4 0
<i>Sub-montane—</i>						
Umballa . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ludhiána . . . . .	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	11 6 0	11 2 8
Jullundur . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur . . . . .	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar . . . . .	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
<i>Hills—</i>						
Simla . . . . .	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 2 0	6 0 0	13 10 0	13 10 0
Kángra . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
<b>North-Western—</b>						
Siálkot . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwála . . . . .	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 8 0	10 8 0
Jhelum . . . . .	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi . . . . .	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 9 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Hazára . . . . .	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Pesháwar . . . . .	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	20 8 0	19 4 0
Kohat . . . . .	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
<b>Panjab—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<i>Western—</i>						
Sháhpur . . . . .	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Jhang . . . . .	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0
Mooltan . . . . .	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 0 0	17 8 0
Bannu . . . . .	6 1 0	6 1 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 14 0	15 13 4
D. I. Khan . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh . . . . .	4 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	16 3 0	19 10 8
D. G. Khan . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>						
Karáchi . . . . .	10-0 to 18-0	10-0 to 18-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	20-0 to 40-0	20-0 to 40-0
Hyderabad . . . . .	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Thar and Pákar (Umerkot)	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Sukkur (Shikarpur) . . . . .	8 0 0	15 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	32-0 to 45-0
Upper Sind Frontier . . . . .	8 0 0	8 0 0	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	22-8 to 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Quetta . . . . .	15 0 0	15 0 0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0	30-0 „ 45-0	30-0 „ 40-0
<b>Bombay—</b>						
<i>Konkan—</i>						
Karwar (Canara) . . . . .	8 7 0	8 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	18-12 to 22-8
Ratnágiri . . . . .	7 3 0	7 5 4	8 3 7	8 2 4	10-3-6 „ 15-5-4	10-11-1 „ 15-5-4
Alibág (Colába) . . . . .	5 10 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Bombay . . . . .	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0	27-8 to 42-0
Tanna . . . . .	11 0 0	7-8 to 11-4	9 0 0	7-0 to 12-0	22 8 0	18-12 „ 30-0
<i>Deccan—</i>						
Dharwar . . . . .	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	17-0 to 19-0	12-0 to 18-0
Belgaum . . . . .	6 13 7	6 7 5	8 11 8	8 5 0	15 9 4	15 3 8
Sátara . . . . .	6 9 0	6 9 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
Sholapur . . . . .	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 „ 25-0	15-0 „ 22-0
Bijápur . . . . .	6 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Poona . . . . .	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 22-8
<i>Khandesh—</i>						
Ahmednagar . . . . .	7 8 0	8 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	18-12 to 22-8	15-0 to 25-0
Násik . . . . .	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Khandesh (Dhul'a) . . . . .	8 7 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 3 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 27-8
<i>Gujarat—</i>						
Surat . . . . .	6-0 to 9-0	5-8 to 9-0	-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0	18-8 to 25-0
Broach . . . . .	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 9 0	7 8 0	15-0 „ 30-0	16-0 „ 30-0
Kaira . . . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9-6 „ 15-0	9-6 „ 15-0
Baroda (Camp) . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Ahmadabad . . . . .	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Panch Máhals (Godhra) . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15-0 to 19-0
Deesa Cantonment . . . . .	5 13 0	5 13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	19 6 0	19 6 0
<i>Kattywar—</i>						
Rájkot . . . . .	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
<b>Central Provinces—</b>						
<i>Western—</i>						
Nimar . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cantonment . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad . . . . .	6-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betul . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 19-0
Chhindwára . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha . . . . .	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0



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DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	193.	1894.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
<b>Central Provinces—<i>contd.</i></b>						
<i>Central—</i>						
Narsinghpur . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0	12-0 to 16-0
Saugor . . . . .	4 8 0	3-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	5-0 to 7-0	9-8 „ 10-0	8-0 „ 12-0
Damoh . . . . .	4 11 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	9 6 0
Jubbulpore . . . . .	3 8 0	3-0 to 4-0	5 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Baghalkhand (Sutna) . . . . .	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Mandla . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Seoni . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bálághát . . . . .	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 20-0
Bhandára . . . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda . . . . .	4 8 0	5 3 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	9-8 to 12-0	11-2 to 13-10
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Biláspur . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	12-0 „ 15-0
Raipur . . . . .	5 10 0	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	11-0 to 22-0	15-0 „ 25-0
Sambalpur . . . . .	2 12 4	2 9 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
<b>Berar—</b>						
Buldána . . . . .	5 10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Básim . . . . .	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	19 0 0	21 8 0
Akola . . . . .	7 12 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	6 9 0	23 4 0	21 4 0
Ellichpur . . . . .	6 12 0	7 3 0	7 11 0	7 10 0	18 10 0	20 2 0
Amráoti . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	18 3 0	19 5 0
Wun . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
<b>Nizam's Territories—</b>						
Secunderabad . . . . .	5-0 to 7-0	4-4-5 to 5-15 10	5-0 to 7-0	4-4-5 to 5-15-10	13-0 to 30-0	11-1-11 to 25-10-7
Boláram . . . . .	...	...	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	5-2-1 „ 6-13-6	12-13 „ 25-10	12-13 „ 25-10
Chadarghat . . . . .	7 12 0	6 10 1	12 0 0	6 13 6	15 0 0	12 13 4
<b>Madras—</b>						
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>						
Malabar . . . . .	7 5 8	7 5 8	6 11 2	6 11 2	14-14-8 to 16-6-8	14-3-8 to 16-0-8
S. Canara . . . . .	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	16-14 „ 18-12	16-14 „ 18-12
<i>South central—</i>						
Coimbatore . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 5 4	6 5 4	16-4 to 18-12	16-4 to 18-12
Nilgiris . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem . . . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 2 8	5 2 8	11-10-8 to 12-10-8	11-10-8 to 12-10-8
<i>Central—</i>						
Bellary . . . . .	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 20-10	18-12 to 20-10
Anantapur . . . . .	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Kurnool . . . . .	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 „ 18-12
<i>East Coast, north—</i>						
Ganjam . . . . .	4 6 3	4 10 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	9-11 to 11-11-6	9-3-6 to 11-11-6
Vizagapatam . . . . .	4 10 9	4 10 9	5 8 0	5 8 0	16-14 to 13-9	11-5-6 „ 13-9-0
Godávári . . . . .	5 13 4	5 13-4	6 2 8	6 2 8	15-10-8 „ 16-0	14-10-8 „ 16-0-0
<i>East Coast, central—</i>						
Kistna . . . . .	7 2 8	7 2 8	7 5 4	7 5 4	17-4 to 19-9-4	17-4 to 19-9-4
Nellore . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	15-0 „ 17-8	15-0 „ 17-8
<i>East Coast, south—</i>						
Madras . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13-0 to 16-0	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput . . . . .	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	13-8 „ 16-6	13-8 „ 16-6
N. Arcot . . . . .	5 14 5	5 14 5	6 6 5	6 6 5	15-11-2 „ 17-14-5	15-11-2 „ 17-14-5
S. Arcot . . . . .	5 1 4	5 1 4	6 3 4	6 3 4	11-14 „ 13-2	11-14 „ 13-2
Tanjore . . . . .	6 7 4	5 4 6	6 8 0	6 8 0	16-2 „ 16-5	15-12 „ 15-15
Trichinopoly . . . . .	6 11 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	13-2 „ 14-1	12-3 „ 14-1

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
<b>Madras—contd.</b>						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Tinnevely . . . . .	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	12-6-8 to 14-13-4	12-6-8 to 14-13-4
Madura . . . . .	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	12-13, " 13-7	13-2 to 13-7
<b>Mysore—</b>						
Mysore . . . . .	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore . . . . .	5 0 0	5-0 to 10-0	7 0 0	5-0 to 10-0	22 8 0	10-0 to 30-0
Kolar . . . . .	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	18 12 0
Tâmkûr . . . . .	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan . . . . .	7 8 0	2-13 to 6-4	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22-8 " 30-0
Kadur . . . . .	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Shimoga . . . . .	5 0 0	2-8 to 5-0	8 0 0	3-0 to 8-0	25 0 0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldroog . . . . .	5 0 0	2-0 " 5-0	7 0 0	5-0 " 7-0	30 0 0	15-0 " 30-0
<b>Coorg—</b>						
Coorg . . . . .	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Aden . . . . .	...	...	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 37-8	30-0 to 37-8

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT  
(Statistical Branch).

STEPHEN JACOB,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on  
Saturday, February 9th, 1895.

**General Summary.**—The secondary depression, which had formed over the Punjab towards the close of the previous week and which had commenced to fill up on Saturday, was still in existence on Sunday morning, but consisted only of a shallow residual depression, covering the South-East Punjab and the adjacent districts. The primary depression in Baghelkhand and Chota Nagpur had advanced eastwards into the western and central districts of Bengal. Light to moderate rain or snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts and the Punjab, and a few light showers had been received in Chota Nagpur. Weather improved during the next 24 hours, and a cool dry wave following the disturbance reduced temperature to  $5^{\circ}$  below the normal in Rajputana and Sind and  $4^{\circ}$  in the Punjab and Central India. Fine clear weather, with unusually low temperature in Northern and Central India, obtained until the close of the week, when a shallow depression was formed over Baluchistan and Sind and gave a few light showers in Baluchistan.

Remarkably low night temperatures were registered at Srinagar during the week, partly due to heavy snowfall on the surrounding mountains, but chiefly to its position in a closed mountain valley. On Thursday the minimum temperature reported was  $3^{\circ}$  or  $29^{\circ}$  below freezing point, while at Murree at a higher elevation it was  $35^{\circ}$ . On Friday the thermometer fell to  $2^{\circ}$  below zero. The only stations which have hitherto reported such low temperatures are Leh and Kailang.

**Daily Summary.**—*Sunday.*—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and the West Punjab, and the secondary depression in the Punjab had continued to fill up, only a shallow residual depression being shown in the South-East Punjab and the adjacent districts. Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India, Burma and the Peninsula, and the primary depression had entered the western and central districts of Bengal. Skies had cleared in Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana, and cloud had decreased in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Light to moderate rain or snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts and the Punjab, and a few light showers had been received in Chota Nagpur. The more important falls were: Cherat 1.1 inches, Rawalpindi .75 inch, and Murree and Lahore each .45 inch.

*Monday.*—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in Upper India and had fallen slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and Burma, where it was in considerable to large defect. It was in slight excess in the Indus valley. Strong westerly winds prevailed in the Gangetic plain and strong northerly

winds in Sind and Kathiawar. Local showers were received in Upper Assam and the East Punjab and falls of snow at Chakrata and Simla. Sibsagar reported a fall of  $\cdot 58$  inch and Chakrata  $\cdot 55$  inch.

*Tuesday.*—Pressure had fallen briskly in Upper India but had continued to rise in Baluchistan. Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma, and the depression in that area had partially filled up. Temperature had decreased by  $2^{\circ}$  in Central India and the Central Provinces and  $3^{\circ}$  in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. It was  $6^{\circ}$  below the normal in Central India,  $5^{\circ}$  in Sind and Rajputana,  $4^{\circ}$  in the North-Western Provinces and  $3^{\circ}$  in the Punjab and Central Provinces. Aden and Colombo reported light showers.

*Wednesday.*—Pressure had increased slightly to briskly in the Gangetic plain and Bengal, and the depression in Assam and North Bengal on the 4th had filled up completely. Pressure had given way slightly in Baluchistan and briskly in Sind, and an area of deficient pressure was shown covering the Indus valley, where pressure was in considerable defect. Skies had commenced to cloud over in Baluchistan. No rain had fallen in India or Burma.

*Thursday.*—The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan and had risen briskly at the Upper India hill stations, over the East Punjab, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Pressure was in considerable defect in Baluchistan, Sind, North Bombay, Berar and the Deccan. Skies were partially clouded in Baluchistan and parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces and Central India. Gopalpore had received a light shower and Gnatong a light fall of snow.

*Friday.*—Pressure had decreased slightly in Northern and Central India and was unchanged in Burma and the Peninsula. An area of local moderate deficiency of pressure lay over Baluchistan, Lower Sind, Cutch and South-West Rajputana. Temperature had increased briskly to rapidly in North-Western and Central India. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan and were more or less clouded in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces. Very light showers had fallen in Baluchistan.

*Saturday.*—Pressure had increased briskly in Baluchistan and the Punjab and slightly in Central India and the Peninsula. The depression in Sind and South-West Rajputana had commenced to fill up and was not of much importance. Skies continued heavily clouded in Baluchistan, but had partially cleared in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, Central India, and the Central Provinces. A few stations reported very light showers of rain.

*Temperature.*—Unusually cool weather has prevailed during the week over the whole country with the exception of Madras, where temperature was above the normal as very often happens when unusually cool weather obtains in Northern India. The coolest days were the 5th, 6th and 7th, when the average mean temperature for the whole of India was more than  $2^{\circ}$  below the normal. The mean temperature for the week was nearly normal in Burma, and  $2^{\circ}$  in excess in Madras. It was  $3^{\circ}5$  in defect in Central India,  $3^{\circ}$  in the North-Western Provinces,  $2^{\circ}5$  in Sind and Rajputana, and between  $1^{\circ}$  and  $2^{\circ}$  in Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces. For the whole of India it was  $1^{\circ}4$  in defect.



The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week :—

PROVINCE.	FEBRUARY, 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Burma . . . . .	+1'7	+1'7	+0'7	0	—1'4	—2'9	—2'9	—0'4
Bengal and Assam . . . .	+2'7	+3'0	+0'5	—3'4	—4'1	—4'2	—2'5	—1'1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	+0'2	—0'9	—3'9	—5'3	—4'9	—4'0	—2'5	—3'0
Punjab . . . . .	+0'2	—4'0	—3'3	—2'2	—1'9	—0'1	—1'0	—1'8
Bombay . . . . .	—2'2	—2'2	—1'1	—0'7	—0'9	—1'5	—0'5	—1'3
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	+1'4	—1'1	—3'2	—4'1	—2'9	—0'1	+1'6	—1'2
Central India and Gujarat . . . . .	—2'6	—4'2	—5'8	—5'9	—4'4	—1'8	+0'2	—3'5
Sind and Rajputana . . . . .	—2'9	—5'1	—4'7	—3'9	—1'9	—0'3	+1'2	—2'5
Madras . . . . .	+1'1	+1'9	+1'6	+2'1	+2'4	+2'4	+2'4	+2'0
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	—1'2	—2'1	—2'6	—2'2	—1'4	—0'4	—1'4

*Rainfall.*—The rainfall of the week has been small in amount and restricted to only 17 of the 52 rainfall divisions. The largest amount received was an average of '71 inch in the Punjab hill districts, and only two other divisions (also in the Punjab) received amounts exceeding half an inch. In 9 of the 17 divisions the rainfall did not exceed a tenth of an inch, and in 3 others it was below a quarter of an inch. The rainfall of the week was hence in general defect of the normal, the only divisions which received amounts slightly in excess being the Brahmaputra valley, the central submontane and north-western districts of the Punjab, the central districts of the Central Provinces and the North Madras Coast.

For the period 30th December to 9th February less rain than usual has fallen over the greater part of the country, the only provinces that have received amounts in excess of their normal rainfall being the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, Rajputana and the North Madras Coast.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH FEBRUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 9TH FEBRUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Dec- ember to 9th Febru- ary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA . . . . .	Tenasserim . . . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'07	- 100
	Lower Burma . . . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'28	- 100
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'15	- 100
	Upper do. . . . .	0	?	?	0'02	?	?
	Arakan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'12	- 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . . . .	0	0'24	-0'24	0'04	0'07	- 96
	Assam (Surma) . . . . .	0	0'24	-0'24	0'22	1'26	- 83
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . . . .	0'37	0'29	+0'08	1'01	1'41	- 28
	Deltaic Bengal . . . . .	0'04	0'41	-0'37	0'16	1'03	- 84
	Central do. . . . .	0'07	0'23	-0'16	0'32	0'76	- 58
	North do. . . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0'25	0'74	- 66
	Orissa . . . . .	0'02	0'22	-0'20	0'02	0'70	- 97
	Chota Nagpur . . . . .	0'20	0'36	-0'16	0'92	1'10	- 16
	Bihar (South) . . . . .	0	0'18	-0'18	0'74	0'87	- 15
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0	0'13	-0'13	0'54	0'82	- 34
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . . . .	0	0'22	-0'22	0'91	0'86	+ 6
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (a) . . . . .	0	0'17	-0'17	1'25	0'77	+ 62
	Oudh (South) . . . . .	0	0'08	-0'08	2'06	0'86	+ 140
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	1'95	0'96	+ 103
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	2'54	0'67	+ 279
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . . . .	0	0'10	-0'10	2'08	0'73	+ 185
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b) . . . . .	0'11	0'41	-0'30	4'29	2'10	+ 104
PUNJAB . . . . .	Punjab (South) . . . . .	0'08	0'12	-0'04	1'66	0'75	+ 121
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'14	0'13	+0'01	2'38	0'90	+ 164
	Do. (Submontane) . . . . .	0'57	0'39	+0'18	4'35	2'03	+ 114
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . . . .	0'71	0'83	-0'12	8'18	4'58	+ 79
	Do. (North-West) . . . . .	0'56	0'44	+0'12	2'99	2'32	+ 30
	Do. (West) . . . . .	0'03	0'09	-0'06	0'45	0'73	- 38
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar . . . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0'05	0'39	- 87
	Madras (South Central) . . . . .	0	0'08	-0'08	0'02	0'31	- 94
	Coorg . . . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'02	0'33	- 94
	Mysore . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'08	- 100
	Konkan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'12	- 100
	Bombay Deccan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh . . . . .	0	0	0	0'09	0'12	- 25
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	Berar . . . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'03	0'33	- 91
	Central Provinces (West) . . . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	0'07	0'59	- 88
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'10	0'08	+0'02	0'44	0'71	- 38
	Do. (East) . . . . .	0'02	0'08	-0'06	0'04	0'05	- 94
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Kathiawar . . . . .	0'03	0'04	-0'01	0'03	0'07	- 57
	Sind . . . . .	0	0'06	-0'06	0'25	0'58	- 57
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) . . . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'98	0'45	+ 118
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West) . . . . .	0	0	0	0'66	0'25	+ 164
	Rajputana (West) . . . . .	0	0	0	0'35	0'31	+ 13
	East Coast (North) . . . . .	0'30	0'05	+0'25	0'39	0'25	+ 56
MADRAS	Do. (do.) (a) . . . . .	0'10	0'01	+0'09	0'10	0'08	+ 25
	Hyderabad (South) . . . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'22	- 100
	Madras (Central) . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'06	- 100
	East Coast (Central) . . . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'44	- 100
	Do. (South) . . . . .	0	0'15	-0'15	0'02	0'78	- 91
	Madras (South) . . . . .	0	0'20	-0'20	0'08	0'90	- 91

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Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the  
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DENZIL IBBETSON,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 14th February, 1895.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 16th February.*—Slight showers of rain fell in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The water-supply is insufficient, except in the Circars. Agricultural operations continue. Standing crops fair, but suffering in many districts from drought. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder growing scarce in parts. Prices are rising in Trichinopoly and Tinnevely, but nearly steady or falling elsewhere.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Karachi and Khandesh. Water is deficient in canals in the Upper Sind Frontier for irrigation purposes. Standing crops damaged by frost or blight in parts of Sind, by blight in parts of Dharwar, and suffering for want of moisture in parts of Poona. Reaping of late crops continues in parts of twelve districts and preparations for next season's crops in parts of four. Cotton-picking still continues in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda territory. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Shikarpur. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices normal except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 18th February.*—There was no rain in the Province during the week. The spring crop is generally promising, but in Eastern Bengal it requires rain. The preparation of the soil for the autumn crops is going on in parts of Eastern and Northern Bengal. In some districts the harvesting of mustard and peas has begun, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The lancing of poppy is going on in Patna, Gya, and Monghyr. Tobacco is being harvested in Purnea with a fair outturn. The price of common rice continues generally steady and normal. No outbreak of cattle-disease is reported.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—Weather continues clear, but showers have fallen in a few districts. Slight damage caused to crops by blight, insects and rust in the Benares, Banda, Partabgarh, Moradabad, and Almora districts, otherwise crops are thriving and prospects are favourable. Supplies ample. Fodder is reported to be getting scarce in some districts. Prices fluctuating.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Delhi, Amballa, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi districts. Sugarcane is being pressed in some districts. The land is being prepared for the autumn crops in Lahore. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good and prospects are favourable, except in parts of Peshawar. Crops are withering for want of rain in Shahpur, where, as well as in Dera Ismail Khan, more rain is wanted. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient throughout the Province, except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in Amballa, below normal in Sialkot, falling in Shahpur, and continuing low elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—Weather somewhat cloudy with light rain in most districts. The linseed crop has been greatly damaged by rust, especially in the Northern districts, and wheat and gram have also suffered to some extent. Harvesting of winter crops continues. Prices continue steady.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 16th February.*—No rain during the week. In Lower Burma the threshing of the main paddy crop is nearly completed. In

Upper Burma the main crop has been gathered and other agricultural operations continue. Crop prospects are good. Price of paddy is above normal and unsteady in Lower Burma, and below normal, but rising in Upper Burma. Fodder and water are sufficient.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 19th February.*—Slight rain fell in most districts. Gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane continue. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—**MYSORE:** Crops and prospects are good. Harvesting of rice continues in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Chitaldroog, and Shimoga districts. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar, Kadur, and Chitaldroog.

**COORG:** Threshing of rice still continues. Prices of food-grains normal. Fodder for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—**BERAR:** Weather cloudy and cool with moderate rain during the week. Cutting of winter crops in progress. Preparation of land for ensuing crop commenced in Buldana. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices fluctuating.

**HYDERABAD:** No rain fell during the week. Weeding of hot weather crops completed. Tanks and wells full. Prices normal.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—Slight rain fell in three Agencies during the week. Agricultural operations completed in Bhopal and in progress in other Agencies. Condition of standing crops fairly good in all districts though somewhat damaged by excessive rain and blight. Cattle in good condition, except in Rajgarh, Bhopal, and Gwalior. Pasturage good and sufficient in all Agencies. Prices of food-grains continue high in Bundelkhand, Goona, Nimach, and six districts of Gwalior, rising in Bhopal and steady elsewhere. Opium partly damaged by rain in Goona, but in good condition in other Agencies.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. Standing crops, prospects, and agricultural stock good. Some damage to crops is reported in Meywar, Jhallawar, Kotah, and Kerowli by frost and insects. Fodder sufficient, but failing in Dholepore. Prices fallen in two States, but steady elsewhere.

**Kashmir.**—*For week ending 19th February.*—**KASHMIR VALLEY:** The weather is getting finer. Very little snow fell during the week. Prices continue normal.

**JAMMU PROVINCE.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—No rain. Weather fair. Crops are in good condition. Prices normal. Cattle in good condition and fodder sufficient.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 16th February.*—Moderate rain fell during the week. The weather is now bright. More rain is required for the wheat crop.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 3RD FEBRUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 2ND FEBRUARY 1895.**

*N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.*

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 3RD FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 2ND FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st January to 3rd February 1894.	Earnings from 1st January to 2nd February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
East Indian . . . . .	655	1,634	13,22,681	809	1,687	11,86,162	703	55,35,358	50,17,084	...	5,18,274		
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	189	862	2,61,292	234	862	2,02,841	235	8,21,909	8,49,315	27,406	...		
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	162	752	1,25,984	168	752	1,11,315	148	6,12,644	5,18,234	...	94,410		
Bezwa extension . . . . .	108	21	1,781	85	21	1,908	91	8,374	12,116	3,742	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	324	1,699	5,54,264	326	1,790	5,88,220	329	25,95,340	26,73,520	78,180	...		
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .	47	17	346	20	17	1,100	65	3,066	5,430	2,370	...		
South Indian . . . . .	143	1,043	1,31,302	126	1,042	1,55,045	149	5,89,020	7,01,328	1,12,308	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	61	...	...	...	54	3,614	67	...	16,370	16,370	...		
Southern Mahratta (c) . . . . .	115	1,165	1,15,949	100	1,165	1,27,883	110	5,39,739	5,96,449	58,710	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d) . . . . .	162	756	1,18,624	157	756	1,14,260	151	5,28,239	5,30,110	1,871	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	88	223	23,719	106	231	21,449	93	96,726	98,241	1,515	...		
TOTAL	286	8,172	25,95,942	318	8,377	25,13,797	300	1,13,30,409	1,10,20,197	...	3,10,212		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e) . . . . .	255	2,507	5,88,007	235	2,511	6,75,732	269	29,70,519	32,37,023	2,66,504	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	287	740	2,33,513	316	797	2,91,471	366	9,47,044	12,88,040	3,40,996	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	281	813	2,48,849	306	813	2,75,390	339	12,83,155	14,08,460	1,25,305	...		
Bengal Central (f) . . . . .	126	125	15,832	127	125	15,490	124	73,022	73,020	...	2		
East Coast (state) . . . . .	107	266	18,027	68	353	33,278	94	84,128	1,38,363	54,215	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state) . . . . .	199	730	1,68,276	231	746	1,92,573	258	6,85,271	7,39,793	54,522	...		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	44	28	921	33	28	1,216	43	5,165	5,998	833	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	60	8	503	63	8	617	77	2,283	3,014	731	...		
TOTAL	244	5,217	12,73,928	244	5,381	14,85,767	276	60,50,587	68,93,691	8,43,104	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g) . . . . .	596	1,490	10,61,785	713	1,490	9,00,724	605	47,32,656	37,74,216	...	9,58,440		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	801	461	3,09,588	672	461	3,39,000	735	14,99,556	14,81,000	...	18,556		
Madras . . . . .	232	840	1,79,371	214	840	2,18,002	260	8,74,613	9,30,945	56,332	...		
TOTAL	522	2,791	15,50,744	556	2,791	14,57,726	522	71,06,825	61,86,161	...	9,20,664		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
	313	16,180	54,20,614	335	16,549	54,57,290	330	2,44,87,821	2,41,00,049	...	3,87,772		
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	167	161	22,340	139	161	24,713	153	1,06,624	1,19,990	13,366	...		
Tarkessur . . . . .	308	22	6,141	279	22	5,755	202	27,393	26,320	...	1,073		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	149	67	8,353	125	67	4,332	65	38,590	19,594	...	18,996		
Bengal Doorgas . . . . .	80	32	2,523	79	36	2,870	80	11,985	12,890	905	...		
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	133	78	10,777	138	78	11,685	150	51,018	51,625	607	...		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	232	51	8,136	160	51	10,305	202	34,410	41,740	7,330	...		
TOTAL	166	411	58,270	142	415	59,669	144	2,70,020	2,72,159	2,139	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	185	333	56,227	169	333	74,279	223	2,44,677	2,98,177	53,500	...		
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	112	13	1,312	101	13	810	62	5,707	5,660	...	47		
Rajputana-Bhatinda . . . . .	192	108	14,774	137	108	29,386	272	81,506	1,37,276	55,770	...		
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	306	...	...	...	10	2,159	216	...	11,574	11,574	...		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h) . . . . .	88	362	31,562	87	362	42,539	118	1,43,793	1,66,190	22,397	...		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	98	93	9,821	106	93	7,290	78	40,483	30,830	...	9,653		
Kolhapur . . . . .	92	29	2,285	79	29	2,118	73	9,255	9,381	126	...		
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	81	72	5,337	74	72	3,610	50	22,299	16,080	...	6,219		
Cooch Behar . . . . .	30	22	271	12	22	1,420	65	1,350	5,280	3,924	...		
TOTAL	130	1,032	1,21,589	118	1,042	1,63,611	157	5,49,076	6,80,448	1,31,372	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar . . . . .	131	334	39,613	119	334	42,396	127	1,81,141	1,67,666	...	13,475		
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	68	46	2,871	62	46	3,106	68	12,903	13,184	281	...		
Jodhpore-Bikaner . . . . .	75	364	29,648	81	364	20,130	55	1,24,275	89,440	...	34,835		
Special gauge—													
Morvi . . . . .	75	94	7,012	75	94	7,389	79	31,762	29,018	...	2,744		
TOTAL	97	838	79,144	94	838	73,021	87	3,50,081	2,99,308	...	50,773		
GRAND TOTAL													
	290	18,461	56,79,617	308	18,844	57,53,582	305	2,56,56,998	2,53,51,964	...	3,05,034		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII of 1894-95.

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 3RD FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 2ND FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 3rd February 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 2nd February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	602	1,634	13,22,681	809	1,687	11,86,162	703	4,21,69,547	4,34,34,268	12,64,721	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	862	2,01,292	234	862	2,02,841	235	51,60,699	51,54,738	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,25,984	168	752	1,11,315	148	42,21,645	47,25,462	5,03,817	...	...	5,961
Bezwada extension	95	21	1,781	85	21	1,908	91	87,538	1,45,386	57,848	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	261	1,699	5,54,264	326	1,790	5,88,220	329	1,87,77,332	2,07,84,810	20,07,428	...	...	...
Palanpur-Deesa	41	17	346	20	17	1,100	65	(c) 7,496	32,849	25,353	...	...	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,31,302	126	1,042	1,55,045	149	66,70,071	69,73,630	3,03,559	...	...	...
Máyavaram-Mutpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (e)	100	1,165	1,15,949	100	1,165	1,27,883	110	50,25,457	52,40,718	2,15,261	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	756	1,18,624	157	756	1,14,260	151	42,66,863	46,35,770	3,68,907	...	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	23,719	106	231	21,449	93	6,16,016	7,81,972	1,65,956	...	...	...
TOTAL	250	8,172	25,95,942	318	8,377	25,13,797	300	8,70,02,714	9,20,86,801	50,84,087	...	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (g)	232	2,507	5,88,007	235	2,511	6,75,732	269	2,49,14,406	2,73,33,540	24,19,134	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	740	2,33,513	310	797	2,91,471	366	72,97,473	91,81,546	18,84,073	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	813	2,48,849	306	813	2,75,390	339	1,07,32,394	1,21,41,559	14,09,165	...	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	120	125	15,832	127	125	15,490	124	6,53,329	6,88,815	35,486	...	...	...
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 18,027	68	353	33,278	94	(i) 5,55,178	12,53,502	6,98,324	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	171	730	1,68,276	231	746	1,92,573	258	49,22,115	48,14,421	...	1,07,694	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	28	921	33	28	1,216	43	61,701	63,507	1,806	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	503	63	8	617	77	18,733	21,875	3,142	...	...	...
TOTAL	226	5,217	12,73,928	244	5,381	14,85,767	276	4,91,55,329	5,54,98,765	63,43,436	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	510	1,490	10,61,785	713	1,490	9,00,724	605	3,19,80,631	2,77,34,198	...	42,46,433	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,09,588	672	461	3,39,000	735	1,25,32,830	1,30,77,928	5,45,098	...	...	...
Madras	238	840	1,79,371	214	840	2,18,002	260	87,31,398	87,04,270	...	27,128	...	...
TOTAL	440	2,791	15,50,744	556	2,791	14,57,726	522	5,32,44,859	4,95,16,396	...	37,28,463	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
277	16,180	54,20,614	335	16,549	54,57,290	330	18,94,02,902	19,71,01,962	76,99,060	...	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	161	22,340	130	161	24,713	153	10,24,173	11,36,673	1,12,500	...	...	...
Tarkessur	253	22	6,141	279	22	5,755	262	2,32,372	2,47,862	15,490	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	137	67	8,353	125	67	4,332	65	3,90,179	3,54,033	...	36,146	...	...
Bengal Doonars	77	32	2,523	79	36	2,870	80	1,13,042	1,86,710	73,668	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	10,777	138	78	11,685	150	4,40,367	4,58,753	18,386	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	238	51	8,136	160	51	10,305	202	5,34,334	5,37,749	3,415	...	...	...
TOTAL	155	411	58,270	142	415	59,660	144	27,34,467	29,21,780	1,87,313	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	56,227	169	333	74,279	223	22,44,717	26,44,729	4,00,012	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,312	101	13	810	62	51,662	58,623	6,961	...	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	129	108	14,774	137	108	29,386	272	6,06,828	10,62,076	4,55,248	...	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10	2,159	216	...	(k) 87,566	87,566	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	95	362	31,562	87	362	42,539	118	14,74,666	14,14,527	...	60,139	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	75	93	9,821	106	93	7,290	78	2,83,250	2,87,810	4,560	...	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	2,285	79	29	2,118	73	95,556	1,01,992	6,436	...	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	5,337	74	72	3,610	50	2,01,799	1,83,573	...	18,226	...	...
Cooch Behar	20	22	271	12	22	1,420	65	(m) 7,202	38,454	31,252	...	...	...
TOTAL	114	1,032	1,21,589	118	1,042	1,63,611	157	49,65,680	58,79,350	9,13,670	...	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	118	334	39,613	119	334	42,396	127	16,68,742	14,53,813	...	2,14,929	...	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	46	2,871	62	46	3,106	68	(n) 1,15,910	1,30,102	14,252	...	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	54	364	29,648	81	364	20,130	55	7,83,518	8,93,170	1,09,652	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	67	94	7,012	75	94	7,389	79	2,74,697	2,63,047	...	11,650	...	...
TOTAL	81	838	79,144	94	838	73,021	87	28,42,867	27,40,192	...	1,02,675	...	...
GRAND TOTAL													
256	18,461	56,79,617	308	18,844	57,53,582	305	19,09,45,916	20,86,43,284	86,97,368	...	...	...	...

- (a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.  
 (b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.  
 (c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 3rd February 1894.  
 (d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 2nd February 1895.  
 (e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.  
 (f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.  
 (g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

- (h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.  
 (i) Includes the earnings of the Bezwada-Goddavari section.  
 (j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amratoti railways.  
 (k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 2nd February 1895.  
 (l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.  
 (m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 3rd February 1894.  
 (n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 3rd February 1894.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 10TH FEBRUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 9TH FEBRUARY 1895.**

*N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.*

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 10TH FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 9TH FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st January to 10th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st January to 9th February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Standard gauge—													
East Indian . . . . .	655	1,634	12,48,832	764	1,687	12,04,665	714	67,84,190	62,21,749	...	5,62,441		
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	189	862	1,77,991	206	862	2,13,875	248	9,99,900	10,63,190	63,290	...		
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	162	752	1,11,324	148	752	1,19,106	158	7,23,968	6,39,291	...	84,677		
Bezwada extension . . . . .	108	21	1,970	94	21	2,061	98	10,350	14,177	3,827	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	324	1,699	5,76,828	340	1,790	5,85,810	327	31,72,168	32,59,330	87,162	...		
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .	47	17	493	29	17	1,300	76	3,553	6,730	3,177	...		
South Indian . . . . .	143	1,043	1,24,360	119	1,042	1,58,906	153	7,13,386	8,56,221	1,42,835	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	61	...	...	...	54	3,825	71	...	20,593	20,593	...		
Southern Mahratta (c) . . . . .	115	1,165	1,14,995	99	1,165	1,28,061	110	6,54,734	7,26,510	71,770	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d) . . . . .	162	756	1,15,846	153	756	1,36,440	180	6,44,085	6,66,550	22,465	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	88	223	18,623	84	231	20,774	90	1,15,349	1,19,015	3,666	...		
TOTAL	286	8,172	24,91,274	305	8,377	25,74,823	307	1,38,21,683	1,35,93,356	...	2,28,327		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e) . . . . .	255	2,507	5,95,061	237	2,511	6,57,124	262	35,65,581	38,94,147	3,28,566	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	287	740	2,27,356	307	797	2,56,917	322	11,74,400	15,44,957	3,70,557	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	281	813	2,47,018	304	813	2,84,730	350	15,36,173	16,93,190	1,63,017	...		
Bengal Central (f) . . . . .	126	125	16,805	134	125	19,990	160	89,827	93,010	3,183	...		
East Coast (state) . . . . .	107	265	22,487	85	353	33,001	93	1,06,615	1,71,344	64,729	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state) . . . . .	199	730	1,99,158	273	746	2,01,413	270	8,84,429	9,41,206	56,777	...		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	44	28	910	33	28	1,081	39	6,075	7,079	1,004	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	60	8	434	54	8	642	80	2,717	3,656	939	...		
TOTAL	244	5,217	13,09,229	251	5,381	14,54,808	270	73,59,817	83,48,589	9,88,772	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g) . . . . .	596	1,490	9,47,554	636	1,490	8,44,266	567	56,80,210	46,20,743	...	10,59,467		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	801	461	3,03,530	658	461	3,57,000	774	18,03,080	18,38,000	34,914	...		
Madras . . . . .	237	840	1,89,593	226	840	2,23,540	260	10,04,206	11,54,485	90,279	...		
TOTAL	522	2,791	14,40,677	516	2,791	14,24,806	511	85,47,502	76,13,228	...	9,34,274		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	313	16,180	52,41,180	324	16,549	54,54,527	330	1,97,29,002	2,05,55,173	...	1,73,829		
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	167	161	20,987	130	161	24,617	153	1,27,611	1,44,607	16,996	...		
Tarkessur . . . . .	308	22	6,638	302	22	7,281	331	34,031	33,601	...	430		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	149	67	8,233	123	67	6,425	96	46,823	26,019	...	20,804		
Bengal Dooars . . . . .	80	32	2,234	70	36	2,790	77	14,219	15,680	1,461	...		
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	133	78	9,231	118	78	11,706	150	60,249	63,331	3,082	...		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	232	51	9,990	196	51	10,100	198	44,400	51,840	7,440	...		
TOTAL	166	411	57,313	139	415	62,919	152	3,27,333	3,35,078	7,745	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	185	333	54,472	164	333	73,928	222	2,99,149	3,72,105	72,956	...		
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	112	13	1,220	94	13	1,410	108	6,927	7,070	143	...		
Rajpura-Bhāinda . . . . .	192	108	14,774	137	108	29,404	270	96,280	1,66,680	70,400	...		
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	306	...	...	...	10	2,007	201	...	13,581	13,581	...		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h) . . . . .	88	362	29,288	81	362	38,265	106	1,73,081	2,04,455	31,374	...		
The Gaekwar's Mehsāna . . . . .	98	93	11,581	125	93	7,980	86	52,064	38,810	...	13,254		
Kolhapur . . . . .	92	29	2,049	71	29	2,310	80	11,304	11,691	387	...		
Special gauge—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	81	72	7,862	109	72	3,740	52	30,161	19,820	...	10,341		
Cooch Behar . . . . .	30	22	271	12	22	1,060	48	1,627	6,340	4,713	...		
TOTAL	130	1,032	1,21,517	118	1,042	1,60,104	154	6,70,593	8,40,552	1,69,959	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbandar . . . . .	131	334	38,147	114	334	43,405	130	2,19,288	2,11,071	...	8,217		
Jetāsar-Rājkot . . . . .	68	46	2,732	59	46	3,639	79	15,635	16,823	1,188	...		
Jodhpore-Bickaneer . . . . .	75	304	28,149	77	364	21,890	60	1,52,424	1,11,330	...	41,094		
Special gauge—													
Morvi . . . . .	75	94	6,803	72	94	6,402	68	38,565	35,420	...	3,145		
TOTAL	97	838	75,831	90	838	75,336	90	4,25,912	3,74,644	...	51,268		
GRAND TOTAL	290	18,461	54,95,841	298	18,844	57,52,886	305	3,11,52,840	3,11,05,447	...	47,393		

- (a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.  
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.  
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.  
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.  
(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

- (f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.  
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amrāoti railways.  
(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangūd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,  
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIV of 1894-95.

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 10TH FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 9TH FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 10th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 9th February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	602	1,634	12,48,832	764	1,687	12,04,665	714	4,34,18,379	4,46,22,235	12,03,856	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	862	1,77,991	206	862	2,13,875	248	53,38,690	53,68,613	29,923	...	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,11,324	148	752	1,19,106	158	43,32,969	48,40,519	5,13,550	...	...	...
Bezawada extension	95	21	1,976	94	21	2,061	98	89,514	1,49,105	59,591	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	261	1,699	5,76,828	340	1,790	5,85,810	327	1,93,54,210	2,14,34,921	20,80,711	...	...	...
Pālanpur-Deesa	41	17	493	29	17	1,300	76	(c) 7,989	33,918	25,929	...	...	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,24,366	119	1,042	1,58,906	153	67,94,437	71,28,523	3,34,086	...	...	...
Māyavaram-Mutupet	...	...	...	...	...	3,825	71	...	(d) 1,81,421	1,81,421	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (e)	100	1,165	1,14,995	99	1,105	1,28,061	110	51,40,452	53,58,089	2,17,637	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	756	1,15,846	153	756	1,30,440	180	43,82,709	47,70,724	3,88,015	...	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	18,623	84	231	20,774	90	6,34,639	8,06,571	1,71,932	...	...	...
TOTAL	250	8,172	24,91,274	305	8,377	25,74,823	307	8,94,93,988	9,47,00,639	52,06,651	...	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (g)	232	2,507	5,95,061	237	2,511	6,57,124	262	2,55,09,468	2,81,18,156	26,08,688	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	740	2,27,356	307	797	2,56,917	322	75,24,829	94,26,555	19,01,726	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	813	2,47,018	304	813	2,84,730	350	1,09,79,412	1,24,26,289	14,46,877	...	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	120	125	16,805	134	125	19,990	160	6,70,134	7,08,805	38,671	...	...	...
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 22,487	85	353	33,001	93	(i) 5,77,655	12,86,503	7,08,838	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	171	730	1,99,158	273	746	2,01,413	270	51,21,273	50,17,573	...	1,03,700	...	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhāt (state provincial)	49	28	910	33	28	1,081	39	62,611	64,588	1,977	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	434	54	8	642	80	19,167	22,517	3,350	...	...	...
TOTAL	226	5,217	13,09,229	251	5,381	14,54,898	270	5,04,64,559	5,70,70,986	66,06,427	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	510	1,490	9,47,554	636	1,490	8,44,266	567	3,29,28,185	2,85,80,725	...	43,47,460	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,03,530	658	461	3,57,000	774	1,28,36,360	1,34,38,278	6,01,918	...	...	...
Madras	238	840	1,89,593	226	840	2,23,540	206	89,20,991	89,27,810	6,819	...	...	...
TOTAL	440	2,791	14,40,677	516	2,791	14,24,806	511	5,46,85,536	5,09,46,813	...	37,38,723	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
277	16,180	52,41,180	324	16,549	54,54,527	330	19,46,44,083	20,27,18,438	80,74,355	...	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	161	20,987	130	161	24,617	153	10,45,160	11,63,579	1,18,419	...	...	...
Tarkessur	253	22	6,638	302	22	7,281	331	2,39,010	2,55,017	16,007	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	137	67	8,233	123	67	6,425	96	3,98,412	3,59,862	...	38,550	...	...
Bengal Doonars	77	32	2,234	70	36	2,790	77	1,15,276	1,89,500	74,224	...	...	...
Debrū-Sadiya	130	78	9,231	118	78	11,706	150	4,49,598	4,68,007	18,409	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	238	51	9,990	196	51	10,100	198	5,44,324	5,47,849	3,525	...	...	...
TOTAL	155	411	57,313	139	415	62,919	152	27,91,780	29,83,814	1,92,034	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	54,472	164	333	73,928	222	22,99,189	27,19,666	4,20,477	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlād	92	13	1,220	94	13	1,410	108	52,882	60,212	7,330	...	...	...
Rājputra-Bhātinda	129	108	14,774	137	108	29,404	270	6,21,602	10,91,480	4,69,878	...	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10	2,007	201	...	(k) 89,573	89,573	...	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	95	362	29,288	81	362	38,265	106	15,03,954	14,51,370	...	52,584	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsāna	75	93	11,581	125	93	7,980	86	2,94,831	2,96,276	1,445	...	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	2,049	71	29	2,310	80	97,605	1,04,248	6,643	...	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	7,862	109	72	3,740	52	2,09,661	1,87,055	...	22,606	...	...
Cooch Behar	20	22	271	12	22	1,060	48	(m) 7,473	39,514	32,041	...	...	...
TOTAL	114	1,032	1,21,517	118	1,042	1,60,104	154	50,87,197	60,39,394	9,52,197	...	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junāgarh-Porbandar	118	334	38,147	114	334	43,405	130	17,06,889	14,97,043	...	2,09,846	...	...
Jetalsar-Rājkot	60	46	2,732	59	46	3,639	79	(n) 1,18,642	1,33,829	15,189	...	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	54	364	28,149	77	364	21,890	60	8,11,667	9,18,556	1,06,889	...	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	67	94	6,803	72	94	6,402	68	2,81,500	2,70,337	...	11,163	...	...
TOTAL	81	838	75,831	90	838	75,336	90	29,18,698	28,19,765	...	98,933	...	...
GRAND TOTAL													
256	18,461	54,95,841	298	18,844	57,52,886	305	20,54,41,758	21,45,61,411	91,10,653	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 10th February 1894.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 9th February 1895.

(e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Bezawada-Godāvari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmād, Khāmgaon, and Amrāoti railways.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 9th February 1895.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nahjangūd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 10th February 1894.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 10th February 1894.

F. B. HEBBERT,

CALCUTTA, the 22nd February, 1895.



GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

## STATIS

## IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<b>COTTON, RAW—</b>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12	1,269	...	...	...	...	12	1,269
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	3,84,221	2,83,164	2,03,983	...	...	...	3,84,221	2,83,164	2,03,983
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . . . .	8,044	3,954	3,227	...	...	...	21,169	45,632	28,511	21,169	45,632	28,511
N.-W. P. & O. . . . .	34,971	94,933	47,386	1,34,992	1,58,625	55,995	...	...	...	8,044	3,954	3,227
Punjab . . . . .	2,120	1,097	1,456	12,057	16,026	4,384	...	...	...	1,097	1,456	1,03,381
Cent. Provs. . . . .	2,055	618	849	45,896	19,456	7,603	29,297	28,145	22,741	43,474	45,268	28,581
Berar . . . . .	477	591	677	2,05,036	2,25,354	1,52,242	...	...	...	47,951	20,074	8,452
Assam . . . . .	687	2,760	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,513	2,25,945	1,52,919
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	240	1,138	35,578	35,190	35,656	...	...	...	687	2,760	300
Nizam's Terry. . . . .	...	...	...	601	377	2,149	...	...	...	35,578	35,430	25,794
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	601	377	2,149
<b>TOTAL</b>	48,354	1,04,193	55,033	8,18,453	7,38,204	4,63,281	50,466	73,777	51,252	9,17,273	9,16,174	5,69,566
<b>WHEAT—</b>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	1,72,568	50,925	1,25,482	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . . . .	73,121	15,997	3,931	...	...	...	54,873	4,23,669	2,69,636	1,72,568	50,925	1,25,482
N.-W. P. & O. . . . .	1,84,186	1,67,704	2,22,126	52,717	4,800	...	...	...	...	54,873	4,23,669	2,69,636
Punjab . . . . .	3,657	62,326	65,064	27,103	1,42,611	36,692	...	...	...	73,121	15,997	3,931
Cent. Provs. . . . .	13,391	2,207	440	4,11,602	5,98,435	48,356	50,779	5,32,094	7,50,469	2,36,903	1,72,504	2,22,126
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	59,018	...	1,491	...	...	...	81,539	7,37,031	8,52,225
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,24,993	6,00,642	48,796
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	715	...	...	1,38,199	2,20,265	52,504	...	...	...	59,018	...	1,491
Nizam's Terry. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,914	2,20,265	52,504
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,75,070	2,48,234	2,91,561	8,61,207	10,17,036	2,64,525	1,05,652	9,55,763	10,20,105	12,41,929	22,21,033	15,76,191
<b>LINSEED—</b>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	409	1,958	5	...	...	...	409	1,958	5
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	97,008	68,026	25,338	...	...	...	97,008	68,026	25,338
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . . . .	1,05,651	1,72,393	51,593	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	108
N.-W. P. & O. . . . .	42,290	56,480	11,503	2,740	7,368	4,462	...	...	...	1,05,651	1,72,393	51,593
Punjab . . . . .	...	477	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	45,030	63,848	15,965
Cent. Provs. . . . .	10,384	23,734	5,027	42,847	1,31,636	34,844	...	289	363	...	1,012	363
Berar . . . . .	...	...	3,056	36,046	63,171	22,007	...	...	...	53,231	1,55,370	39,871
Assam . . . . .	...	351	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,046	63,171	25,063
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	1,559	14,379	7,542	25,964	31,345	58,285	...	...	...	...	351	34
Nizam's Terry. . . . .	...	...	...	46,751	21,230	13,524	...	...	...	27,523	45,724	65,827
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	46,751	21,230	13,524
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,59,884	2,67,814	78,755	2,51,765	3,25,002	1,58,465	...	289	471	4,11,649	5,93,105	2,37,691
<b>INDIGO—</b>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	2,477	693	289	...	...	...	2,477	693	289
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	1,009	1,802	659	...	...	...	1,009	1,802	659
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . . . .	35,550	42,904	72,926	...	18	8	3,215	779	570	3,215	779	570
N.-W. P. & O. . . . .	10,555	21,553	18,917	96	72	268	...	...	...	35,550	42,922	72,934
Punjab . . . . .	171	...	548	...	...	9	...	...	...	10,651	21,625	19,185
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,035	766	1,278	2,206	766	1,835
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. . . . .	...	...	...	553	322	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Terry. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	322	88
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	46,276	64,457	92,391	4,135	2,907	1,321	5,250	1,545	1,848	55,661	68,909	95,560

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE:  
Calcutta, the 21st February 1895.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of December 1894, and from 1st January to 31st December 1894, periods of the years 1892 and 1893.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.

Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	...	...	17,602	1,69,979	76,392	...	...	...	17,602	1,69,979	76,392	COTTON, RAW— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	42,11,758	37,43,365	35,26,800	...	...	...	42,11,758	37,43,365	35,26,800	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
99,889	99,664	69,982	...	...	...	2,30,661	2,09,511	4,27,930	2,30,661	2,09,511	4,27,930	
3,04,766	2,90,267	4,45,915	15	19	...	...	...	...	99,904	99,683	69,982	
2,357	45,297	62,378	3,44,172	4,12,952	3,03,619	...	...	...	6,48,878	7,03,219	7,49,534	
16,296	5,147	9,254	1,24,357	1,00,429	1,32,976	44,570	2,45,555	2,03,494	60,821	3,75,792	3,39,894	
10,828	2,662	5,972	16,67,685	12,17,302	11,85,824	...	...	...	1,40,653	1,05,576	1,42,230	
16,072	39,001	27,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,78,513	12,19,964	11,91,796	
9,054	11,942	50,886	7,66,783	6,14,029	8,29,556	...	...	...	16,972	39,001	27,393	
...	...	...	21,512	28,715	24,385	...	...	...	7,75,834	6,25,971	8,80,442	TOTAL.
...	...	...	72	659	143	...	...	...	21,512	28,715	24,385	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	659	143	
4,60,099	4,93,999	6,72,022	71,67,850	63,72,389	61,53,717	2,75,231	4,55,066	6,31,424	79,03,180	73,21,454	74,57,163	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15,48,730	15,56,872	10,67,564	...	...	...	15,48,730	15,56,872	10,67,564	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15,78,902	7,08,484	2,30,530	...	...	...	15,87,172	34,69,807	24,67,538	15,87,172	34,69,807	24,67,538	
10,50,964	26,17,205	20,30,257	30,03,728	3,37,640	1,83,868	6,183	556	...	15,78,903	7,08,484	2,30,530	
1,23,771	2,68,227	5,44,167	11,58,705	5,79,868	8,11,609	44,87,190	44,49,195	70,14,338	80,60,875	29,55,401	22,14,125	
32,422	1,89,267	30,503	56,76,220	52,54,225	12,05,306	...	...	...	57,60,666	52,97,290	83,70,114	
...	...	...	5,10,684	43,198	35,349	...	...	...	57,08,642	54,43,492	12,35,809	
991	4,237	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,10,684	43,198	35,349	
16,699	3,869	...	14,49,816	14,95,441	4,74,890	...	...	...	991	4,237	631	
...	...	...	...	2,286	2	...	...	...	14,66,515	14,99,310	4,74,890	
...	...	...	...	...	2,133	...	...	...	...	2,286	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,133	
8,03,749	37,91,289	28,36,088	1,33,47,886	92,69,530	37,80,843	60,80,545	79,19,558	94,81,876	2,62,32,180	2,09,80,377	1,60,98,807	WHEAT— Madras. Bombay. Sind. Bengal. N.-W. P. & O. Punjab. Cent. Provs. Berar. Assam. Raj. & C. I. Nizam's Terry. Mysore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5,968	70,276	98,663	...	...	...	5,968	70,276	98,663	
...	...	...	11,56,018	11,44,665	17,55,991	...	...	...	11,56,018	11,44,665	17,55,991	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,75,377	46,31,250	37,91,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,47,535	21,96,083	19,03,261	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,100	7,347	5,129	1,62,892	2,34,980	3,19,418	...	...	...	27,75,439	46,31,250	37,91,623	
14,861	2,32,995	3,74,067	1,841	1,786	3,367	...	...	...	28,10,427	24,31,063	22,30,952	
533	...	...	12,01,050	20,64,369	12,30,516	...	...	...	8,122	22,809	39,181	
34,714	14,983	35,835	11,57,448	9,66,696	13,62,240	...	...	...	15,15,911	22,97,364	16,04,583	
97,640	1,30,085	1,63,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,57,981	9,66,696	13,90,703	
...	...	...	10,19,149	11,22,015	18,36,107	...	...	...	34,714	14,983	35,835	
...	...	...	5,27,944	3,91,600	5,93,306	...	...	...	12,10,789	12,52,100	20,00,911	
...	...	...	3	107	795	...	...	...	5,27,944	3,91,600	5,93,306	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	107	795	
77,308	72,12,743	63,08,282	52,32,375	59,96,494	72,00,403	128	13,676	33,763	1,12,09,811	1,32,22,913	1,35,42,448	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4,102	1,721	2,416	...	...	...	4,102	1,721	2,416	
...	...	...	2,712	4,700	1,829	...	...	...	2,712	4,700	1,829	
...	...	...	117	21	...	...	...	...	10,469	6,763	7,955	
56,988	55,021	83,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,988	55,039	83,998	
32,495	53,269	39,472	197	301	491	...	...	...	32,602	53,570	39,963	
338	43	805	5	19	252	...	...	...	8,732	5,245	9,662	
10	46	95	3	2	121	...	...	...	13	48	216	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,419	1,175	998	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	273	212	...	...	...	1,419	1,175	998	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9,831	1,08,379	1,24,360	8,556	8,230	6,329	18,741	11,925	16,560	1,17,128	1,28,534	1,47,249	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



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*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

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## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1895—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arctinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAB, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Crotalaria indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
<b>Bengal—continued.</b>																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr.	13 0	13 0	16 12	16 12	11 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	19 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Gaya.	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	108 0	108 0	10 8	10 8
Patna.	15 0	15 0	17 4	17 4	12 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Shahabad.	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
<b>Rihdr, north—</b>																										
Purnea.	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Bhagalpur.	13 14	13 14	15 2	15 2	17 10	15 2	17 10	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Darbhanga.	16 4	16 4	19 12	19 12	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	21 12	21 12	12 8	12 8	176 0	176 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarpur.	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran.	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Champan.	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
<b>N.W. Provinces—</b>																										
Rashtn—																										
Mirzapur.	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Benares.	13 4	13 4	15 11	15 11	14 15	14 15	15 0	15 0	16 12	16 12	13 13	13 13	...	...	15 7	15 7	16 6	16 6	15 11	15 11	15 7	15 7	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Ghaziipur.	12 12	12 12	16 8	16 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 4	15 4	16 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur.	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 4	17 4	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	145 0	145 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad.	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
<b>Central—</b>																										
Banda.	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur.	12 4	12 4	16 4	16 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur.	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun.	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore.	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Etawah.	15 4	15 4	18 4	18 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 12	18 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	22 4	22 4	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Farukhtad.	13 12	13 12	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	18 4	18 4	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri.	15 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 8	19 8	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Etah.	16 8	16 8	20 8	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	22 8	22 8	16 8	16 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
<b>Western—</b>																										
Jhansi.	13 8	13 8	17 8	17 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra.	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	95 0	95 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra.	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Aligarh.	15 12	15 12	22 4	22 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	...	...	20 8	20 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etah.	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 8	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
<b>Sub-montane—</b>																										
Balla.	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh.	11 14	11 14	15 8	15 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	10 6	10 6	177 0	177 0	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur.	12 9	12 9	16 3	16 3	8 1	8 1	8 1	8 1	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	...	...	14 13	14 13	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Basti.	13 4	13 4	16 8	16 8	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahanpur.	14 4	14 4	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Budawn.	15 8	15 8	19 8	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 4	17 4	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	144 0	144 0	10 4	10 4
Pilibhit.	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0





## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1895—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ).		BAJRA OR CUMBU ( <i>Penicillaria spicata</i> ).		MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> ).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> ).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Cicer arvense</i> ).		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> ).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA ( <i>Coranus indicus</i> ).		FIRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Ferozepore	18 0	20 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	36 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 0
Montgomery	19 0	19 0	29 0	37 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	23 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	14 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	60 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohilk	16 0	17 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	14 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	25 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	20 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	30 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	11 0	75 0	75 0	13 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiana	20 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	19 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	100 0	12 0	12 12
Hoshiarpur	18 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	21 0	28 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdaspur	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	20 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Hills—																										
Simla	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Kangra	16 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	20 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	35 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	29 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujranwala	20 0	24 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Guwat	23 0	24 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	24 0	22 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	23 0	22 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	33 0	35 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hazara	22 0	22 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	20 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	33 0	27 0	27 0	98 0	98 0	42 0	40 0
Kohat	25 0	25 0	47 0	54 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	46 0	46 0	33 0	36 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	29 0	33 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	154 0	153 0	59 10	59 10
Western—																										
Shahpur	24 0	26 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	30 0	33 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	20 0	21 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	5 0	5 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	18 0	19 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	30 0	32 0	70 0	72 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	52 0	56 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	50 0	19 0	19 0	107 0	107 0	37 0	37 0
D. I. Khan	23 0	26 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	38 0	40 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	33 0	33 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Munafgarh	21 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	36 0	36 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	4 0	4 0	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	125 0	125 0	23 12	24 0
D. G. Khan	19 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	31 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	14 8	14 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	15 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Hyderabad	14 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	116 6	116 6	12 0	12 0
Tihar and Patna (Unarhol)	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikarpur)	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	9 0	9 0
Quetta	16 0	17 8	25 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	53 5	53 5	9 0	9 0





RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1895—continued  
QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM ( <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ).		BAJRA OR CUMBU ( <i>Pennisetia spicata</i> ).		MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Elymus coromandicus</i> ).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> ).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> ).		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> ).		ARHAR, OR THUL, CADIAN PEA ( <i>Canarius indicus</i> ).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
<b>Madras—</b>																										
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>																										
Melabar . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
<i>South, central—</i>																										
S. Canara . . . . .	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8
Coimbatore . . . . .	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8	11 10	11 8
<i>Nilgiris</i>																										
Salem . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
<i>Central—</i>																										
Bellary . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Anantapur . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Kurnool . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
<i>East Coast, north—</i>																										
Ganjam . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Vizagapatnam . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Godavari . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
<i>East Coast, central—</i>																										
Kistna . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Nellore . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
<i>East Coast, south—</i>																										
Madras . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Chingleput . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
N. Arcot . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Tanjore . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Trichinopoly . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
<i>Southern—</i>																										
Tinnevely . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Madura . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
<b>Mysore—</b>																										
Mysore . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Bangalore . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Kolar . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Tumkur . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Hassan . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Kadur . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Shimoga . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Chitaldroog . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
<b>Coorg—</b>																										
Coorg . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
Aden . . . . .	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5

\* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m.  
on Saturday, February 16th, 1895.

**General Summary.**—Two disturbances effected the weather in Northern India during the week, but they were both feeble and gave only a few showers chiefly accompanying thunderstorms. The first was the depression lying over Sind and South-West Rajputana at the close of the previous week which commenced moving eastwards on Sunday, and by Monday morning had advanced as far as Baghelkhand and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. It gave light to moderate showers in Central India and the Central Provinces and very light local showers in the Gangetic Plain. Saugor reported a fall of  $\cdot 91$  inch and Sutna and Jubbulpore each half an inch. The disturbance was passing through Bengal on Tuesday morning, but the only shower of rain reported exceeding a tenth of an inch was  $\cdot 34$  inch at Balasore. Rain continued next day in some parts of Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Ganjam, the principal falls reported being False Point  $\cdot 8$  inch, Balasore  $\cdot 54$  inch and Gopalpur  $\cdot 37$  inch. Practically no rain fell over the whole of India and Burma on Thursday and Friday. On Friday, the barometer fell briskly in Baluchistan and North-Western and Central India, and pressure was in moderate local defect in Sind. Another fall of the barometer took place on Saturday over the same area and a shallow depression was shown lying over Sind, where pressure was in considerable defect. Weather was slightly disturbed in North-Western and Central India, and light thunder showers were received at several stations in Berar and the Central Provinces. Amraoti reported a fall of  $\cdot 34$  inch and Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Seoni and Pachmarhi each two-tenths of an inch. This disturbance was not one of the ordinary cold-weather type, but was due to the rapid increase and excess of temperature in the area in which it originated.

Unusually warm weather has prevailed during the week in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces, the mean temperature of the whole week averaging  $3^{\circ}4$  above the normal in the Punjab and  $2^{\circ}8$  in Sind and Rajputana. In Burma, on the other hand, temperature has been in general defect the deficiency amounting to  $2^{\circ}5$  on the 10th. Fine dry weather with temperature slightly above the normal has obtained in Madras. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was  $1^{\circ}1$  in excess.

**Daily Summary.**—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way slightly in the Punjab, Upper Sind, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces and had risen over the remainder of India and Baluchistan, the depression in Sind and South-West Rajputana had nearly filled up, but pressure continued in slight to moderate defect in North Bombay and the western districts of the Central Provinces. It was nearly normal elsewhere. Temperature had risen briskly to rapidly over the whole of Northern India and the Central Provinces. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan and were moderately to heavily clouded in North-



Western India. A few light showers of rain were reported, the heaviest being one of '3 inch at Seoni.

*Monday.*—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Sind, Cutch and South-West Rajputana, and pressure was in slight to considerable excess in that area. The disturbance in Sind and Rajputana had moved eastwards and was shown covering Baghelkhand and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Skies were heavily clouded at the hill stations of Upper India and in the Gangetic Plain. Light to moderate showers had fallen, chiefly during thunderstorms, in Central India and the Central Provinces, and very light local showers in the Gangetic Plain. Saugor reported '91 inch, Sutna and Jubbulpore each half an inch and Seoni four-tenths of an inch.

*Tuesday.*—Pressure had increased briskly in Baluchistan and slightly in North-Western India. It had decreased slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and the feeble disturbance, in Baghelkhand the day before, was passing through Bengal, where pressure was in slight defect. Anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed in Baluchistan and North-Western India where pressure was in slight to large excess. Light showers had fallen in the Upper India hill districts and locally in some parts of South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Murree received '75 inch, Balasore '34 inch and Simla '22 inch.

*Wednesday.*—Pressure had increased slightly in Baluchistan, Sind, Kathiawar and the west of the Peninsula, and had decreased slightly in North-Eastern India. It was in moderate to considerable excess in Baluchistan, at the Upper India hill stations, in Central India and the Central Provinces, and was nearly normal elsewhere. Rain had fallen in some parts of Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Ganjam. False Point reported a fall of '8 inch, Balasore '54 inch and Gopalpur '37 inch.

*Thursday.*—The barometer had fallen slightly in Baluchistan, where skies had commenced to cloud over, and had risen generally in India and Burma, the rise being brisk in North-Eastern and Southern India. Pressure was in considerable excess in Baluchistan, at the Upper India hill stations, and over the greater part of North-Eastern and Central India and the Central Provinces. It was practically normal in Sind and Burma. Sibsagar and Gnatong reported very light showers, less than a tenth of an inch in amount.

*Friday.*—Pressure had given way briskly in Baluchistan and North-Western and Central India and slightly elsewhere. It was in moderate local defect in Sind. A feeble disturbance was affecting the weather in North-Western India and was causing cloud and an increase of temperature over that area. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was 6° in excess in the Punjab and 4° in Sind and Rajputana. Gnatong reported a very light fall of snow.

*Saturday.*—Pressure had decreased over nearly the whole country, the fall being brisk over Northern and Central India and slight in the Peninsula and Burma. Pressure was in considerable defect in Sind, the South-West Punjab and West Rajputana, and a shallow depression was shown covering Sind which was causing slightly unsettled weather in North-Western and Central India. Winds had increased at Murree and were blowing with a velocity of 24 miles per hour at 8 A.M. Light thunder showers were reported at several stations, the heaviest fall being '34 inch at Amraoti.

**Temperature.**—The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week :—

PROVINCE.	FEBRUARY, 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	
Burma . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam . . . .	-2'5	-1'9	-1'0	+0'3	+0'7	-0'6	-1'8	-1'0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	-0'4	+1'6	+0'9	+2'5	-0'4	-1'2	-0'9	+0'3
Punjab . . . . .	+0'6	+3'9	+2'7	+0'8	+0'3	+1'3	+2'6	+1'7
Bombay . . . . .	+2'3	+1'2	+2'5	+3'0	+4'2	+5'6	+5'2	+3'4
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	+1'4	0	-2'1	-1'7	-0'1	+1'2	+1'0	0
Central India and Gujarat . . . . .	+4'2	+4'2	-0'6	-1'4	-2'7	+0'3	+3'1	+1'0
Sind and Rajputana . . . . .	+3'2	+1'2	-0'7	-0'6	-0'7	+1'9	+4'0	+1'2
Madras . . . . .	+3'7	+2'0	+1'6	+1'0	+2'4	+3'8	+5'3	+2'8
	+1'2	+1'4	+1'6	+1'4	+0'9	+0'3	-0'8	+0'9
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	+1'5	+1'5	+0'5	+0'6	+0'5	+1'4	+2'0	+1'1

In Burma temperature was, with the exception of the 13th and 14th, below the normal, the deficiency being greatest on the 10th, 11th and 16th. In Bombay, the Central Provinces and Central India, unusually low temperatures were registered on the 12th, 13th and 14th, but during the remainder of the week temperature was in general excess, the excess amounting to 4° in the Central Provinces on the 10th and 11th, and in Central India on the 16th. In Bengal and Madras, the first part of the week was warmer than the second, but the variations from the normal in these provinces were on the whole not large. In the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces temperature was in constant excess throughout the week, the excess being most marked in the first three provinces on the 15th and 16th. In the Punjab, on the 15th, the mean temperature on an average for all stations was nearly 6° above the normal. The mean temperature of the whole week was in slight defect in Burma, normal in Bengal and Bombay, in slight excess in Madras, the North-Western and Central Provinces, and Central India, and in moderate to considerable excess in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.

The mean temperature of the whole of India was above the normal every day of the week, the excess for the whole week averaging 1°·1.

**Rainfall.**—The rainfall of the week has been small in amount and has slightly exceeded the normal quantity only in Berar, the Central Provinces and Orissa, and in parts of the Punjab, Central India and Madras East Coast. Rain was received in 24 of the 52 rainfall divisions, but the largest average fall was below half an inch, and in 14 divisions the fall did not exceed a tenth of an inch.

For the period 30th December to 16th February, rainfall was in defect in all provinces except the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, the central districts of the Central Provinces and on the North Madras Coast.



PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH FEBRUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 16TH FEBRUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Dec- ember to 16th Feb- ruary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Lower Burma . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'28	— 100
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'20	— 100
	Upper do. . . . .	0	?	?	0'02	?	?
	Arakan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'12	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . .	0'01	0'41	—0'40	0'05	1'38	— 96
	Assam (Surma) . . .	0'05	0'64	—0'59	0'27	1'90	— 86
	Do. (Brahmaputra) .	0'21	0'37	—0'16	1'22	1'78	— 31
	Deltaic Bengal . . .	0'02	0'36	—0'34	0'13	1'39	— 87
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'35	—0'35	0'32	1'10	— 71
	North do. . . . .	0'06	0'22	—0'16	0'31	0'96	— 68
	Orissa . . . . .	0'34	0'30	+0'04	0'35	1'01	— 65
	Chota Nagpur . . . .	0'07	0'23	—0'16	0'98	1'33	— 26
	Bihar (South) . . . .	0	0'16	—0'16	0'74	1'03	— 28
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0	0'21	—0'21	0'54	1'03	— 48
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . . . .	0'02	0'09	—0'07	0'93	0'95	— 2
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a) . . .	0	0'11	—0'11	1'25	0'88	+ 42
	Oudh (South) . . . .	0'01	0'10	—0'09	2'07	0'95	+ 118
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0'02	0'15	—0'13	1'98	1'11	+ 78
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . . . .	0'01	0'07	—0'06	2'55	0'75	+ 240
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'05	0'12	—0'07	2'13	0'85	+ 151
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b) . .	0'03	0'44	—0'41	4'32	2'54	+ 70
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South) . . . .	0	0'13	—0'13	1'66	0'88	+ 89
	Do. (Central) . . . .	0'21	0'13	+0'08	2'59	1'02	+ 154
	Do. (Submontane) . .	0	0'34	—0'34	4'35	2'37	+ 83
	Do. (Hill Districts) .	0'14	0'70	—0'56	8'32	5'28	+ 58
	Do. (North-West) . .	0'10	0'36	—0'26	3'09	2'68	+ 15
	Do. (West) . . . . .	0	0'11	—0'11	0'45	0'84	— 46
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar . . . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	0'05	0'45	— 89
	Madras (South Central)	0	0'03	—0'03	0'02	0'34	— 94
	Coorg . . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0'02	0'34	— 94
	Mysore . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'08	— 100
	Konkan . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'12	— 100
	Bombay Deccan . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Hyderabad (North) . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh . . . . .	0'01	0'02	—0'01	0'11	0'14	— 21
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Berar . . . . .	0'13	0'11	+0'02	0'16	0'44	— 64
	Central Provinces (West)	0'4	0'02	+0'40	0'49	0'61	— 20
	Do. (Central) . . . .	0'48	0'06	+0'42	0'93	0'77	+ 21
	Do. (East) . . . . .	0'13	0'10	+0'08	0'23	0'75	— 69
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Kathiawar . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0'03	0'10	— 70
	Sind . . . . .	0'01	0'02	—0'01	0'26	0'60	— 57
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) . .	0'14	0'05	+0'09	1'13	0'50	+ 126
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West) . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0'66	0'26	+ 154
	Rajputana (West) . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0'35	0'32	+ 9
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . .	0'23	0'16	+0'07	0'62	0'41	+ 51
	Do. (do.) (a) . . . .	0	0'07	—0'07	0'40	0'15	— 33
	Hyderabad (South) . .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'24	— 100
	Madras (Central) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'06	— 100
	East Coast (Central) . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'47	— 100
	Do. (South) . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0'02	0'80	— 98
	Madras (South) . . . .	0	0'09	—0'09	0'08	0'99	— 92

W. A. BION,

Acting Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of India.

SIMLA, 21st February, 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Slight scattered showers in Vizagapatam. Water-supply insufficient except in the Circars. Usual hot-weather crops being sown. Standing crops generally fair but withered or withering in parts from want of water. Harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder growing scarce in parts. Prices slightly easier in parts of the Circars and Deccan, risen in parts of the Central and Southern districts, and nearly steady elsewhere.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 27th February.*—Rain has fallen in parts of twelve districts of the Presidency Proper and is required throughout Shikarpur. Standing crops damaged by frost or blight in parts of Sind, by rain in parts of Ahmednagar and Kathiawar, and suffering for want of moisture in parts of Poona. Harvested crop damaged by rain in one taluka of Broach. Reaping of late crops continues in parts of sixteen districts and preparations for next season's crops in parts of four. Cotton-picking in progress in parts of Bijapur, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda territory. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Shikarpur. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices normal except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 25th February.*—There was no rain during the week; the weather is becoming warmer throughout the province. Reports of the spring and other standing crops continue generally favourable, but rain is required in some of the eastern districts and also in Rangpur. Lands are being prepared for the hot-weather crops in parts of Northern Bengal and for the sowing of early paddy in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur. Mustard is still being harvested, and the pressing of sugarcane is going on in some districts. Prospects of poppy are good; the lancing is in progress and the outturn is reported satisfactory. Cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice is generally normal and almost stationary.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 26th February.*—Weather clear and seasonable. Crops are reported to have been slightly damaged by insects, rust and blight in seven districts. Prospects of the spring and poppy crops are generally favourable. Sugarcane-pressing continues and harvesting of peas and barley has commenced in places. Supplies and fodder are sufficient, except in a few places where fodder is scarce. Prices still fluctuating.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 27th February.*—Rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and Peshawar only. Ploughing of land for tobacco and sugarcane is in progress in some districts, and sowing of cotton and onions has commenced. Condition



of standing crops is generally reported good, except on low-lying lands in parts of Peshawar. Crops on rain lands are drying for want of moisture in Shahpur where, as well as in Dera Ismail Khan, rain is badly wanted. Cattle are generally said to be in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient in all districts, except in one tehsil of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in Dera Ismail Khan, normal in Umballa, below normal in Sialkot and Shahpur, and continue low elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 27th February.*—Weather cloudy and warm with light rain in four districts. Harvesting of wheat and other winter crops continues in parts. Prices remain steady except in Seoni where they are above normal.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Rain has fallen in Tavoy, but none elsewhere. Reaping and gathering of dry-weather crops has commenced in Upper Burma. Prospects good. Price of paddy steady, but above normal in Lower and below normal in Upper Burma, except at Thayetmyo where it is high. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 26th February.*—Weather dry. Gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane continue. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 27th February.*—**MYSORE:** Standing crops in good condition. Rice sown in parts of Bangalore and Tumkur districts. Harvesting continues in Kadur district. Prices have slightly fallen in Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur districts.

**COORG:** Threshing of rice and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Prices of food-grains normal. Fodder for cattle fairly sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 27th February.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Cutting of winter crops and threshing of jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) continues. Prospects favorable except in parts of Akola, where damage has been caused through insects and hail-storms. Fields are being ploughed for next rain crop in three districts. Fodder and water-supply ample. Prices fluctuating in one district, but are otherwise steady.

**HYDERABAD:** Moderate rain fell during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops nearing completion in some tehsils. Prices normal.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 27th February.*—Slight rain fell in four Agencies during the week. Standing crops are in fairly good condition though damaged in places by rain, blight and insects. Cattle in good condition, except in Rajgarh, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Pasturage good and sufficient except in parts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains rising in Bhopal, Dhar and four districts of Gwalior; above normal in three Agencies and one district of Gwalior; and normal elsewhere. Opium damaged by rain in parts of Dhar and Manpur.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 27th February.*—Slight rain in Pertabgarh, Ulwar and Bikanir. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing

crops, prospects and agricultural stock generally good. Linseed much damaged in Kotah. Fodder sufficient but failing in Dholepore. Prices fallen in two States, rising in one and steady elsewhere.

**Kashmir.**—*For week ending 25th February.*—KASHMIR VALLEY.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Prices falling.

**JAMMU PROVINCE.**—*For week ending 27th February.*—No rain. Crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Slight rain fell during the week. Weather cloudy. State and prospects of the crops good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 17TH FEBRUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1895.**

*N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.*

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 17TH FEBRUARY 1894.		WEEK ENDING 16TH FEBRUARY 1895.		Earnings from 1st January to 17th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st January to 16th February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.		
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.						
			TOTAL.		Per mile open per week.					TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.
	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.		
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian . . . . .	655	1,634	11,40,913	698	1,687	11,44,715	679	79,25,103	73,66,464	...	5,58,639
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	189	862	1,77,396	206	862	1,85,663	215	11,77,296	12,48,853	71,557	...
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	162	752	1,21,459	162	752	1,08,120	144	8,45,427	7,47,411	...	98,016
Bezwa extension . . . . .	108	21	1,971	94	21	3,233	154	12,321	17,410	5,089	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	324	1,699	5,73,245	337	1,790	5,53,620	309	37,45,413	38,12,950	67,537	...
Panpur-Deesa . . . . .	47	17	807	47	17	1,000	59	4,360	7,730	3,370	...
South Indian . . . . .	143	1,043	1,33,634	128	1,042	1,63,984	157	8,47,020	10,21,470	1,74,450	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	61	...	...	...	54	3,449	64	...	24,188	24,188	...
Southern Mahratta (c) . . . . .	115	1,165	1,15,337	99	1,165	1,45,933	125	7,70,071	8,55,860	85,789	...
Bengal and North-Western (d) . . . . .	162	756	1,29,807	172	756	1,30,320	180	7,73,892	8,02,870	28,978	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	88	223	19,586	88	231	19,692	85	1,34,935	1,38,707	3,772	...
TOTAL . . . . .	286	8,172	24,14,155	295	8,377	24,65,729	294	1,62,35,838	1,60,43,913	...	1,91,925
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (e) . . . . .	255	2,507	6,16,979	246	2,511	6,39,372	255	41,82,560	45,33,519	3,50,959	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	287	740	2,37,594	321	797	2,51,951	316	14,11,994	17,90,908	3,84,914	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	281	813	2,26,025	278	813	2,80,320	345	17,56,198	19,73,510	2,17,312	...
Bengal Central (f) . . . . .	126	125	14,636	117	125	18,600	149	1,04,463	1,11,610	7,147	...
East Coast (state) . . . . .	107	265	20,776	78	353	28,559	81	1,27,391	1,99,193	72,512	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state) . . . . .	199	730	1,92,917	264	746	1,94,504	261	10,77,346	11,35,710	58,364	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	44	28	1,105	39	28	1,435	51	7,180	8,517	1,337	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	60	8	507	63	8	599	75	3,224	4,255	1,031	...
TOTAL . . . . .	244	5,217	13,10,539	251	5,381	14,15,340	263	86,70,356	97,63,932	10,93,576	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g) . . . . .	596	1,490	10,39,441	698	1,490	8,16,859	548	67,19,651	54,60,413	...	12,59,238
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	801	461	3,24,689	704	461	3,46,000	751	21,27,775	21,84,000	56,225	...
Madras . . . . .	237	840	1,97,251	235	840	2,09,674	250	12,61,457	13,64,414	1,02,957	...
TOTAL . . . . .	522	2,791	15,61,381	559	2,791	13,72,533	492	1,01,08,883	90,08,827	...	11,00,056
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . .	313	16,180	52,86,075	326	16,549	52,53,602	317	3,50,15,077	3,48,16,672	...	1,98,405
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	167	161	25,655	159	161	24,514	152	1,53,266	1,69,121	15,855	...
Tarkessur . . . . .	308	22	5,811	264	22	6,230	283	39,842	39,831	...	11
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	149	67	7,893	118	66	5,391	82	54,716	31,410	...	23,306
Bengal Doonars . . . . .	80	32	2,153	67	36	3,080	86	16,372	18,760	2,388	...
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	133	78	10,064	129	78	11,802	151	70,313	75,133	4,820	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	232	51	15,197	298	51	15,267	299	59,597	67,107	7,510	...
TOTAL . . . . .	166	411	66,773	162	414	66,284	160	3,94,106	4,01,362	7,256	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	185	333	59,129	178	333	66,181	199	3,58,27	4,38,286	80,008	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	112	13	1,104	85	13	810	62	8,031	7,880	...	151
Rajpura-Bhainda . . . . .	192	108	14,774	137	108	58,177	539	1,11,054	2,24,857	1,13,803	...
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	306	...	...	...	10	2,238	224	...	17,048	17,048	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h) . . . . .	88	362	27,265	75	362	33,463	92	2,00,346	2,35,470	35,124	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	98	93	10,739	115	93	7,470	80	62,803	40,280	...	16,523
Kolhapur . . . . .	92	29	2,265	78	29	2,451	85	13,569	12,150	...	1,419
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	81	72	5,424	75	72	3,930	55	35,585	23,750	...	11,835
Cooch Behar . . . . .	30	22	545	25	22	1,780	81	2,172	8,120	5,948	...
TOTAL . . . . .	130	1,032	1,21,245	117	1,042	1,76,500	169	7,91,838	10,13,841	2,22,003	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar . . . . .	131	334	42,794	128	334	41,789	125	2,62,082	2,51,863	...	10,219
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	68	46	2,601	57	46	4,027	88	18,236	20,751	2,515	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer . . . . .	75	304	30,287	83	364	22,040	61	1,82,711	1,33,370	...	49,341
Special gauge—											
Morvi . . . . .	75	94	6,231	66	94	7,084	75	44,796	42,504	...	2,292
TOTAL . . . . .	97	838	81,913	98	838	74,940	89	5,07,825	4,48,488	...	59,337
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	290	18,461	55,56,006	301	18,843	55,71,326	296	3,67,08,846	3,66,80,363	...	28,483

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

H. P. BURT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLV of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 17TH FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 16TH FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 17th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 16th February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
East Indian . . . . .	602	1,634	11,40,913	698	1,687	11,44,715	679	4,45,59,292	4,57,66,950	12,07,658	...		
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	149	862	1,77,396	206	862	1,85,663	215	55,16,086	55,70,859	54,773	...		
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	132	752	1,21,459	162	752	1,08,120	144	44,54,428	49,54,639	5,00,211	...		
Bezwada extension . . . . .	95	21	1,971	94	21	3,233	154	91,485	1,53,926	62,441	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	261	1,699	5,73,245	337	1,790	5,53,620	309	1,99,27,455	2,19,88,541	20,61,086	...		
Palampur-Deesa . . . . .	41	17	807	47	17	1,000	59	(c) 8,796	34,918	26,122	...		
South Indian . . . . .	144	1,043	1,33,634	128	1,042	1,63,984	157	69,28,071	72,93,772	3,65,701	...		
Máyavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3,449	64	...	(d) 1,85,016	1,85,016	...		
Southern Mahratta (e) . . . . .	100	1,165	1,15,337	99	1,165	1,45,933	125	52,55,789	54,87,439	2,31,650	...		
Bengal and North-Western (f) . . . . .	132	756	1,29,807	172	756	1,30,320	180	45,12,516	49,07,044	3,94,528	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	67	223	19,586	88	231	19,692	85	6,54,225	8,26,263	1,72,038	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	250	8,172	24,14,155	295	8,377	24,65,729	294	9,19,08,143	9,71,69,367	52,61,224	...		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (g) . . . . .	232	2,507	6,16,979	246	2,511	6,39,372	255	2,61,26,447	2,87,68,455	26,42,008	...		
Oudh and Rohilkund (state) . . . . .	242	740	2,37,594	321	707	2,51,951	310	77,62,423	97,00,897	19,38,474	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	309	813	2,26,025	278	813	2,80,320	345	1,12,05,437	1,27,06,609	15,01,172	...		
Bengal Central (h) . . . . .	120	125	14,636	117	125	18,600	149	6,84,770	7,27,405	42,635	...		
East Coast (state) . . . . .	71	266	(i) 20,776	78	353	28,559	81	(i) 5,98,441	13,15,062	7,16,621	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state) . . . . .	171	730	1,92,917	264	746	1,94,504	261	53,14,190	52,12,077	...	1,02,113		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	49	28	1,105	39	28	1,435	51	63,716	66,026	2,310	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	54	8	507	63	8	599	75	19,674	23,119	3,445	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	226	5,217	13,10,539	251	5,381	14,15,340	263	5,17,75,098	5,85,19,650	67,44,552	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j) . . . . .	510	1,490	10,39,441	698	1,490	8,16,859	548	3,39,67,626	2,94,20,395	...	45,47,231		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	638	461	3,24,689	704	461	3,46,000	751	1,31,61,049	1,37,84,278	6,23,229	...		
Madras . . . . .	238	840	1,97,251	235	840	2,09,074	250	91,18,242	91,37,739	19,497	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	440	2,791	15,61,381	559	2,791	13,72,533	492	5,62,46,917	5,23,42,412	...	39,04,505		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) . . . . .													
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	148	161	25,655	159	161	24,514	152	10,70,815	11,88,093	1,17,278	...		
Tarkessur . . . . .	253	22	5,811	264	22	6,230	283	2,44,821	2,61,247	16,426	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	137	67	7,893	118	66	5,391	82	4,06,305	3,65,253	...	41,052		
Bengal Dooars . . . . .	77	32	2,153	67	36	3,080	86	1,17,429	1,92,580	75,151	...		
Debrui-Sadiya . . . . .	130	78	10,664	129	78	11,802	151	4,59,662	4,76,311	16,649	...		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	238	51	15,197	298	51	15,267	299	5,59,521	5,63,116	3,595	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	155	411	66,773	162	414	66,284	160	28,58,553	30,46,600	1,88,047	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	158	333	59,129	178	333	66,181	199	23,58,318	27,92,842	4,34,524	...		
The Gaekwar's Petlad . . . . .	92	13	1,104	85	13	810	62	53,986	61,022	7,036	...		
Rajpura-Bhatinda . . . . .	129	108	14,774	137	108	58,177	539	6,36,376	12,97,543	6,61,170	...		
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10	2,238	224	...	(k) 93,040	93,040	...		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l) . . . . .	95	362	27,265	75	362	33,463	92	15,31,219	14,82,385	...	48,834		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	75	93	10,739	115	93	7,470	80	3,05,570	3,03,746	...	1,824		
Kolhapur . . . . .	77	29	2,265	78	29	2,451	85	99,870	1,04,707	4,837	...		
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	67	72	5,424	75	72	3,930	55	2,15,085	1,90,985	...	24,100		
Cooch Behar . . . . .	20	22	545	25	22	1,780	81	(m) 8,018	41,294	33,276	...		
TOTAL . . . . .	114	1,032	1,21,245	117	1,042	1,76,500	169	52,08,442	63,67,567	11,59,125	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar . . . . .	118	334	42,794	128	334	41,789	125	17,49,683	15,37,835	...	2,11,848		
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	60	46	2,601	57	46	4,027	88	(n) 1,21,243	1,37,757	16,514	...		
Jodhpore-Bickaneer . . . . .	54	364	30,287	83	364	22,040	61	8,41,954	9,40,596	98,642	...		
Special gauge—													
Morvi . . . . .	67	94	6,231	66	94	7,084	75	2,87,731	2,77,421	...	10,310		
TOTAL . . . . .	81	838	81,913	98	838	74,940	89	30,00,611	28,93,609	...	1,07,002		
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .													

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 17th February 1894.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 16th February 1895.

(e) Includes the Gontakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhut state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amratoti railways.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 16th February 1895.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 17th February 1894.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 17th February 1894.



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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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No. 10.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895.

**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on  
Saturday, February 23rd, 1895.**

**General Summary.**—Fine settled weather has prevailed generally over the whole of the Indian area during the week. The most important feature in the pressure conditions was a remarkable rise of pressure over the whole country on Monday due to some general action, the nature of which was not directly indicated by the observations of the day. The increase of pressure was largest in the West Punjab and ranged from a tenth to nearly a quarter of an inch in Northern and Central India. Pressure was in excess over the whole country, the excess increasing in amount northwards from '01 inch at Colombo to '10 inch in Assam and the North Punjab. These high pressure conditions were accentuated by a further rise next day, and though pressure fell on Wednesday, the excess of pressure, especially in Baluchistan and the Upper India hill districts, continued to be a more or less strongly marked feature in the pressure conditions during the remainder of the week.

Unusually high temperatures were registered throughout the week in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Central India, the excess over the normal averaging 7° in the Punjab on the 17th, 18th and 19th. A large fall of temperature took place on the 22nd in Berar and the Central Provinces due to the occurrence of hailstorms in that area. The fall was most marked in the day tem-



peratures, the maximum or day temperature at Chanda, for instance, being  $18\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  below the normal of the day and at Amraoti and Akola  $17^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$  and  $17^{\circ}$  respectively.

Humidity decreased by large amounts on the 19th in the Upper India hill districts, the Gangetic Plain and on the West Coast and the air was very dry at the Western Himalayan hill stations during the latter part of the week. Murree recorded the remarkably low humidity of only 6 per cent, on Friday, morning.

**Daily Summary.**—*Sunday.*—Pressure had changed irregularly, being nearly steady in Gujarat and Central India, increasing slightly in Lower Burma and giving way slightly over nearly the whole of the remainder of the Indian area. The depression in Sind shown by the previous day's observations was still in existence but was of but little importance. The chief feature in the pressure distribution was its great uniformity. Temperature had fallen briskly to rapidly in the Central Provinces and Central India and risen slightly in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. It averaged from  $6^{\circ}$  to  $7^{\circ}$  above the normal in North-Western India. A few thundershowers were reported, the largest falls being at Sibsagar  $\cdot 72$  inch, Murree  $\cdot 57$  inch, Peshawar  $\cdot 35$  inch and Nagpur  $\cdot 2$  inch.

*Monday.*—Pressure had increased generally over the whole of the Indian area, the increase ranging between a tenth of an inch and  $\cdot 23$  inch in Northern and Central India, and being greatest in the West Punjab. Pressure was in excess everywhere and was most in excess in the Punjab and Assam where the excess amounted to a tenth of an inch. Temperature had increased in Bengal and the Central Provinces and was in general excess except in Bombay, Madras and Burma. In Burma it was  $2^{\circ}$  below the normal. Very light showers fell at several stations in Berar, the Central Provinces and the North Punjab. Srinagar reported a fall of snow equivalent to  $\cdot 34$  inch of rain.

*Tuesday.*—Pressure had again increased over the whole country. The rise was brisk to rapid in Baluchistan, North-Western and Central India and the Deccan and pressure was in considerable to large excess over Northern and Central India, the Central Provinces and the Deccan. Temperature continued largely above the normal in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana and in considerable excess in the North-Western Provinces and Central India. The maximum temperatures registered at Quetta, Mooltan, Jacobabad and Bickaneer were from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $14^{\circ}$  above the the normal of the day. Humidity had decreased by large amounts in the Upper India hill districts, the Gangetic Plain and on the West Coast. A few light showers were reported from Central India and the Central Provinces and a light fall of snow from Gnatong.

*Wednesday.*—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and North-Western India. Pressure was nearly normal in the West Punjab, Cutch, Kathiawar and along the West Coast, and in general excess elsewhere, the excess being greatest in Baluchistan, the Upper India hill districts and North-Eastern India. Temperature had increased briskly in Bombay and Central India, and had decreased slightly to briskly in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Sind and Rajputana. Day temperatures in North-Western India averaged  $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  above the normal. Ahmednagar had received  $\cdot 64$  inch of rain and Gnatong about half a foot of snow.

*Thursday.*—Pressure had risen briskly in the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab and locally in Khandesh and Berar and had changed by small

amounts elsewhere. Pressure was upwards of a seventh of an inch in excess of the normal in Baluchistan and the Upper India hill districts. Temperature had changed by small amounts and continued in large excess in North-Western India. Maximum or day temperatures averaged  $10^{\circ}$  above the normal in the Punjab,  $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  in Sind and Rajputana and  $8^{\circ}$  in Gujarat. Rangoon registered the highest temperature, *vis.*,  $97^{\circ}\cdot 1$ . A few showers had been received in Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India. Akola reported a fall of  $\cdot 88$  inch and Amraoti and Indore each a third of an inch.

*Friday.*—Pressure had changed by only small amounts and its distribution hence was practically unchanged. Pressure continued in large excess in Baluchistan and in moderate to considerable excess in Northern India, the Central Provinces and the Deccan. Temperature had fallen very rapidly by amounts averaging  $7^{\circ}$  in the Central Provinces and Berar due to hailstorms in that area. The mean temperature of the Central Provinces was  $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  below the normal while in North-Western and Central India it was  $3^{\circ}$  to  $5^{\circ}$  above. Hoshangabad reported rainfall amounting to  $\cdot 7$  inch and Pachmarhi  $\cdot 39$  inch.

*Saturday.*—Pressure had fallen briskly in the Punjab and Upper Sind and had changed chiefly by small amounts elsewhere. It had changed irregularly in the Central Provinces and Deccan. A shallow low pressure area was shown lying over Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab. Temperature had risen briskly in the Central Provinces but was still  $3^{\circ}$  in defect in that area. Temperature continued in large excess in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures were in large excess at Murree, the minimum temperature reported being  $49^{\circ}\cdot 1$  or nearly  $8^{\circ}$  higher than at Rawalpindi. A thunderstorm had given Tavoy  $1\cdot 87$  inches of rain and Poona and Ratnagiri had received light showers.

**Temperature.**—The following table gives the variation of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	FEBRUARY, 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	
Burma . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam . . . . .	—1'0	—1'8	—1'6	+0'2	+1'2	+1'4	+2'1	+0'1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	—0'1	+2'1	+2'4	+1'3	+0'5	+0'5	—0'3	+0'9
Punjab . . . . .	+3'1	+4'0	+4'7	+2'9	+1'6	+1'8	+1'0	+2'7
Bombay . . . . .	+6'8	+7'0	+6'9	+6'4	+6'6	+5'3	+5'5	+6'4
Central Provinces and Berar . . . . .	—0'2	—0'9	+0'7	+2'3	+2'6	+1'7	+1'2	+1'1
Central India and Gujarat . . . . .	+0'1	+2'3	+0'2	+0'1	+1'4	—5'6	—2'9	—0'6
Sind and Rajputana . . . . .	+2'0	+2'4	+3'4	+5'2	+4'2	+3'0	+2'1	+3'2
Madras . . . . .	+6'3	+6'5	+6'5	+5'3	+5'7	+4'8	+5'1	+5'7
	—0'8	—1'4	—1'6	—1'6	—1'4	—1'5	—1'8	—1'4
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	+1'8	+2'2	+2'4	+2'5	+2'5	+1'3	+1'3	+2'0

In Madras temperature has been slightly lower than usual throughout the week but in all other provinces it has been in general and, in the case of North-Western and Central India, large excess. The excess was largest in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana where it averaged from  $5^{\circ}$  to  $7^{\circ}$ . The mean tempera-



ture of the week was  $6^{\circ}4$  in excess in the Punjab,  $5^{\circ}7$  in Sind and Rajputana  $3^{\circ}2$  in Central India and  $2^{\circ}7$  in the North-Western Provinces. It was nearly normal in Burma and the Central Provinces and  $1^{\circ}4$  in defect in Madras. The average mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess of the normal on every day of the week. For the whole week it was  $2^{\circ}$  above the normal.

**Rainfall.**—Rain was received in 17 of the 52 rainfall divisions, but the amounts recorded were in all cases small. In only four divisions the average fall exceeded a quarter of an inch and in ten it was below a tenth of an inch. The rainfall of the week was less than the normal in all divisions except in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and the Northern districts of the Madras East Coast. Berar received the most rain during the week, the rainfall averaging  $\cdot72$  inch for the whole division.

The rainfall for the period 30th December to 23rd February was in excess of the normal quantity in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, the western and central districts of the Central Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana, and the North Madras East Coast. In all other parts of the country it was in defect.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD FEBRUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 23RD FEBRUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Dec- ember to 23rd February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Lower Burma . . . . .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'30	— 100
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'21	— 100
	Upper do. . . . .	0	?	?	0'02	?	?
	Arakan . . . . .	0	0'07	—0'07	0	0'18	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . . . .	0	0'12	—0'12	0'05	1'50	— 97
	Assam (Surma) . . . . .	0	0'26	—0'26	0'27	2'16	— 88
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . . . .	0'19	0'20	—0'01	1'41	1'98	— 29
	Deltaic Bengal . . . . .	0'01	0'12	—0'11	0'13	1'51	— 88
	Central do. . . . .	0	0'08	—0'08	0'32	1'18	— 73
	North do. . . . .	0'03	0'09	—0'06	0'33	1'05	— 69
	Orissa . . . . .	0'02	0'17	—0'15	0'37	1'18	— 69
	Chota Nagpur . . . . .	0	0'08	—0'08	0'98	1'41	— 31
	Bihar (South) . . . . .	0	0'05	—0'05	0'74	1'08	— 31
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	0'54	1'07	— 50
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . . . .	0	0'05	—0'05	0'93	1'00	— 7
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a) . . . . .	0	0'07	—0'07	1'25	0'95	+ 32
	Oudh (South) . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	2'07	0'99	+ 109
	Do. (North) . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	1'98	1'14	+ 74
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	2'55	0'78	+ 227
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'02	0'08	—0'06	2'15	0'93	+ 131
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b) . . . . .	0	0'23	—0'23	4'32	2'78	+ 55
	Punjab (South) . . . . .	0	0'13	—0'13	1'66	1'01	+ 64
PUNJAB.	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0	0'08	—0'08	2'60	1'11	+ 134
	Do. (Submontane) . . . . .	0	0'25	—0'25	4'35	2'61	+ 67
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . . . .	0	0'89	—0'89	8'32	6'16	+ 35
	Do. (North-West) . . . . .	0'07	0'31	—0'24	3'15	2'99	+ 5
	Do. (West) . . . . .	0	0'07	—0'07	0'45	0'91	— 51
	Malabar . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	0'05	0'49	— 90
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Madras (South Central) . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0'02	0'37	— 95
	Coorg . . . . .	0	0'02	—0'02	0'02	0'36	— 94
	Mysore . . . . .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'10	— 100
	Konkan . . . . .	0'06	0	+0'06	0'06	0'12	— 50
	Bombay Deccan . . . . .	0'13	0'02	+0'11	0'14	0'08	+ 75
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh . . . . .	0'38	0'04	+0'34	0'48	0'18	+ 167
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Berar . . . . .	0'72	0'06	+0'66	0'88	0'50	+ 76
	Central Provinces (West) . . . . .	0'22	0'09	+0'13	0'71	0'70	+ 1
	Do. (Central) . . . . .	0'28	0'09	+0'19	1'21	0'86	+ 41
	Do. (East) . . . . .	0'01	0'07	—0'06	0'23	0'83	— 72
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat . . . . .	0'01	0'01	0	0'01	0'09	— 89
	Kathiawar . . . . .	0'01	0	+0'01	0'03	0'10	— 70
	Sind . . . . .	0	0'05	—0'05	0'26	0'65	— 60
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) . . . . .	0'08	0'11	—0'03	1'21	0'60	+ 102
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West) . . . . .	0	0'12	—0'12	0'66	0'37	+ 78
	Rajputana (West) . . . . .	0	0'12	—0'12	0'35	0'44	— 20
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . . . .	0	0'06	—0'06	0'62	0'47	+ 31
	Do. (do.) (a) . . . . .	0'45	0'02	+0'43	0'55	0'16	+ 244
	Hyderabad (South) . . . . .	0	0'05	—0'05	0	0'28	— 100
	Madras (Central) . . . . .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'08	— 100
	East Coast (Central) . . . . .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'50	— 100
	Do. (South) . . . . .	0	0'04	—0'04	0'02	0'84	— 98
	Madras (South) . . . . .	0	0'14	—0'14	0'08	1'12	— 93

W. A. BION,

Acting Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the

Government of India.

SIMLA, 28th February, 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Slight scattered showers in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Madura. Water-supply generally insufficient. The hot-weather crops are being sown. Standing crops generally fair, but withered or withering in parts of the Deccan, Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. Harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder growing scarce. Prices have risen in Ganjam, Madura and Tinnevely, but are nearly steady elsewhere.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 6th March.*—Rain fell in parts of eight districts. Standing crops damaged by frost, blight or insects in parts of Sind, by rain in parts of Ahmednagar, by frost in parts of Baroda territory and suffering for want of moisture in parts of Poona. Reaping of late crops continues in parts of fourteen districts and preparations for next season's crops in parts of five. Cotton-picking in progress in parts of Bijapur, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Baroda territory. Fodder-supply sufficient, and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices normal except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 4th March.*—No rain during the week; the weather is seasonable. The spring crops are doing well, and the earlier kinds are being gathered. In Eastern Bengal the spring crops are still in need of rain, and rain is also required there for the cultivation of the hot-weather crops. The collection of opium is going on well, the weather being favourable for lancing. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice continues generally steady and normal.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 6th March.*—Weather clear and warm. Sugarcane-pressing still going on and sowing commenced in places. Spring crops ripening in some districts and prospects generally favourable. Poppy crops doing well and collection of opium is in progress. Supplies and fodder ample and prices fairly steady.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 6th March.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Hissar, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Ploughings for autumn crops and sowings of cotton, sugarcane and onions have commenced. Condition and prospects of crops are generally reported good to average except on low-lying lands in the Peshawar District. Rain is badly wanted in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition and fodder is sufficient in all districts except Sialkot and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in Dera Ismail Khan, continue normal in Umballa, below normal in Sialkot and Shahpur and continue low elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 6th March.*—The weather continues cloudy and warm. Slight rain has fallen in five districts. Harvesting of wheat and other winter crops continues. A fourteen to sixteen anna outturn is anticipated from the early sown wheat crop, while a twelve anna outturn may be expected from the later sowings in all but a few districts of the Provinces, if clear weather sets in; otherwise the outturn may fall considerably below this. The outturn of the linseed crop is not expected to be higher than three annas for the Province. Gram and other pulse crops are being attacked by insects. Prices steady.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Rain fell in nearly all districts but the showers were light in most places and there are no reports of damage to grain lying in threshing floors. Both in Lower and Upper Burma threshing of wet-weather paddy is approaching completion and in the Upper Province the reaping and gathering of dry-weather crops is commencing. Prospects of standing crops are good. Price of paddy steady but with a tendency to fall. Prices are above normal in Lower Burma and below normal in Upper Burma. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 5th March.*—Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane continues and gathering of mustard almost over. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 6th March.*—**MYSORE:** Crops and prospects good. Rice sown in parts of Bangalore and Tumkur. Prices slightly risen in Bangalore and Hassan districts.

**COORG:** Threshing of rice is nearly completed. Prices of food-grains normal. Fodder and water fairly sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 6th March.*—**BERAR:** Weather getting warm but at times cloudy. Cutting of winter crops nearing completion and threshing of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in progress. Land under preparation for ensuing crop. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

**HYDERABAD:** Slight rain during the week. State of hot-weather crops favourable. Water in tanks and wells sufficient for cultivation. Prices normal.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 6th March.*—Slight rain fell in four Agencies and in the Nimach district during the week. Standing crops in fair condition. Probable outturn will be fairly good, though some damage has been done by rain, blight and insects. Cattle in good condition except in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior. Pasturage good and sufficient in all Agencies except Gwalior. Prices of food-grains high in Bundelkhand, Western Malwa, Goona, Nimach and one district of Gwalior, rising in Bhopal, Bhopawar, and five districts of Gwalior, and normal elsewhere. Condition of opium fairly good, but some damage has been caused by winter rain in parts of Bhopawar, Goona and Nimach.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 6th March.*—Slight rain fell in Kherwara, Pertabgarh and Meywar. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops, prospects and agricultural stock generally good. Wheat partially damaged in Kotah by rust. Fodder sufficient but failing in Dholepore. Prices below average in one State, rising in one and steady elsewhere.

**Kashmir.**—*For week ending 5th March.*—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—Weather cloudy in Kashmir, but fine at Gilgit. Crops reported to be in good condition in the Mozaffarabad district. Prices falling in Kashmir Proper but continue normal in Gilgit and the Mozaffarabad district.

**JAMMU PROVINCE:** *For week ending 6th March.*—No rain. Crops in good condition. Prices rising. Fodder sufficient.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Moderate rain during the week. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 24TH FEBRUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 23RD FEBRUARY 1895.**

*N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.*

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 24TH FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 23RD FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st January to 24th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st January to 23rd February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.						
<b>State lines worked by companies.</b>	<i>R.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian . . . . .	655	1,634	12,05,779	738	1,687	12,13,791	719	91,30,882	85,28,834	...	6,02,048		
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	189	862	1,97,953	230	862	1,79,494	208	13,75,249	14,30,546	55,297	...		
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	162	752	1,17,891	157	752	1,23,098	164	9,63,318	8,76,766	...	86,552		
Bezwada extension . . . . .	108	21	2,136	102	21	3,759	179	14,457	21,673	7,216	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	324	1,699	5,91,670	348	1,790	5,56,520	311	43,37,083	43,34,797	...	2,286		
Palanpur-Deesa . . . . .	47	17	1,107	65	17	1,100	65	5,467	8,366	2,899	...		
South Indian . . . . .	143	1,043	1,42,222	136	1,042	1,59,750	153	9,89,242	11,85,552	1,96,310	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	61	...	...	...	54	3,287	61	...	27,658	...	...		
Southern Mahratta (c) . . . . .	115	1,165	1,26,965	109	1,165	1,43,048	123	8,97,036	9,85,474	88,438	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d) . . . . .	162	756	1,37,563	182	756	1,22,690	162	9,11,455	9,25,560	14,105	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	88	223	22,081	99	231	33,564	145	1,57,016	1,72,271	15,255	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	286	8,172	25,45,367	311	8,377	25,40,101	303	1,87,81,205	1,84,97,437	...	2,83,768		
<b>State lines worked by the State.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (e) . . . . .	255	2,507	7,05,068	281	2,511	6,84,446	273	48,87,628	52,74,897	3,87,269	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . . . . .	287	740	2,34,875	317	797	2,64,488	332	16,46,869	20,01,396	4,14,527	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	281	813	3,27,976	403	813	2,97,300	366	20,84,174	22,70,810	1,86,636	...		
Bengal Central (f) . . . . .	126	125	17,096	137	125	17,670	141	1,21,559	1,29,280	7,721	...		
East Coast (state) . . . . .	107	265	24,910	94	353	53,285	150	1,52,301	2,53,188	1,00,887	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state) . . . . .	199	730	2,03,622	279	746	2,12,979	285	12,80,968	13,48,689	67,721	...		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	44	28	900	32	28	1,152	41	8,080	9,669	1,589	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	60	8	432	54	8	635	79	3,656	4,890	1,234	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	244	5,217	15,14,879	290	5,381	15,31,955	285	1,01,85,235	1,13,52,819	11,67,584	...		
<b>Lines worked by guaranteed companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (g) . . . . .	596	1,490	10,57,407	710	1,490	7,73,385	519	77,77,058	62,43,754	...	15,33,304		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	801	461	3,88,292	842	461	3,27,000	709	25,16,067	25,39,241	23,174	...		
Madras . . . . .	237	840	1,97,355	235	840	2,12,794	253	14,58,812	15,87,816	1,29,004	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	522	2,791	16,43,054	589	2,791	13,13,179	471	1,17,51,937	1,03,70,811	...	13,81,126		
<b>TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)</b>	313	16,180	57,03,300	352	16,549	53,85,235	325	4,07,18,377	4,02,21,067	...	4,97,310		
<b>Assisted companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	167	161	25,262	157	161	27,979	174	1,78,528	1,93,214	14,686	...		
Tarakesur . . . . .	308	22	8,136	370	22	9,599	436	47,978	49,681	1,703	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	149	67	9,037	135	66	5,992	91	63,753	37,402	...	2,351		
Bengal Doonars . . . . .	80	32	2,408	75	36	3,050	85	18,780	21,810	3,030	...		
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	133	78	10,892	140	78	13,092	168	81,205	88,225	7,020	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	232	51	12,345	242	51	13,558	266	71,942	80,665	8,723	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	166	411	68,080	166	414	73,270	177	4,62,186	4,70,997	8,811	...		
<b>Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	185	333	64,008	192	333	69,897	210	4,22,266	4,97,714	75,428	...		
The Gaekwar's Pettad . . . . .	112	13	1,728	133	13	1,210	93	9,759	8,745	...	1,014		
Rajpura-Bhatinda . . . . .	192	108	14,774	137	108	57,822	535	1,25,828	2,82,679	1,56,851	...		
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	306	...	...	...	10	1,536	154	...	18,071	18,071	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h) . . . . .	88	362	34,060	94	362	33,606	93	2,34,406	2,66,454	32,048	...		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	98	93	9,900	106	93	7,870	85	72,703	53,567	...	19,136		
Kolhapur . . . . .	92	29	2,613	90	29	2,266	78	16,182	16,316	134	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	81	72	7,533	105	72	4,030	56	43,118	28,278	...	14,840		
Cooch Behar . . . . .	30	22	570	26	22	1,350	61	2,742	9,470	6,728	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	130	1,032	1,35,186	131	1,042	1,79,587	172	9,27,024	11,81,294	2,54,270	...		
<b>Lines owned and worked by native states.</b>													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar . . . . .	131	334	46,308	139	334	42,920	129	3,08,396	2,96,395	...	11,995		
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	68	46	3,412	74	46	4,700	102	21,648	25,035	3,988	...		
Jodhpore-Bickaneer . . . . .	75	364	26,887	74	364	20,500	56	2,09,598	1,57,145	...	52,453		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi . . . . .	75	94	8,232	88	94	7,204	77	53,028	50,037	...	2,991		
<b>TOTAL</b>	97	838	84,839	101	838	75,324	90	5,92,664	5,29,212	...	63,452		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	290	18,461	59,91,405	325	18,843	57,13,416	303	4,27,00,251	4,24,02,570	...	2,97,681		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

H. P. BURT,

Assistant Secretary.

Calcutta, the 8th March, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVI of 1894-95.

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 24TH FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 23RD FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 24th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 23rd February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
<b>State lines worked by companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian . . . . .	602	1,634	12,05,779	738	1,687	12,13,791	719	4,57,65,071	4,69,29,320	11,64,249	...		
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	149	862	1,97,953	230	862	1,79,494	208	57,14,039	57,63,896	49,857	...		
Indian Midland (a) . . . . .	132	752	1,17,891	157	752	1,23,098	164	45,72,319	50,83,994	5,11,675	...		
Bezawada extension . . . . .	95	21	2,136	102	21	3,759	179	93,621	1,58,189	64,568	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	261	1,699	5,91,670	348	1,790	5,56,520	311	2,05,19,125	2,25,10,388	19,91,263	...		
Palanpur-Deesa . . . . .	41	17	1,107	65	17	1,100	65	(c) 9,903	35,494	25,591	...		
South Indian . . . . .	144	1,043	1,42,222	136	1,042	1,59,750	153	70,70,293	74,88,094	4,17,801	...		
Máyavaram-Mutpet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 1,89,073	1,89,073	...		
Southern Mahratta (e) . . . . .	100	1,165	1,26,965	109	1,165	1,43,048	123	53,82,754	56,17,053	2,34,299	...		
Bengal and North-Western (f) . . . . .	132	756	1,37,563	182	756	1,22,090	162	46,50,079	50,33,807	3,83,728	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section) . . . . .	67	223	22,081	99	231	33,564	145	6,76,306	8,53,364	1,77,058	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>8,172</b>	<b>25,45,367</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>8,377</b>	<b>25,40,101</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>9,44,53,510</b>	<b>9,96,63,272</b>	<b>52,09,762</b>	<b>...</b>		
<b>State lines worked by the State.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North-Western (state) (g) . . . . .	232	2,507	7,05,068	281	2,511	6,84,446	273	2,68,31,515	2,94,98,021	26,66,506	...		
Oudh and Rohilkund (state) . . . . .	242	740	2,34,875	317	797	2,64,488	332	79,97,298	99,65,385	19,68,087	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges) . . . . .	309	813	3,27,976	403	813	2,97,300	366	1,15,33,413	1,30,95,868	15,62,455	...		
Bengal Central (h) . . . . .	120	125	17,096	137	125	17,670	141	7,01,866	7,48,622	46,756	...		
East Coast (state) . . . . .	71	266	(i) 24,910	94	353	53,285	150	(i) 6,23,351	13,68,347	7,44,996	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state) . . . . .	171	730	2,03,622	279	746	2,12,979	285	55,17,812	54,25,056	...	92,756		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial) . . . . .	49	28	900	32	28	1,152	41	64,616	67,210	2,594	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial) . . . . .	54	8	432	54	8	635	79	20,106	23,754	3,648	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>5,217</b>	<b>15,14,879</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>5,381</b>	<b>15,31,955</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>5,32,89,977</b>	<b>6,01,92,263</b>	<b>69,02,286</b>	<b>...</b>		
<b>Lines worked by guaranteed companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (j) . . . . .	510	1,490	10,57,407	710	1,490	7,73,385	519	3,50,25,033	3,02,03,736	...	48,21,297		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	638	461	3,88,292	842	461	3,27,000	709	1,35,49,341	1,41,39,519	5,90,178	...		
Madras . . . . .	238	840	1,97,355	235	840	2,12,794	253	93,15,597	93,01,141	45,544	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>16,43,054</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>13,13,179</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>5,78,89,971</b>	<b>5,37,04,396</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>41,85,575</b>		
<b>TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) .</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>16,180</b>	<b>57,03,300</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>16,549</b>	<b>53,85,235</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>20,56,33,458</b>	<b>21,35,59,931</b>	<b>79,26,473</b>	<b>...</b>		
<b>Assisted companies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka . . . . .	148	161	25,262	157	161	27,979	174	10,96,077	12,12,86	1,16,109	...		
Tarkessur . . . . .	253	22	8,136	370	22	9,599	436	2,52,957	2,71,097	18,140	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section) . . . . .	137	67	9,037	135	66	5,992	91	4,15,342	3,72,114	...	43,228		
Bengal Doonars . . . . .	77	32	2,408	75	36	3,050	85	1,19,837	1,95,630	75,793	...		
Debru-Sadiya . . . . .	130	78	10,892	140	78	13,092	168	4,70,554	4,86,310	15,756	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	238	51	12,345	242	51	13,558	266	5,71,866	5,76,674	4,808	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>68,080</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>73,270</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>29,26,633</b>	<b>31,14,011</b>	<b>1,87,378</b>	<b>...</b>		
<b>Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.</b>													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state . . . . .	158	333	64,008	192	333	69,897	210	24,22,326	28,52,270	4,29,944	...		
The Gaekwar's Petad . . . . .	92	13	1,728	133	13	1,210	93	55,714	61,887	6,173	...		
Rajputana-Bhatinda . . . . .	129	108	14,774	137	108	57,822	535	6,51,150	13,55,358	7,04,218	...		
Kolar Gold-fields . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10	1,536	154	...	(k) 94,063	94,063	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l) . . . . .	95	362	34,060	94	362	33,606	93	15,65,279	15,13,369	...	51,910		
The Gaekwar's Mehsana . . . . .	75	93	9,900	106	93	7,870	85	3,15,470	3,11,033	...	4,437		
Kolhapur . . . . .	77	29	2,613	90	29	2,266	78	1,02,483	1,08,873	6,390	...		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . . . .	67	72	7,533	105	72	4,030	56	2,22,618	1,95,513	...	27,105		
Cooch Behar . . . . .	20	22	570	26	22	1,350	61	(m) 8,588	43,088	34,500	...		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,35,186</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,79,587</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>53,43,628</b>	<b>65,35,464</b>	<b>11,91,836</b>	<b>...</b>		
<b>Lines owned and worked by native states.</b>													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar . . . . .	118	334	46,308	139	334	42,920	129	17,95,991	15,82,367	...	2,13,624		
Jetalsar-Rajkot . . . . .	60	46	3,412	74	46	4,700	102	(n) 1,24,655	1,42,641	17,986	...		
Jodhpore-Bikaner . . . . .	54	364	26,887	74	364	20,500	56	8,68,841	9,64,371	95,530	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi . . . . .	67	94	8,232	88	94	7,204	77	2,95,963	2,84,967	...	10,996		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>84,839</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>75,324</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30,85,450</b>	<b>29,74,346</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,11,104</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>18,461</b>	<b>59,91,405</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>18,843</b>	<b>57,13,416</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>21,69,89,169</b>	<b>22,61,83,752</b>	<b>91,94,583</b>	<b>...</b>		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 24th February, 1894.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 23rd February 1895.

(e) Includes the Gontakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Bezawada-Godavari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amraoti railways.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 23rd February 1895.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 24th February 1894.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 24th February 1894.

H. P. BURT,

Assistant Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 8th March, 1895.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—No.  $\frac{7}{3}$ , dated 7th March 1895.*

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following:—

Prospectus of the Empire of India Exhibition to be held in London in 1895.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

TO BE HELD AT EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S.W.

*Proprietors:*

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.

*Directors:*

PAUL CRÉMIEU-JAVAL, *Chairman.*

HAROLD THOMAS HARTLEY.

JAMES MARSHALL FRESHWATER.

*Managing Director:*

IMRE KIRALFY.

This Exhibition will open early in May 1895, for a period of about six months, and will be held in the well-known Earl's Court Exhibition Grounds, which cover an area of about 22 acres, and will be characterised by brilliant and unique attractions.

Ample capital has been provided for this purpose by the London Exhibitions, Limited, who have a capital of £100,000, of which £90,000 is subscribed in cash. It is intended to expend the whole of this amount in preparing THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition will be divided into sections, *vis.*:—The Art and Loan Section, the Industrial Section, and the Spectacular Section.

The Company will be glad to receive particulars of proposed Loan Exhibits from the owners of Artistic and Historical Objects emanating from or connected with India, such as Arms, Furniture, Costumes, Pictures, Jewellery, etc., for which, if approved, the Company will provide carriage to the Exhibition free of cost, and ample space for exhibiting, also every possible protection in the way of safes, show-cases, police, fire insurance, etc., and will guarantee to return the same at the end of the Exhibition at their own expense. This Section will be under the Direction of Sir JAMES LINTON, President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

Industrial Exhibitors—whether of Indian produce and manufactures, or manufacturers of goods for the markets of India—who are desirous of securing space, should state the nature of their Exhibits, the space required, and whether process of manufacture employing native or other labour will be shown. To those Exhibitors showing working exhibits employing native Indian operatives special facilities will be afforded.

"THE EMPIRE OF INDIA" is so suggestive of Oriental splendour and of the manifold interests which are associated with this Great Dependency of the British Crown, that it affords abundant inspiration for this Exhibition. Only of late years has any attempt been made to meet the long-felt and pressing need of London for a Pleasure Resort easily accessible from all parts of the Metropolis, and it is confidently believed that this magnificent Exhibition of 1895 will fulfil this requirement; support and co-operation from the highest and most influential quarters have been secured to the enterprise.

The Exhibition will comprise Illustrations of Historical, Artistic, and Industrial India—not only by means of Oriental Pageants, but also by exemplifications of the Customs and Amusements of the various Races; and in order to make THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION

really and instructively representative it is intended to reproduce all the leading characteristics of the varied and picturesque phases of life in an INDIAN CITY, comprising Bazaars, Streets, and Shops, peopled by Natives engaged in their various avocations. Arrangements have been made by the Company's Official Delegates in India for securing the presence, during the term of the Exhibition, of a number of Native Craftsmen and other typical representatives of Hindoo and Mahomedan Bazaar-life. In order to stimulate the best artisans of India to take part in the Exhibition and exhibit their choicest works, valuable prizes, amounting to about 7,000 rupees, will be offered by the Company for the best examples of the various native Indian Arts and Crafts.

To ensure a thorough and impartial examination of the Exhibits for the Awards, which will be made in money prizes, the Company invited the co-operation and assistance of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, of which Sir MOUNTSTUART GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I., is President, Sir GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., is Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. DAVID CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. PURDON CLARKE, C.I.E., and Mr. MARTIN WOOD, Honorary Secretaries. This responsible and onerous task has been undertaken by the Society as a duty in the interest of Indian Arts and Manufactures.

MR. IMRE KIRALFY has undertaken the Composition and Production of a Great Indian Spectacle, which it is intended shall eclipse anything of the sort that has hitherto been produced, and his name, so well known as the author and producer of "Venice in London," "Nero," "America," and numerous other triumphs, familiar to the inhabitants of both hemispheres, will guarantee both the novelty and the artistic excellence of this Section. The Artistic and Architectural Features of the Exhibition also are his conception and design.

The present buildings being inadequate for the purposes above enumerated, a special feature of the new Exhibition will be the erection in the grounds of one of the finest glass and iron structures in the world, covering 66,014 superficial feet, to be known as THE IMPERIAL PALACE, in which the Exhibits will be displayed.

A New Theatre, probably the largest in the world, will be constructed for the purpose of adequately presenting Grand Spectacular Productions, and will be named "THE EMPRESS THEATRE."

The existing Gardens—which, with their manifold natural charms, have always been a great feature of attraction at Earl's Court—will be improved, and Electric Illuminations, First-class Bands, and other attractions will be provided therein.

Arrangements will also be made with persons having control of typical Indian Amusements, or Shows connected with India, which they are desirous of exhibiting to the British public for special payment at the doors. Such arrangements can be made either on the basis of a fixed rental or of sharing the receipts for admissions. Spaces for this purpose will be provided in the grounds separate in every way from the Exhibition Buildings.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. SPIERS & POND to provide an efficient system of Restaurants and Refreshment Bars to suit all classes of visitors, at prices varying from the cheap tourist tariff to the celebrated Quadrant Dinners provided by them at the well-known South Kensington Exhibitions of 1885 and 1886.

Intending Exhibitors should fill up the Preliminary Form attached, giving particulars of their Exhibit, and forward the same, addressed to the Secretary, at the Offices of The London Exhibitions, Limited, 10, 11 and 12, New Bridge Street, London, E. C., from whom all information can be obtained, as well as at the Offices of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., at Bombay, and KING, HAMILTON & Co., of Calcutta.

After receipt of the Preliminary Form above referred to, the Applicant will be informed if the space can be allotted to him, and on what conditions, when the Rules and Regulations and Form of Agreement will be sent for his approval and signature.

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.

Offices:—10, 11, 12, New Bridge Street, E. C.

To Manufacturers and Importers desirous of developing or establishing trade with India, the commercial importance of this Exhibition cannot be overstated. It will not only bring the manufacturer into practical touch with the consumer, but will also afford



an unrivalled opportunity of making brands prominently known in the most desirable of markets.

The solid support the Exhibition meets with both here and in India, in the very highest and most influential quarters, indicates the serious interest taken in it.

The important trade already existing between the two countries is clearly shown in the following Government Statistics of Exports to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of all classes; a trade to which it is believed the Empire of India Exhibition will afford an enormous impetus.

*List of the principal Articles Exported from the United Kingdom to British India, 1893.*

ARTICLES.	R
Cotton Manufactures . . . . .	221,388,217
Cotton, Thread and Yarn . . . . .	27,615,019
Woollen Manufactures . . . . .	10,312,489
Silk Manufactures . . . . .	6,120,104
Apparel, Haberdashery and Millinery . . . . .	7,254,472
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	1,217,074
Hosiery . . . . .	1,550,201
Umbrellas . . . . .	3,842,138
Ale, Beer, Porter and Cider . . . . .	4,248,752
Wines and Spirits (Whiskey 2,906,504) . . . . .	7,236,333
<i>Building Materials</i> —Asphalt, Bricks and Tiles, Cement, Chalk, Lime, Earthenware Pipes, etc. . . . .	2,542,961
Glass . . . . .	1,997,312
Machinery . . . . .	23,424,009
<i>Metals</i> —Brass, Copper, Iron, Steel, etc. . . . .	38,311,831
Railway Materials . . . . .	10,206,148
Hardware and Cutlery . . . . .	10,033,140
Painter's Colours and Materials . . . . .	2,259,212
Earthenware and Porcelain . . . . .	1,603,401
Stationery, Books, and Printer's Materials . . . . .	7,375,981
Provisions . . . . .	6,983,748
Chemicals . . . . .	2,475,080
Musical, Photographic and Scientific Instruments . . . . .	1,935,316
Matches . . . . .	1,277,566
Soap . . . . .	956,221
Candles . . . . .	800,791
Tobacco and Cigars . . . . .	940,643
Firearms and Gunpowder . . . . .	933,239
Grand total value (including articles unenumerated above) of goods im- ported into India from the United Kingdom . . . . .	<u>440,058,408</u>

## PRELIMINARY FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

I, or We, desire Space at the forthcoming EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION

Here fill in  
nature of  
exhibit (if  
Loan, state  
so), giving  
full particu-  
lars, and  
stating if it  
is intended  
to manu-  
facture  
therein.

OF 1895, for the purpose of Exhibiting \_\_\_\_\_

\* Here state  
whether  
Native or  
English  
workmen.

and we intend to employ therein \_\_\_\_\_ \* workmen

I, or We, estimate we shall require about \_\_\_\_\_ feet by

\_\_\_\_\_ feet, and that the height will be about \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

Here state  
if it is desir-  
ed to give  
away  
samples, or  
to sell  
articles.

It is our wish to be allowed to \_\_\_\_\_

*Name (in full) to be plainly written :*

*Address* \_\_\_\_\_

*Signature* \_\_\_\_\_

*Date* \_\_\_\_\_



## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S. W.

*Proprietors :*

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.

*Directors :*PAUL CRÉMIEU-JAVAL, *Chairman.*

HAROLD THOMAS HARTLEY.

JAMES MARSHALL FRESHWATER.

*Managing Director :*

IMRE KIRALFY.

*Director of Fine Art and Loan Section.*

SIR JAMES D. LINTON,

*President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.*

## FINE ART AND LOAN SECTION.

## REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

## CONDITIONS ON WHICH WORKS WILL BE RECEIVED.

1. The Exhibition will consist of Paintings in Oil and Water Colours, Black and White Drawings, Miniatures, Pastels, Engravings, Etchings, all of which must be of Indian or allied subjects, and Loan Objects of Indian Art. Owners of Historical Pictures, Portraits of Governors-General and other personages who have figured conspicuously in the History of India, are particularly invited to co-operate in this Section.

2. The Receiving Days for Pictures intended for the Exhibition will be from Monday, March 18th, to Wednesday, March 20th; for all Loan Objects other than Pictures from March 11th to the 13th, inclusive. All Works must be sent in to the Galleries at Earl's Court on one of those dates, as nothing can be admitted after the last named day. The hours for receiving will be from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

3. All Works, except those specially invited, will be subject to the approval of the Fine Art Committee, whose decision will be notified to the Artists and Contributors with as little delay as possible.

4. All Works, except such as are specially invited or promised, must be delivered at the Galleries free of charge and without packing cases, and Artists or Contributors living in the country or abroad must send their Works to an Agent in London to be unpacked and delivered at the Galleries on one of the appointed days.

5. All specially invited Works will be returned by THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED, to the various Contributors free of charge after the close of the Exhibition.

6. The Number and Title of the Work, or description of the Object, with the name and address of the Artist or Contributor, and the price (if the Work or Object be for sale), must be placed on labels, one to be fixed to the back and the other to hang over the front of the Picture or attached to the Object; and the same information with corresponding numbers must be placed upon the form herewith, *which form must be delivered with the Works or Objects.* On receipt of a stamped directed envelope the Curator will forward form and labels.

7. All Pictures and Water-colour Drawings must be in Gilt Frames. This rule does not apply to Black and White Drawings, Engravings and Etchings. All Pictures must be glazed with the exception of Oil Paintings, which may be glazed or not at the option of the Artist. Drawings with white or other coloured mounts are admissible.

8. No exhibited Work or Object can be removed before the close of the Exhibition.

9. A commission of 15 per cent. upon the price first sent in will be charged upon all Works sold in the Galleries, whether the sale be effected by the Exhibition Company or

by the Contributor. In the case of Loan Objects other than Pictures from abroad, a commission of 10 per cent. will be charged; and any expenses incurred by the Exhibition Company's Committee will also be deducted from the proceeds of the sale before the amount is remitted to the Contributor.

10. On any Work or Object being sold privately by the Artist or Contributor, intimation should at once be sent to the Curator, as a sale in the Gallery will take priority of a sale effected by the Artist or Contributor unless due notice be given.

11. In case the purchaser of any Work or Object sold in the Galleries cannot be found within a reasonable period after the close of the Exhibition, the deposit, if any, shall be forfeited to the Artist or Contributor, after deducting the commission as mentioned in Regulation 9; but the Exhibition Company will not hold itself responsible for more than the amount of such deposit.

12. Every reasonable care will be taken of the Works and Objects contributed, but THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED, does not hold itself responsible for any injury or loss which may occur to such Works or Objects whilst in the Exhibition or in transit thereto or from, except in the case of such Pictures and Objects which are specially invited by THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED, and which will be insured by them.

13. At the close of the Exhibition an order for the delivery of the Works (except those sold and such as are specially invited) will be sent to each Artist or Contributor, and it is earnestly requested by THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED, that all Works be removed on one of the appointed days, otherwise they will be warehoused at the expense of the owner.

14. ALL CORRESPONDENCE must be addressed: Fine Art and Loan Section, The Empire of India Exhibition, 10, 11, 12, New Bridge Street, London, E.C.

#### TO INDIAN EXHIBITORS.

No Loans can possibly be received unless a full description, including dimensions, of the proposed objects be previously sent to SIR JAMES D. LINTON, The Fine Art and Loan Section, Empire of India Exhibition, 10, 11, and 12, New Bridge Street, London, E.C., for consideration; when, if acceptable, due notification will be given and the Exhibitions Company's Agents—Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta, will be advised to receive the same, provided they are properly packed for shipment and delivered free to them. THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS CO. will then defray all charges for freight to and from their Agents' Offices.



FINE ART AND LOAN SECTION DEPARTMENT.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S.W.

RECEIVING DAYS.

For Loans—March 11th, 12th, and 13th. For Works—March 18th, 19th, and 20th.  
Between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

*Exhibitor's List.*

Please write legibly the Number and Description of each Work.  
Do not write on the back of this paper.

Let the Numbers and Description correspond with the labels of the Works.

All Works must be delivered at the Galleries *free of any expense or charge* to The London Exhibitions, Limited.

Works cannot be received packed in cases, or by parcel post.

Number of Work.	Description of Work, whether Oil or Water Colour, Etching, Engraving, etc.	Title of Work.	Price		
		This form must NOT be sent by post, but should be delivered with the Pictures.	£	s.	d.

I beg to submit the above-mentioned Works for Exhibition, subject to the printed conditions on which they are received, as set out on the other half of this sheet.

*Exhibitor's Name* \_\_\_\_\_

*Address* \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE:—If the Exhibitor be a Lady, please state whether Mrs. or Miss. \_\_\_\_\_

*London Agents:* Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., 81, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

## EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.

## CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS FOR AWARDS AND DIPLOMAS.

## MONEY PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS OF MERIT.

IN order to stimulate the best Artizans of India to take part in the Exhibition and exhibit their Choicest Works, the following valuable prizes are offered by the Company for the best examples of the various Native Indian Arts and Crafts; and to ensure a thorough and impartial examination of the exhibits for the awards, which will be made in money prizes, the Company invited the co-operation and assistance of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, of which Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, G. C. S. I., is President, Sir George Birdwood, LL.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. David Carmichael, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., and Mr. Martin Wood, Honorary Secretaries. This responsible and onerous task having been undertaken as a duty in the interest of Indian Arts and Manufactures, the Society has allotted the sum of ₹7,000 placed at their disposal by "The Empire of India Exhibition," in the following manner, and in addition, will on their part, award Special Diplomas to all those who obtain these awards, and also for work which may be considered of sufficient merit.

## SECTION 1.—FINE ARTS. 2 Prizes—500 Rupees and 250 Rupees.

Class 1.—Paintings in Oil and Water Colours of Indian Landscapes, Architectural or Figure Subjects by Native or European Artists.

" 2.—Ethnological Pictures, Hindu and Mahomedan Religious and Symbolic Pictures, Book Illustration.

## SECTION 2.—DECORATIVE ARTS. 2 Prizes—250 Rupees and 150 Rupees.

Class 3.—Drawings to Scale of Buildings, or Decorative Details to Scale or Full Size.

" 4.—Models of Buildings, Decorative Panels in Lacquer or "Gesso" Work.

## SECTION 3.—JEWELLERY. 3 Prizes—500 Rupees, 250 Rupees and 150 Rupees.

Class 5.—Gold and Silversmiths' Work applied to Jewellery of all kinds.

" 6.—Enamelled Jewellery of Gold and Silver and Purbagurh Enamel Work.

## SECTION 4.—MANUFACTURES IN METAL. 5 Prizes—500 Rupees, 250 Rupees, 250 Rupees, 150 Rupees, and 150 Rupees.

Class 7.—Gold and Silver Plate.

" 8.—Koft or Damascened Work on Arms or Objects of General Utility; Arms and Armour of all kinds.

" 9.—Brass, Copper and Mixed Metal, either Cast or Hammered Ware, Plain or Chased.

" 10.—Enamels on Copper or Brass and Chased Ware, Inlaid with Lacquer.

## SECTION 5.—ART MANUFACTURES IN WOOD, IVORY, etc. 4 Prizes—400 Rupees, 250 Rupees, 150 Rupees and 100 Rupees.

Class 11.—Architectural Details: Doors, Windows, Cornices and Ceilings, Carved or Inlaid with Ivory, Brass, etc., Lacquered or Painted.

" 12.—Furniture, either of Native or Mixed Design, Carved, Inlaid or Lacquered.

" 13.—Ivory Carving applied to Objects of Utility.

" 14.—Turnery, Plain or Lacquered.

## SECTION 6.—MARBLE AND STONE. 2 Prizes—250 Rupees and 150 Rupees.

Class 15.—Ornamental Objects of all kinds in Marble or Stone.

" 16.—Agate, Jasper or Cornelian Objects.

## SECTION 7.—POTTERY. 4 Prizes—150 Rupees, 100 Rupees, 75 Rupees and 25 Rupees.

Class 17.—Glazed Pottery and Tiles.

Class 18.—Unglazed Pottery and Painted Ware.

## SECTION 8.—GLASS. 2 Prizes—150 Rupees and 50 Rupees.

Class 19.—Blown Objects.

Class 20.—Bangles, Beads, etc.

## SECTION 9.—LEATHER. 2 Prizes—250 Rupees and 150 Rupees.

Class 21.—Bookbinding.

Class 22.—Embroidered Leather of all kinds.



SECTION 10.—WEAVING AND LOOM WORK. 5 Prizes—500 Rupees, 500 Rupees, 200 Rupees, 200 Rupees and 100 Rupees.

Class 23.—Silk Weaving, Plain and Figured.	Class 26.—Carpets and Rugs.
„ 24.—Cottons of all kinds.	„ 27.—Mats, Baskets, and Straw Work.
„ 25.—Woollens of all kinds.	

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I.—Only articles enumerated in the Classification will be admitted, these must be of Indian manufacture.

II.—Preference will be given to articles adapted to the European market, but in which Indian Art characteristics have been preserved.

III.—Articles will not be esteemed on account of excessive labour employed in their decoration, but for excellence of design, good workmanship, and moderate price.

IV.—Every article sent must be for sale, and the price asked by the sender clearly stated on a label attached to each object. The Exhibition Company reserves the right to add to this price such charges as it may consider necessary in order to cover the transit and packing expenses with regard to each article.

V.—All articles unsold at the close of the Exhibition will be returned free of expense to the senders.

VI.—The articles in competition will be judged by a Committee of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, who will award the Money Prizes, and, in addition, grant Special Diplomas of Merit, in several grades, to those receiving the prizes and also to those whose exhibits are honourably mentioned.

VII.—The Commercial Exhibitors and Importers can also enter any articles in their stalls for competition, and will also be eligible to receive prizes for general excellence of collective exhibits in each class should any prizes remain unawarded, owing to a lack of merit, after the Committee has inspected the articles sent specially for competition.

VIII.—Every article must bear a label giving a full description, also stating its Class number and the full name and address of the maker as well as that of the Exhibitor, should they be different persons, and selling price asked by the sender. These details must all be given in English.

IX.—All articles must be securely packed and forwarded with the attached duplicate forms correctly filled up, one being enclosed in the case with the articles, to Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay; or Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta; and must arrive at Bombay not later than the 7th February, or Calcutta on the 1st February 1895. In order to ensure safe delivery, special attention is called to the packing of all objects as they will be forwarded to London by the Company's Agents in the condition received and will in no instance be re-packed. Every package must be addressed "The Empire of India Exhibition, London," and bear the name of the sender.

X.—The Exhibition Company will insure the goods against all possible risks, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage which may not be covered by such insurance.

XI.—No Exhibitor may send more than two articles in any one class, but he may compete in several classes.

All particulars and information can be obtained from Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay; Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta; and THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.

OFFICES:—38, New Bridge Street, London, E. C.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

LIST OF OBJECTS SENT.	PRICE.			CLASS No.
	R	A.	P.	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

Name and Address of Exhibitor \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Address of Maker \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE.—This Invoice to be forwarded at the time the Goods are despatched to the Company's Agents.

Duplicate to be enclosed in case with Objects.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

LIST OF OBJECTS SENT.	PRICE.			CLASS No.
	R	A.	P.	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

Name and Address of Exhibitor \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Address of Maker \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE.—This invoice to be forwarded at the time the Goods are despatched to the Company's Agents.



## EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.

## LOAN EXHIBITION OF RELICS AND MEMORIALS OF THE LATE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

## HONORARY COMMITTEE OF ADVICE.

- SIR GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., *Chairman.*  
 DAVID F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., *late Member of the Government of Madras.*  
 C. PURDON CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., F.S.A., *Assistant Director, South Kensington Museum.*  
 FREDERICK C. DANVERS, Esq., *Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office.*  
 SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, K.C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., *Hon. Physician to H. M. The Queen and T. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.*  
 GEORGE W. FORREST, Esq., B.A., *Director of Records, Calcutta.*  
 SIR WILLIAM W. HUNTER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., *late Member of the Governor General's Council.*  
 CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., *President of the Royal Geographical and Hakluyt Societies.*  
 GENERAL JAMES MICHAEL, C.S.I., J.P., *late Military Secretary, Madras Government.*  
 JOSEPH PARKER, Esq., *Director General of Stores, India Office.*  
 J. R. ROYLE, Esq., C.I.E., *Curator, Indian Section, Imperial Institute.*  
 WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq., B.A., *Honorary Secretary.*

The Directors of The Empire of India Exhibition, to be opened at Earl's Court, Kensington, in May next, desiring to make it as useful and instructive as possible, have decided to form a Loan Collection of Relics and other Historical Memorials of the late Honourable East India Company.

The Directors have been much gratified by the warm approval the proposal has received. A number of distinguished Anglo-Indian officials have already kindly consented to act as an Honorary Committee of Advice, to assist the Directors in their efforts to secure a collection which shall recall to the minds of the present generation of Englishmen the remarkable achievements of the great Merchant Company of the City of London, to which we owe our Indian Empire, and shall be worthy of the heroic record they fill in the pages of our National history.

The Directors will be glad to receive particulars of any proposed Loan Exhibits from the owners of objects connected with the history of the Honourable East India Company, such as Portraits, Drawings, Sketches, Maps and Plans, Original Commissions, Arms, Medals, Coins, Old Plate, China and Glass, or other Historical Relics associated with the H. E. I. C. in India or in this country. For all approved Exhibits the Company will provide free carriage to the Exhibition, and ample exhibiting space, and they will return the same at the close of the Exhibition at their own cost.

Every reasonable protection will be afforded in the way of safes, show cases, police supervision and fire insurance by the Company.

The Directors further beg to state that the Loan Collection will be suitably installed in the Imperial Palace, in one of the finest glass and iron structures in the world, now in course of construction.

Intending contributors to this section of The Empire of India Exhibition should fill up the attached form and forward it to

WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq., B.A.,  
*Honorary Secretary, H.E.I. Co. Loan Collection,*  
*Empire of India Exhibition,*  
*Earl's Court, London, S.W.*

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895, EARL'S COURT,  
LONDON, S.W.

Name of Contributor \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

In case an Insurance has already been effected on the articles contributed, the name of the office should be stated.

Any imperfection in the condition of the Objects should be mentioned.

mation in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for publication in the local Gazette.

Secretary to the Government of Madras.			
"	"	"	Bombay.
"	"	"	Bengal.
"	"	"	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
"	"	"	Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.			
"	"		Burma.
"	"	"	Assam.
"	"		Coorg.
"	"	"	Ajmere.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.			

(True Extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*



218. These Notifications brought in almost the whole balance of the 1854-55 loan and very considerable amounts of the other loans, the figures being as follows:—

	India. Rx.	England. Rx.	Total. Rx.
1832-33 . . . .	332,000	14,800	346,800
1835-36 . . . .	344,500	14,400	358,900
1854-55—			
Before 17th September	3,901,400	} 7,027,700	11,056,500
After 17th September	127,400		
1865 . . . . .	2,575,500	477,700	3,053,200
1879 . . . . .	1,640,600	301,700	1,942,300
TOTAL . . . . .	8,921,400	7,836,300	16,757,700

219. The final step in the conversion proceedings was taken by the issue on 20th September of two Notifications (Nos. 4770 and 4771) notifying for discharge on December 31st all balances of the 4 per cent. loans which had not already been made liable to discharge by any of the previous Notifications, and offering conversion till 3rd October on the terms which were still open to holders of the 1854-55 loan, the two small loans being treated specially as before.

220. Under these Notifications the following amounts came in:—

	India. Rx.	England. Rx.	Total. Rx.
1832-33 . . . . .	15,400	17,800	33,200
1835-36 . . . . .	33,000	12,200	45,200
1865 . . . . .	445,400	483,600	929,000
1879 . . . . .	160,000	398,800	558,800
TOTAL . . . . .	653,800	912,400	1,566,200

221. The original balances, the total amount converted into the guaranteed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loans and the unconverted balance outstanding for each loan in India and in England after the operations already mentioned were completed, are shown below:—

	Original balance as in para. 211. Rx.	AMOUNT CONVERTED.			Total Outstanding Balance. Rx.
		India. Rx.	England. Rx.	Total. Rx.	
Loan of 1832-33 . . . .	617,200	461,800	92,700	554,500	62,700
Ditto 1835-36 . . . .	1,559,700	832,600	132,900	965,500	594,200
Ditto 1842-43 . . . .	27,316,400	23,421,200	2,558,700	25,979,900	1,336,500
Ditto 1854-55 . . . .	24,448,300	8,221,100	14,897,100	23,118,200	1,330,100
Ditto 1865 . . . . .	35,535,700	30,944,400	3,168,100	34,112,500	1,423,200
Ditto 1879 . . . . .	5,616,800	3,626,400	1,605,700	5,232,100	384,700
Mysore Railway Loan and East Indian Railway Stock . . . . .	55,400	55,200	.....	55,200	200
TOTAL . . . . .	95,149,500	67,562,700	22,455,200	90,017,900	5,131,600

The figures for the loan of 1835-36 include Rx. 362,000 held on account of the Hussainabad Endowment, which will probably yet be converted under the terms originally offered. In the case of some small amounts the actual conversion has been delayed owing to defects which may yet be cured; but the balances shown above, less Rx. 362,000 of the Hussainabad Endowment, may be taken as approximately the balances which have not been converted and will not be converted into guaranteed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loans.

222. On the 3rd October all these balances were absolutely liable to discharge on some fixed date, either the 1st November, the 1st December or the 31st Decem-

ber 1894. As an alternative to discharge, and as a supplement to the conversion proceedings, the Government finally on October 8th offered transfer into the unguaranteed loan of 1893-94 on terms differing slightly for each loan, but involving in every case the surrender of accrued interest, and up to 9th March 1895 Rx. 2,007,800 have been converted into  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. unguaranteed paper and Rx. 974,300 have been discharged:—

		Converted into unguaranteed paper. Rx.	Discharged. Rx.
1832-33	. . . . .	1,700	7,800
1835-36	. . . . .	82,000	5,500
1842-43	. . . . .	786,200	153,200
1854-55	. . . . .	433,800	573,800
1865	. . . . .	533,300	169,800
1879	. . . . .	170,800	64,200
	TOTAL	2,007,800	974,300

223. The balance remaining unaccounted for under each loan is as follows:—

		Rx.
1832-33	. . . . .	53,200
1835-36	. . . . .	144,700
1842-43	. . . . .	397,100
1854-55	. . . . .	322,500
1865	. . . . .	720,100
1879	. . . . .	149,700
	TOTAL	1,787,300

It is probable that this balance will come in very slowly, either for discharge or conversion into unguaranteed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents.

### Section VII.—Provincial Finance.

224. The general features of Provincial and Local Finance are indicated in the Table D appended as usual to the Financial Statement.

225. The accounts for 1893-94 closed with Provincial and Local Balances of Rx. 3,695,263, against a Revised Estimate of Rx. 3,527,754, thus showing, as indicated in paragraph 86, a net improvement of Rx. 167,509. The chief difference occurred in Madras, where the Local Balance turned out to be Rx. 73,511 better than estimated, the over-estimate for local Civil Works (see paragraph 89) having occurred largely in that Province.

226. In 1894-95 there has been a considerable improvement in Provincial and Local expenditure taken as a whole. It was estimated in the Budget that the Provincial and Local deficit, that is, the excess of expenditure which has to be charged against accumulated balances, would amount to Rx. 1,184,400; but as indicated above (see paragraphs 94 and 106) the Revised shows an improvement of Rx. 160,500 in Revenue and of Rx. 369,700 in Expenditure in this branch, and it is now anticipated that the deficit will be reduced to Rx. 654,200. The expenditure from Provincial and Local balances will thus be reduced by Rx. 530,200.

The improvement occurs everywhere except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the Provincial deficit is increased from Rx. 86,600 to Rx. 149,600, and the Central Provinces, where it is increased from Rx. 57,100 to Rx. 83,700, being mainly due in both cases to suspensions of Land Revenue (see paragraph 104), and in Lower Burma where the deficit is increased from



Rx. 258,200 to Rx. 283,200. The principal improvements occur in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and are as follows:—

*Bengal.*—Provincial deficit of Rx. 77,000 converted into surplus of Rx. 74,900.

*Madras.*—Provincial deficit of Rx. 64,500 converted into Provincial surplus of Rx. 56,400.

Local deficit reduced from Rx. 256,600 to Rx. 73,900.

*Bombay.*—Provincial deficit reduced from Rx. 185,100 to Rx. 98,300.

In Bengal the improvement is mainly due to the Provincial share in the increased receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway (see paragraph 102), which gives the Local Government Rx. 430,000, against Rx. 335,000 in the Budget. In Madras the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure show a general improvement, the largest being that of Rx. 37,600 under Land Revenue receipts, while there is also a lapse of Rx. 19,400 in the grant for Civil Works; the local deficit has been reduced, chiefly owing to a similar lapse of Rx. 81,600 (see paragraph 119), and Provincial rates also give an improved revenue of Rx. 50,400. In Bombay the expenditure generally shows savings under Civil Departments and Direct Demands upon revenue, the largest savings being under Land Revenue (Rx. 24,900), and Assignments and Compensations (Rx. 27,400).

227. In 1895-96 the Local Governments intend to spend from balances Rx. 623,000, against Rx. 1,184,400 entered in the Budget of 1894-95. Every Local Government, except that of the Central Provinces, proposes to spend a larger or smaller amount from balances, and everywhere, except in Bengal and Madras, the closing balance of 1895-96 is reduced to a figure not exceeding the prescribed minimum; in the Central Provinces the reduction of the balance below the prescribed minimum has been temporarily allowed for special reasons. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, is due partly to the contributions levied last year having reduced the balances at the disposal of Local Governments; this is especially the case in Lower Burma, where the difference between the two years is greatest, the Provincial Deficit in that Province being estimated at Rx. 14,000, against Rx. 258,200 in the Budget of 1894-95.

### Section VIII.—Ways and Means.

#### HOME TREASURY.

228. The following are the usual details of the Home Treasury transactions:—

	Budget, 1894-95.	Revised, 1894-95.	Budget, 1895-96.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills			
Permanent Debt incurred	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
Temporary Debt incurred, net	...	6,000,000	...
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	2,300,000	...	...
Deposits and Advances, net	1,915,000	371,300	3,311,500
	-800	3,400	-1,300
Add—Opening Balance	959,988	1,300,564	2,446,164
TOTAL	22,174,188	24,675,264	22,756,364

	Budget, 1894-95.	Revised, 1894-95.	Budget, 1895-96.
OUTGOINGS.	£	£	£
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue . . .	15,657,100	15,594,500	15,739,600
Expenditure not charged to Revenue . . .	865,000	823,200	849,600
Permanent Debt discharged—			
India 4 per cent. Stock . . . . .	...	4,300	...
Temporary Debt discharged, net	...	4,000,000	...
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account . . . . .	2,826,400	902,000	3,733,700
On account of Remittances from India, net . . .	1,114,200	905,100	757,000
Add—Closing Balance . . . . .	1,711,488	2,446,164	1,676,464
TOTAL . . . . .	22,174,188	24,675,264	22,756,364

229. In the Budget Estimate of 1894-95 the net disbursement at the Home Treasury was taken at £18,548,500, which was to be met by the sale of Council Bills on India to the amount of £17,000,000 and by temporary loans in England. The amount of drawings remains at the same figure as that shown in the Budget, but there was an improvement in the cash balances on 1st April 1894 of £340,576 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and the net disbursements in the year are now expected to be £17,854,400. The total increase in the closing cash balances of the year due to the above-mentioned variations should be £1,034,676, but the loans proposed in the Budget Estimate having been reduced by £300,000, the closing balance in the Revised is better than the Budget by £734,676 only.

230. It was stated in paragraph 186 of the last Financial Statement that the gross amount of temporary loans to be raised in England in 1894-95 by means of India Bills was £8,300,000, of which £6,000,000 were required for the discharge of the outstanding balance of similar loans raised in 1893-94, making the net loan £2,300,000. Owing to an improvement in the cash balances on 1st April 1894 of £340,576 the Secretary of State was able to reduce the net amount of the proposed loans by £300,000, but at the same time £6,000,000 out of the outstanding temporary loans were funded, and the entries in the Revised Estimates are as follows :—

INCURRED.		
Permanent Debt—		
India 3 per cent. Stock issued . . . . .	£	6,000,000
Temporary Debt—		
Temporary Loans on security of India Bills . . .		2,000,000
Ditto ditto East India Bonds . . .		1,000,000
TOTAL INCURRED . . . . .		9,000,000
DISCHARGED.		
Temporary Debt—		
Temporary Loans on security of India Bills . . .		6,000,000
Ditto ditto East India Bonds . . .		1,000,000
TOTAL DISCHARGED . . . . .		7,000,000
NET INCURRED . . . . .		2,000,000



1894-95.  
India Bills.

231. The Temporary Loan of £2,000,000 on the security of India Bills was raised early in May 1894, and has a currency of twelve months. It was issued at an average rate of interest of £1 18s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

1894-95.  
Permanent  
Debt.

232. The original intention was to borrow the whole of the requirements of the year only on loan for short periods, but the heavy fall in exchange since the publication of the Financial Statement made it inadvisable to adhere to the original intention, and on the 22nd May 1894 an advertisement was issued, inviting tenders for a loan of £6,000,000 India 3 per cent. Stock, which was subscribed on the 29th of that month at an average rate of £99 18s. 3d.

233. The Temporary Loans on security of East India Bonds were taken from the Bank of England for short periods and repaid in the course of the year.

1894-95.  
Capital transac-  
tions with Railway  
Companies.

234. The capital transactions with the Railway Companies vary with the changes in the programmes of the Companies. The Estimates for 1894-95 as now prepared show a reduction in the net issues of £380,700. The following statement gives the details of the transactions:—

	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
RECEIPTS.		
Subscribed capital—		
(a) State Lines . . . . .	1,815,000	67,400
(b) Guaranteed Lines . . . . .	100,000	300,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	3,900
TOTAL . . . . .	1,915,000	371,300
ISSUES.		
For discharge of debentures—		
State Railways . . . . .	1,755,000	...
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
State Railways . . . . .	455,600	393,600
Guaranteed Lines . . . . .	615,800	508,400
TOTAL . . . . .	2,826,400	902,000

It was the original intention to replace Bengal-Nagpur and Southern Mahratta Railway debentures to the extent of £1,755,000 by fresh capital, but instead of this the debentures have been renewed. On the other hand, the receipts on account of Capital from the Assam-Bengal and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways are now expected to be £7,400 and £200,000 respectively more than the Budget Estimate.

As generally happens, the Estimate of the demands of the Companies for Stores, Establishment Charges, etc., proved too high.

1894-95.  
Deposits and  
Advances.

235. In the Budget Estimate it was anticipated that there would be a net payment under the head of Deposits and Advances on account of Defence Works at Aden, but owing to the recovery from the Imperial Government of arrears of the share of the expenditure on these works, the result is now expected to be a net receipt in the year.

1894-95.  
Remittances to  
India.

236. The net reduction of £209,100 in the remittances to India is made up of an increase in the receipts of £42,000 and a decrease in the payments in England of £167,100. The more important items of increase in the receipts are (1) £20,600 on account of the sale-proceeds of securities, etc., received in respect of a portion of the legacy bequeathed by Miss Sarah Bruce towards the foundation and endowment of an Orphanage in or near Calcutta; and (2) £13,900 on account of larger repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments in respect of advances or services in India. As regards the payments, the

Budget provision generally proved too high for (1) payments on account of Indian Money Orders; (2) Family Remittances for payment by the War Office; (3) advances to Railway Companies for purchase of stores; and (4) cost of stores for Provincial Railways.

237. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1895-96, excluding Loans and Council Bills, are estimated at £17,769,700, against £18,548,500 entered in the Budget Estimate of 1894-95. This reduction is due to arrangements having been made for the raising by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of fresh capital in England to the extent of £500,000 and to an expected falling-off in the demand for stores chargeable to Native States, Provincial and Local Funds, and to Railway Companies, and in the Money Order and Family Remittances.

It has been explained above that the cash balances in the Home Treasury on 31st March 1895 are now expected to be £734,676 more than the amount estimated in the Budget for 1894-95. If this excess is utilised in 1895-96 to meet a part of the net estimated disbursement of £17,769,700, it will be necessary to raise only about £17,000,000 by means of Bills on India. Accordingly it is the present intention of the Secretary of State to draw in 1895-96 £17,000,000 by Bills on India.

According to the programme now announced, no additions to the sterling debt will be made in the course of 1895-96, but it is intended to raise a temporary loan of £2,000,000 on the security of India Bills to repay the same amount of Bills raised this year which falls due on the 12th of May 1895.

It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

#### INDIA.

238. The following is a summary of the Estimate of Ways and Means in India :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it . . . . .	26,538,900	29,580,400	28,902,100
2. Rupee Debt incurred . . . . .	...	...	...
3. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net . . . . .	490,500	360,000	522,300
4. Other items, net . . . . .	885,100	612,100	754,300
5. <i>For Remittance to Secretary of State, net</i> . . . . .	1,107,000	902,800	754,500
<i>Add—Opening Balance</i> . . . . .	26,251,756	25,565,588	22,679,488
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	55,273,256	57,020,888	53,612,688
<b>OUTGOINGS.</b>			
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances . . . . .	1,184,400	654,200	623,300
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue . . . . .	2,517,100	3,690,800	2,842,400
8. Rupee debt discharged . . . . .	151,000	1,200,200	890,100
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc., net . . . . .	491,100	150,100	513,400
10. <i>Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net</i> . . . . .	102,500	197,100	196,800
11. Council Bills— <i>Sterling Amount</i> . . . . .	17,000,000	15,532,300	17,706,800
12. Do. <i>Exchange</i> . . . . .	12,142,900	12,916,700	14,777,200
<i>Add—Closing Balance</i> . . . . .	21,684,256	22,679,488	16,062,688
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	55,273,256	57,020,888	53,612,688

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.



1894-95.  
General Summary.

239. For the Budget Estimate of 1894-95, the probable opening cash balance in India was taken at Rx. 26,251,756, but owing partly to larger payments of Council Bills in 1893-94 than were anticipated, and partly to certain heavy withdrawals of deposits, the actual balances in the Indian Treasuries amounted to Rx. 25,565,588, or Rx. 686,168 less than the estimate. The important operations of the year 1894-95 which affect the cash balances, but for which no provision was made in the Budget, have been (1) the notification for discharge, with option of conversion into  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents. of all the 4 per cent. public loans, and (2) an increased grant for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Productive Irrigation Works. It is now expected that Rx. 1,000,000 out of the 4 per cent. loans will be paid off in 1894-95, and that the Capital Outlay in India will exceed the Budget provision by Rx. 1,173,700. Against these additional disbursements, aggregating Rx. 2,173,700, the net Revenues show an improvement of Rx. 3,571,700, and all the other transactions produce a net increase in the cash balances of Rx. 283,400. The cash balances on 31st March 1895 are now estimated at Rx. 22,679,488, against Rx. 21,684,256 taken in the Budget, giving an increase of Rx. 995,232.

Discharge of  
Rupee Debt.

240. Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for paying off in 1894-95 Rx. 150,000 out of the outstanding balance of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loans notified for discharge on the 14th October 1893. It is now estimated that the actual payments this year will be about Rx. 200,000.

The operations for the conversion or discharge of the 4 per cent. public loans undertaken in the current year have already been fully explained. The amount of 4 per cent. paper tendered for discharge up to the 9th March 1895 was Rx. 974,300 out of Rx. 2,761,600 remaining unconverted on that date. The balances, as already stated, are coming in slowly either for conversion or discharge, and the total payments in discharge of the 4 per cent. loans are estimated at Rx. 1,000,000 in the current year and Rx. 750,000 in 1895-96.

Discharge of  
Gwalior Loan.

241. The loan of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores taken from the Gwalior Durbar in 1887 is repayable, by annual instalments of twelve lakhs, after the Maharajah is invested with full powers of administration, the first instalment being due twelve months after the installation. The installation having taken place in December 1894, provision is made in the estimates of 1895-96 for the payment of the first instalment of Rx. 120,000. This amount is included in Rx. 890,100 shown as Rupee Debt Discharged in the table in paragraph 238.

Main Features.  
1895-96.

242. I have already explained in Part I of this statement that the special resource operations of 1893-94 increased the sterling debt of the Government of India, and against this increase in the sterling liabilities there has been an accumulation of cash balances in India, which is being drawn against for capital expenditure of Government and discharge of rupee debt. There was therefore no public loan in India in 1894-95, and according to the present estimates no rupee loan will be required in 1895-96. The estimate of 1895-96 provides for the payment in India of Council Bills to the extent of £17,706,800, for though drawings are provided for in both 1894-95 and 1895-96 at the rate of £17,000,000, it is expected that owing to the large bill drawings, and the small amount of telegraphic transfers in demand at present, the balance of unpaid bills outstanding at the end of 1894-95 will be larger than usual, and thus the actual payments will not fall equally in the two years.

Public Loan.

243. Although, as above stated, it is not the present intention of the Government of India to raise any loan in 1895-96, full liberty is reserved, as usual, to alter the programme as now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

244. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transaction for 1894-95 and 1895-96 :—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88 . . . . .	656,300	224,000	880,300
1888-89 . . . . .	685,200	261 800	947,000
1889-90 . . . . .	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91 . . . . .	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92 . . . . .	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93 . . . . .	548,900	339,400	888,300
1893-94 . . . . .	179,900	368,000	547,900
1894-95 Budget . . . . .	111,400	325,800	437,200
1894-95 Revised . . . . .	—44,400	326,000	281,600
1895-96 Budget . . . . .	102,800	336,700	439,500

For the first time since 1889-90 the Post Office Savings Bank transactions appear likely to result in a net withdrawal of deposits, the credit of interest being disregarded. It was anticipated in the last Financial Statement that the reduction from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. to  $3\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. in the Savings Bank rate of interest, which took effect from 1st April 1894, would put a check upon deposits, and the net amount deposited in the Post Office Savings Banks was accordingly taken at the low figure of Rx. 100,000. The effect of the low rate in this direction has, however, been greater than was estimated, and a net withdrawal of Rx. 50,000 is now expected. If the withdrawals indicate, as they not improbably do, the diversion of practically permanent investment from Savings Banks to Government paper, the effect of the reduction of interest is a good one. The Presidency Savings Banks deposits also show a falling-off this year, but this is largely counterbalanced by an improvement in the receipts on account of the Provident institutions, the transactions of which are also included in the Savings Bank Accounts.

During the course of 1894 the Government of India considered, with reference to the reduction of the rate of interest on Savings Bank deposits, the rates that should be allowed on their various other interest-bearing obligations, and it was decided to reduce the rate to  $3\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. in all cases in which the balances are held at call like ordinary Savings Bank deposits, and in which the interest is not given as a privileged rate to benefit a particular class of Government servants.

245. The net issues on account of loans in 1894-95 are now expected to be Rx. 150,100 against Rx. 491,100 entered in the Budget Estimate. The improvement of Rx. 341,000 is due chiefly to large lapses from grants placed at the disposal of the Provincial Governments. The Madras Harbour Trust Board also repaid to Government a sum of Rx. 50,000 which was not entered in the Budget. The very ample cash balances in our treasuries have, I am glad to say, again enabled the Government to provide in full the demands of Local Governments for Agricultural, Municipal, and other local loans in 1895-96 as far as they can be foreseen at present, and the total estimate of net issues in 1895-96 on account of loans by Government is now placed at Rx. 513,400.

246. The year 1895-96 is estimated to close with a cash balance of Rx. 16,062,688, the result of the year's transactions producing a net reduction in the balances of Rx. 6,616,800.

*Loans to Municipalities and Agriculturists, &c.*



### Section IX.—Summary.

247. The principal features of this Statement are—

- (1) The Accounts of 1893-94 have closed with a deficit of Rx. 1,546,998.
- (2) The Revised Estimates of 1894-95 show a surplus of Rx. 990,500, against a deficit of Rx. 301,900 entered in the Budget. Excluding Exchange, there has been a large net improvement in the Revenue of Rx. 3,104,100, of which the most important improvements occur under Opium, Customs Duties and Railway Revenue; Army also shows a considerable net improvement notwithstanding payment of British soldiers' pay at a lower rate of exchange and special Waziristan charges. Exchange, which is taken at 13'09*d*. (or 18½ Rs. to the £) against 14*d*. in the Budget, absorbs Rx. 1,811,700 of the increase, thus reducing the net improvement to Rx. 1,292,400.
- (3) The conversion of the Rupee Debt from 4 to 3½ per cent. has resulted in an excess net charge of Rx. 280,600 under interest, but it effects a net saving of Rx. 524,800 in future years. The debt converted now amounts to Rx. 92,025,700, including Rx. 2,007,800 converted into 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94. It is expected that Rx. 1,000,000 will be paid off during 1894-95. The balance of the 4 per cent. debt outstanding at close of 1894-95 will thus be Rx. 2,123,800, including Rx. 362,000 of Husseinabad endowment, which will probably be wholly or partly converted. It is estimated that Rx. 750,000 more will be paid off in 1895-96.
- (4) The Budget Estimate for 1895-96 shows a surplus of Rx. 46,200.
- (5) The burdens of Government have been increased by—
  - (a) Charges dependent on the fall in Exchange, amounting to Rx. 2,503,700.
  - (b) Cessation of Contributions from Local Governments, amounting to Rx. 405,000.
  - (c) Increased grants for Imperial Public Works which add to the charges Rx. 280,000.
  - (d) Additional Opium payments of Rx. 460,000 due to rise in price paid to cultivator from Rs 5 to Rs 6, and to purchase of Opium in Malwa.
  - (e) Increased Army charges, other than those due to Exchange, amounting to Rx. 345,200, the principal items being Rx. 180,000 for an increase to the pay of Native sepoys, to take effect from 1st July, and Rx. 150,000 for military preparations in connection with the disturbances in Chitral.
- (6) Against these burdens we have—
  - (a) Saving of Interest, Rx. 524,800,
  - (b) Improvement in Customs Duties, Rx. 1,882,900.
  - (c) A general net improvement under other heads, especially Railway Revenue, Land Revenue, and Opium.
- (7) The rate of exchange is taken at 13'09 as in the Revised, which adds nearly Rx. 1,900,000 to the direct expenditure under exchange. Exchange Compensation Allowance is estimated to cost Rx. 1,456,500.
- (8) The Famine Grant for Railway Construction is still held in abeyance.

- (9) The Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue was raised during the course of the year, and is now estimated for 1894-95 at Rx. 5,200,000, against the Budget Estimate of Rx. 4,000,000. The similar charge in 1895-96 is taken at Rx. 4,400,000.
- (10) It is expected that the Secretary of State will in 1895-96 sell Council Bills to the amount of £17,000,000, and will renew the Temporary Loan of £2,000,000 which falls due in May. No other borrowing is contemplated. These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by bills or raised by loans as he may find occasion.
- (11) It is estimated that the closing balance in the Treasuries in India on 31st March 1896 will without any borrowing stand at Rx. 16,062,688, and it is accordingly not intended to issue any public loan in India in 1895-96. Full liberty is, however, reserved to the Government of India to vary this intention in any way and to any extent which may be found expedient.
- (12) The prospect of financial equilibrium is regarded as more hopeful than twelve months ago, and it is stated that while the crisis is not yet past, and the financial position cannot be looked upon as safe till the Famine Grant has been renewed, yet the Government of India may claim to have made a full year's progress towards the restoration of their fortunes.

CALCUTTA;  
March 21, 1895.

J. WESTLAND.